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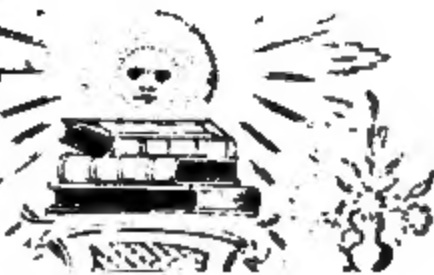
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PROCEEDINGS AND ORDINANCES

OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL OF ENGLAND.

VOLUME V.

15 HENRY VI. MCCCCXXXVI.

TO

21 HENRY VI. MCCCCXLIII.

EDITED BY

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS,

CHANCELLOR AND KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF
SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE; ETC.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME
DEPARTMENT.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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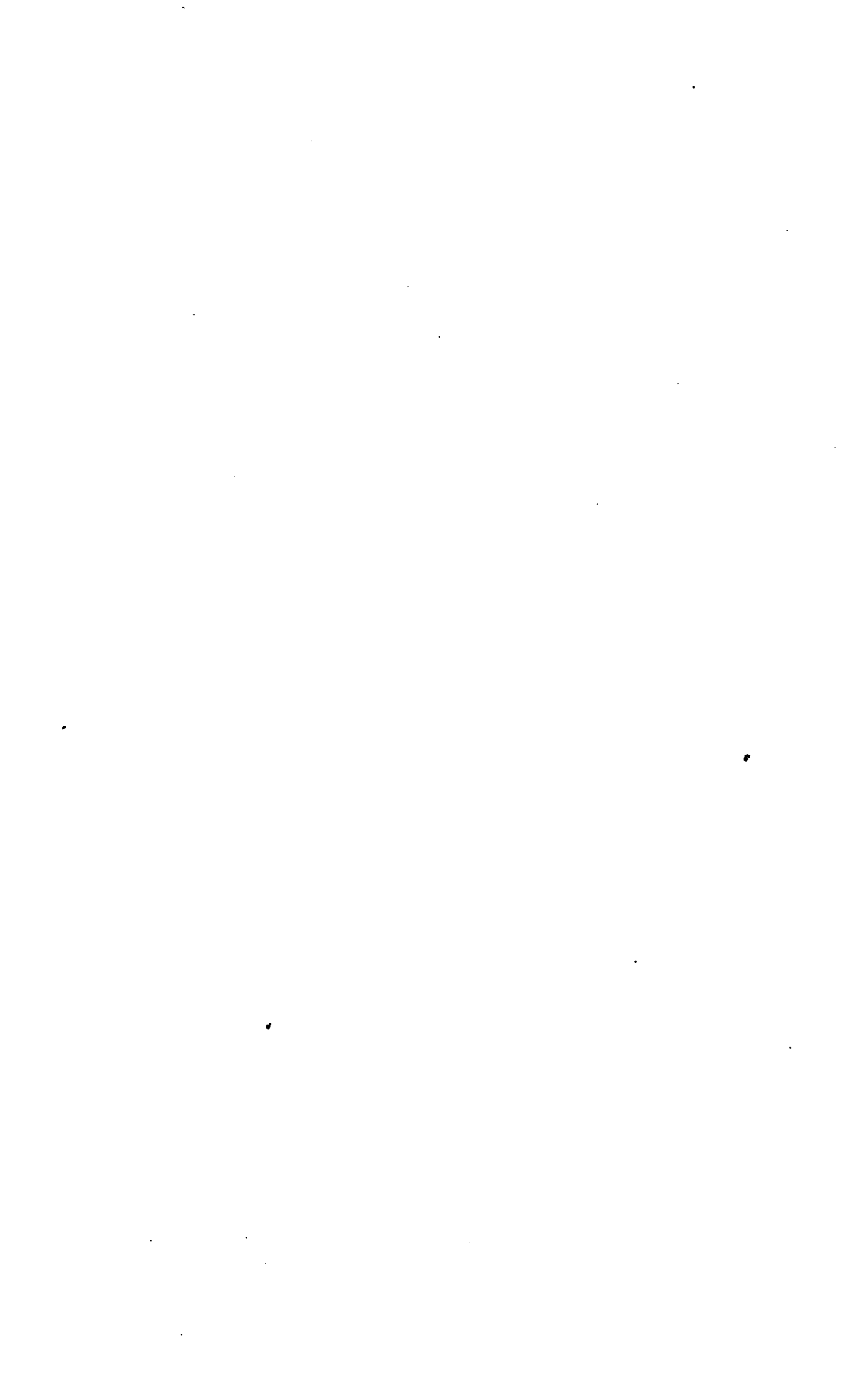
WILLIAM BROUGHAM ESQUIRE.

CHARLES PURTON COOPER ESQUIRE, SECRETARY.

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ERRATA.

- p. viii. l. 15. *for* this volume *read* volume vi.
66. l. 20. *dele* decl.
148. l. 26. *for* do ne *read* done.
157, *et passim*, *for* Rynel *read* Ryvel. *See* Cor-
rigenda, vol. iv.
221. l. 28. *for* 1443 *read* 1442.
282. l. 27. *for* Moleys *read* Moleyns.



PREFACE.

THIS volume comprises the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Privy Council during seven years of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, namely, from November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443; but though different in character from, they equal in interest and importance, the Records of the Council printed in the third and fourth volumes of this work. Those volumes contain the Register into which the rough Minutes taken during its sittings were afterwards fairly transcribed, and which formed what was called the "Book of the Council¹," whereas this volume consists chiefly of the *original* Minutes for the seven following years.

Before adverting more particularly to those Minutes, it is necessary to fulfil the intention expressed in the Prefaces to former volumes of this Work², by giving a short account of the "Book of the Council." The only part of that

¹ *Vide* the Preface to vol. i. pp. vii, xvii.; vol. ii. pp. xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, 286; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 283.

² Preface to vol. i. p. xviii; and to vol. ii. p. xxvii.

Register which is preserved (until the latter part of the reign of Henry the Eighth) extends from the ninth of Henry the Fifth, 1421, to the thirteenth of Henry the Sixth, 1435, a period of only fourteen years.¹ Although no earlier Register of the Proceedings of the Council can be traced, the existence of one cannot reasonably be questioned. It is also impossible to doubt that it was regularly continued after the time of King Henry the Sixth; and the loss of so large a part of those records, which must have contained numerous facts illustrative of the most eventful period in British history, is much to be regretted. Many writers have attributed the comparative paucity of existing documents of the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, to the unsettled state of the country, and to its being the interest of each party, during the civil wars, to destroy the records of what they respectively considered to have been the acts of an usurper. Some valuable manuscripts may certainly have perished, and others may have been purposely destroyed during that period; but the loss of the greater part was more probably the result of accident or negligence than of design, for there were as cogent reasons for destroying the proceedings of the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer, as of the Council, or of any other department of the Lancastrian and Yorkist government; and

¹ The first article in the "Book of the Council" is dated on the 1st July, 9 Hen.V. 1421, and the last on the 15th February, 13 Hen. VI. 1435. *Vide* vol. ii. p. 286, and vol. iv. p. 298.

supposing that Henry the Seventh ordered the Register of the Privy Council of Edward the Fourth to be destroyed, neither he nor his successor could have had any motive for destroying the whole of the records of their own Council. To assign in all cases the loss of historical documents to political causes evinces a very imperfect knowledge of the national archives ; for the criminal neglect of those to whose care they have been entrusted, the apathy of the Government, and the indifference of the public, during the last two centuries, have produced more extensive spoliations and greater injury to them than they have sustained from the ravages of time, or from all the civil commotions which have occurred since the Conquest.

The Register or "Book of the Council," which has been printed in this work, now forms two folio volumes of the Cottonian Library, but it originally consisted of several rolls of parchment which, for convenience of reference, were cut into pages and bound up into books soon after they fell into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton. Their authenticity is proved by the following extract from the "Liber Memorandorum Camerarii," which affords another example of the manner in which the public muniments have been abstracted from their proper depositories.

"Memorandum, that on the 29th day of "Acts of the
 "October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign Council."
 "of King Henry the Sixth [A. D. 1449], Ralph
 "lord Cromwell, one of the Chamberlains of the

“ Exchequer, delivered into the King’s Treasury four
 “ Rolls, containing divers Acts made by the Council
 “ of the said Lord the King ; viz., one Roll of the
 “ ninth and tenth years of King Henry the Fifth,
 “ and first, second, third, and fourth years of King
 “ Henry the Sixth ; a second Roll of the fifth,
 “ sixth, and seventh of King Henry the Sixth ; a
 “ third Roll of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh
 “ of the said King ; a fourth Roll of the twelfth
 “ and thirteenth of the said King Henry the Sixth ;
 “ which said Rolls remain in a certain canvas bag
 “ in a chest above the [compartment appropriated
 “ to the] receipt of the duchy of Lancaster.” ¹

At what time those MSS. were obtained from
 the Treasury of the Exchequer, or in what manner

“ Acta de
 Consilio.”

¹ “ M^d q̄d xxix^o. die Octobr̄ anno ī R̄ Hen̄r sexti xxviii^o. Radus
 “ dñs Cromwell unus Cam̄ar de sc^acio libavit in thesau^r Regis
 “ iiij^o. rotulos continent̄ di^uŕŕ acta fact̄ p̄ Consiliū dci dñi R̄ videt̄
 “ unū rotul̄ de annis ix^o. 7 x^o. R̄ Hen̄r quinti, 7 p^omo sēdo l̄cio
 “ 7 quarto Regis Hen̄r sexti, sēdm rotul̄ de annis v^o. vj^o. 7 vij^o.
 “ R̄ Hen̄r vj^o. l̄ciū rotul̄ de annis viij^o. ix^o. x^o. 7 xj^o. dci R̄ 7
 “ quartū rotul̄ de a^o xij^o. 7 xiiij^o. dci R̄ Hen̄r vj^o. qui quid̄ rotul̄
 “ remañ in quadam бага de canabo reñ in cista sup^a re^{am}
 “ ducatus Lancast̄ ad tale signū.”

[Here follows a blank for the sign, which is not filled
 up in the original.]

“ Liber Memorandorum Cam̄ar fol. 100 ^b.”

This extract was communicated to the Secretary to the Record
 Commission in July 1834, by Sir Francis Palgrave, the keeper of
 the Chapter House, with the additional information that there is
 now no trace of those Rolls in that repository ; and that as they are
 not mentioned in Agard’s Repertory in the reign of James the First,
 it may be inferred that they were not then in the Chapter House.

they became the property of Sir Robert Cotton, it would be vain to inquire. It is certain that much of his invaluable collection once formed part of the public archives ; and as that fact can be established by strong if not conclusive proof, it is much to be lamented that their value, as *legal evidence*, should be impaired by their not being now in the proper custody. The identity of these records with those which are mentioned in the annexed memorandum is indisputable. The dates exactly agree ; the writing is contemporary, and is on parchment ; they formerly consisted of rolls ; they were clearly intended to be a permanent record ; and they have in no place been interpolated or vitiated. A similar circumstance occurs respecting one of the Privy Council Registers of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The original Register for the years 1545 and 1546 is in the British Museum¹, though the Register for the year 1540, and all the other Registers of the Council, are in the Privy Council Office. It is apprehended that in the present state of the law of evidence, neither the Register of the Privy Council of the reign of Henry the Sixth, nor that of the reign of Henry the Eighth, which is in the British Museum, would be allowed in a Court of Law to establish any one fact stated in them, notwithstanding that both bear internal and incontrovertible marks of their genuineness and authenticity ; that there is proof that part of them

¹ Additional MS. No. 5476.

were formerly in a public repository ; and that there are strong grounds for believing that the other Register has been abstracted from the series now in the Council Office.

The principle which prevents those records from being legal evidence, solely because they have been alienated from their original and proper depositories, is most injurious to the establishment of truth, even if it be not in many cases repugnant to common sense. It is in effect to make truth dependant, not upon the unimpeachable character of the proof, but upon its accidental locality ; and it is only one degree less absurd than if a man's testimony were to be refused, solely because he did not reside in a particular habitation.

These remarks apply equally to the numerous original Letters and ancient Charters in the British Museum and other public Libraries, the genuineness of which cannot for a moment be suspected ; and it is confidently submitted, that in the present advanced state of palæographical knowledge, the rule of law which requires that every document shall be brought from the proper custody might, with perfect safety, be so far relaxed as to allow of such documents as Charters, original Letters, original Heralds' Visitations, Chartularies, and all other ancient records and manuscripts which are contemporary with the periods to which they relate, being received in evidence, subject to whatever objections might arise as to their authenticity, and making their admission or rejection depend upon

the credit to which, after a careful examination of their history, nature, and appearance, they might appear to be entitled. Such documents as were not brought from the proper legal custody, would be viewed with more suspicion than if they came from the public archives, and would perhaps require the opinion of competent judges in support of their authenticity.

The propriety of directing attention to the rule of law which deprives these and similar important muniments of their value as legal evidence, and still more the application of that rule, with the same injurious result, to the early Records of the Privy Council, will justify, it is hoped, these remarks upon the subject.

The loss of the Register or "Book of the Council" for the latter part of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, is in a great degree supplied by the *original* MINUTES which were taken during its meetings, and which extend from the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to March, 22 Hen. VI. 1444; and there are also a few fragments for July, 24 Hen. VI. 1446. No part of these Minutes have ever before been printed, nor have they even been alluded to by any historian. They bear internal evidence of having been written at the moment when the various proceedings which they record took place, and commence each day with stating where the Council met, and by whom it was attended. It has been presumed that the original

Minutes were made by the Clerk of the Council pursuant to the Ordinance of the 1st Hen. VI. 1423¹; but it is doubtful if they were written by that Officer. The situation of the Clerk of the Council was held for many years, and apparently between 1436 and 1441, by Dr. Adam Moleyns, a priest of considerable talents, who successively became a Member of the Privy Council, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Dean of Salisbury, and Bishop of Chichester; but the following facts tend to shew that the Minutes were not written by him. Moleyns was a Member, and not Clerk, of the Council in November 1442²; and it is nearly certain that he did not hold the latter situation after May 1441. The whole of the rough Minutes seem to be in the same handwriting from 1436 to the time when they cease to be preserved³; and it is proved by the following Minute of the 29th of August 1442, that

¹ Vol. i. pp. 5, 18.

² Moleyns seems to have been Clerk of the Council as lately as the 10th of April 1441, (*vide*, p. 140, *postea*;) but it is almost certain that he was a Privy Councillor on the 4th of May following, when he thus signed a Proceeding of the Council: "Præsentibus Cancellario, The-
"saurario, Domino de Beaumont, *et me* Adam Moleyns," a form which never before occurs, and which he used again on the 14th and 26th of that month, on the 13th and 14th of November, and in December in the same year. On the 3rd of June 1441, he obtained a grant of the usual fee and livery as secondary in the office of the Privy Seal, in which instrument he is called "Cleric' *tunc* Consilii," p. 151. In March 1442, he is expressly styled the King's Councillor, (*vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 3,) and his name occurs among the Members present in the Council in February 1443, if not in November 1441. (*Vide* p. 173, *postea*.)

³ A comparison of the Minutes with Moleyns' handwriting in the Cottonian MS., Cleopatra E. iii. f. 82, (*vide* p. 183, *postea*;) supports the opinion that the Minutes were *not* written by him.

they were then written by a person of the name of Benet, who is supposed to have been Henry Benet¹, one of the Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal²: “Also the same day, present my Lord Chancellor, the King commanded me Benet to make an act by virtue of which the King would and commanded his said Chancellor to make unto Edmond Beaufort, Earl of Dorset, the King’s letters patents of the said Earldom to have it unto him and unto the heirs males of his body, &c.”³ In many places the writer uses the personal pronoun⁴; he speaks of having received letters from Adam Moyleyns in November 1441⁵; and the general character of the Minutes is that of memoranda which were afterwards to be reduced to a regular form and recorded in the Register or “Book of the Council.” In some instances the rough and corrected Minutes are both preserved⁶; and thus, with the Register itself for an earlier period, they afford full information of the manner in which the Minutes were first taken down, and afterwards placed upon record.

If, as is presumed from the handwriting, the whole of the original Minutes were written by

¹ It appears from an original Writ of Privy Seal in the Tower, that on the 17th of October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442, “Henry Benet, one of the Clerks in the Office of the Privy Seal,” obtained a grant of twenty marks per annum, in reward of his services, on the death of John Offord, late a clerk in that Office.

² His name occurs in a warrant of Privy Seal in November 1441, (p. 181, *postea*,) which is the first time he is mentioned in the Proceedings of the Council; and again in May and June 1442. (pp. 187, 190, *postea*.)

³ p. 209, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 82, 100, 102, 159, 193, 225, 248, 259.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 159.

⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 29.

Benet, it is clear that before 1441 the Council was attended by more than one Clerk, even supposing that Benet succeeded Moleyns as Clerk of the Council in that year; and the probability is that, like Parliament and the Courts of Chancery and Courts of Law, two or more sworn Clerks were regularly attached to the Privy Council, who attended its meetings; or it may have been also the duty of a Clerk of the Privy Seal to take the Minutes, because upon the greater part of the proceedings letters of Privy Seal were issued. Some trouble has been taken to discover the names of the Clerks of the Council during the reign of Henry the Sixth, with the dates of their appointments, but without success.

About the reign of King James the First a copy was taken of great part of the original Minutes of the Council, which is preserved in the Harleian Library¹; and as the originals have in some places become imperfect since that transcript was made, the lacunæ have been supplied from it.

15 Hen. VI.
1436.

The earliest Minutes of the Privy Council in this volume are those of the 21st of November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436², when some regulations were

¹ Harleian MSS., 81, 169. Transcripts of the Acts of the Council in the Cottonian MSS., Cleopatra F. iv. and F. v., which are said to have been made in the reign of Charles II., exist in the library of the Duke of Buckingham at Stow.

² Two Acts of the Council, the one dated on the 9th and the other on the 19th of November in that year, are printed in the *Fœdera*, (vol. x. p. 658,) from the originals in the Pell Office.

made for the government of Wales ; and all lords were directed to remain in their own counties, and to hold their manorial courts on the same day. The Council then advised the King to be governed in the disposal of offices by the rank of the parties, “ not to high estate a small office, “ neither to low estate a great office ;” and little attention seems to have been paid to any other qualification.¹

15 Hen. VI.
1436.

Parliament met at Westminster in January 1437 ; and on the 27th of March the Commons prayed that such petitions as had been presented to the King during the session and had not yet been answered, might, by authority of Parliament, be referred to the Council, who were to have power to hear and determine them, calling the judges and other persons learned in the law to their assistance, if necessary ; and that when so determined they should be enacted, enrolled, and recorded on the rolls of the said Parliament : to which the King and the Lords consented.²

1437.

On the 7th of April the Council ordered letters to be written to the Duke of York, whose command as Lieutenant of France had expired, and who was unwilling to retain that office, thanking him for his services, and requesting him to continue in France until his successor arrived. Similar letters were sent to all the other Lords in France

¹ p. 3, *postea*.

² Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 506.

15 Hen. VI. and Normandy¹, and several Peers were appointed
1437. to treat for peace with the French monarch.²

Cardinal Beaufort having applied for the King's permission to go to Rome for the purpose of performing "his duty," alleging that he had received an exemption from all service, or, as it was termed, a "patent of rest," and that the King was of an age when he could dispense with his attendance, the Council would not advise his Majesty to comply with his request, on the ground that the Cardinal's presence, whether in England or as one of the commissioners, would materially promote the treaty then on foot for a peace with the King of France, tenderly adding that the dangers of the road and a regard for his person had some weight in their decision.³ It is probable that the motive which Beaufort assigned for wishing to leave England, and the pretence on which the Council refused their assent, were equally insincere. The Cardinal was, however, more successful in a request which he preferred shortly afterwards, as, on the 16th of April, one of the articles of a petition which he had presented was granted; and it is not unlikely that the next entry explains the readiness with which the Council obliged him:—"He hath lent "10,000 marks." Beaufort also enlarged the term in which the Lords of the Council were bound to repay him 14,000 marks, until the following Christ-

¹ pp. 6, 7, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 6, 7, 8.

³ *Ibid.* p. 9.

mas ; and he consented to deliver some royal jewels which were in his possession to the King.¹ 15 Hen. VI.
1437.

In the middle of April the members of the Council agreed to lend money for the public service, but the Earl of Suffolk's offer to advance 250 marks was contingent upon all the other Earls doing the same ; and some of his colleagues made rigid stipulations that they should have security for their money.² The Council were occupied during that month with some dissensions at Norwich respecting the election of the mayor, which are said to have begun in 1433³, and which were expected to produce a riot at the ensuing election. One of the parties of the name of Wetherby⁴, who had been mayor, and who against the will of the majority of the citizens wished that a person called Grey should succeed him, was peremptorily ordered to appear before the Council ; and commissioners were appointed to see that the election took place according to the charter, to prevent any persons attending who were not legally entitled to be present, and to suppress all tumults in that city.⁵ The powers of the commissioners appear to have been limited to these points ; but the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and commonalty were informed, probably

¹ pp. 16, 34, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 13, 14, 313.

³ *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104, 106.

⁴ p. 15, *postea*. It is said in a contemporary letter, that "My Lord of Norfolk was in town [*query* Norwich] for Wedyrby's matter." Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 21.

⁵ pp. 18, 19, *postea*.

15 Hen. VI. *in terrorem*, that if any riots occurred the commissioners¹ were authorized to seize the franchises of the city into the King's hands.²
1437.

Great exertions were used at this time for prosecuting the war in France ; but there seems to have been considerable difficulty in finding a successor for the Duke of York as Lieutenant of that kingdom, which office ought not, in the opinion of the Chancellor of France, to be held by a Frenchman.³ After much consideration Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, accepted it about the middle of April, and several Minutes occur on the subject. He was to have the same powers as had been granted to the Duke of York ; but the preparations for equipping the army by which he was to be accompanied, occupied so much time, that his commission as " Lieutenant General and Governor " of all the kingdom of France " was not issued until the 16th of July.⁴ The Earl's departure was, moreover, delayed by contrary winds for many weeks, during which he embarked and disembarked no less than seven times, and it was the 6th of November before he left England.⁵ Ships and 500 lances and 2,500 archers, under the Baron of Carew, were ordered for the defence of the sea ; letters for raising supplies were sent to different counties ; and money was ordered to be borrowed.⁶

¹ The commissioners were the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Cromwell, and Sir William Phelip. *Vide* Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

² pp. 17, 18, *postea*. ³ *Ibid.* pp. 16, 33. ⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 674.

⁵ Hall's Chronicle, ed. 1809, pp. 187, 188. Stow's Chronicle, p. 377.

⁶ pp. 19, 23, *postea*.

Louis of Luxemburg, bishop of Terouenne, the King's Chancellor of France, arrived in England towards the end of May, and was received with great distinction. He was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Rouen, and afterwards obtained the English bishoprick of Ely.¹ On the 5th of June the Council ordered that he should be denizenized in the fullest manner.² Large grants of money were made to him³; the keepers of several of the royal parks were ordered to deliver deer for his use; and all his expenses were defrayed by the King.⁴

15 Hen. VI.
1437.

There was a remarkable instance in this year of the manner in which powerful noblemen sometimes prevented the execution of the King's commission. William Pek, one of the commissioners appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and his colleagues attended at Silsoe for that purpose, but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with a number of followers also in

¹ William of Worcester, p. 458; *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 703, 708, 710; Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 11.

² p. 28, *postea*. A copy of a similar grant will be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 1. See also vol. iii. p. 160 of this work, and p. 256, *postea*.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 666, 671.

⁴ p. 31, *postea*.

15 Hen.VI. arms against Lord Grey's party, it had been deemed
1437. advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions. The Privy Council, assisted by the Judges, King's Sergeants, and Attorney and Solicitor General, were occupied with this matter for some days. Several witnesses were examined¹; and their evidence illustrates the state of the country, and the effect of the feudal system upon the administration of the law in cases where the rights or feelings of persons of rank were concerned.

Though the commissioners who had been appointed to settle the dispute at Norwich caused an arbitration to be signed in the preceding May², riots appear to have again occurred soon afterwards; and on the 12th of July, strong measures were taken on the subject. Several of the inhabitants having been summoned before the Council³, six of each party were ordered to remain; the custody of the city was committed to an alderman of the name of Wells⁴; and the franchises were seized by the Crown.

Some interesting proceedings occurred in the Council on the 15th of July, respecting Owen Tudor, the second husband of Katherine of France, widow of King Henry the Fifth, and mother of the

¹ pp. 35, 39, 57, *postea*.

² Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 104.

³ p. 34, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 45. William of Worcester and Blomefield state that Wells was an alderman of London; but it appears, from the Patent Rolls of 15 Hen.VI. m. 6., that he was a citizen and an alderman of Norwich. A John Wells was, however, mayor of London in the 10th Hen. VI.

reigning Sovereign ; and as Tudor was the ancestor of a new dynasty of British monarchs, every thing relating to him is of much interest. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January 1437, and it was then discovered that she had secretly married Owen Tudor, a private gentleman of Wales, but who is described by a contemporary writer as a man neither of birth nor property¹, and had by him four children.

15 Hen.VI.
1437.

It appears that soon after the Queen's decease Tudor was summoned to the King's presence, but that he refused to attend until the Duke of Gloucester sent a person with the King's assurance that he might "freely come and freely go." Notwithstanding this promise, he was arrested and committed to Newgate for having married the Queen Dowager without the King's consent ; but if he transgressed against any law by doing so, it was an *ex post facto* one, made purposely to punish him.²

¹ Chronicle of London, p. 123. His marriage and the birth of his children are there said to have been "unweting the common people till that she were dead and buried." Hall, p. 185, also says that the Queen married him "privily;" but, instead of speaking disrespectfully of his birth, he states that Tudor was "a man brought forth and come of the noble lineage and ancient line of Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons." Hall, it must be remembered, wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, when it would not have been prudent, even if it would have been safe, to speak disrespectfully of the Tudor pedigree. Rapin does not consider that the marriage was kept secret until after the Queen's death, as he says, "the marriage appeared so unsuitable that *all England* was scandalized at it, and the more as it was made unknown to the Duke of Gloucester, who was then Protector."

² Lord Coke says, in the First Institute, 133 b., that no man may marry the Queen Dowager without the King's licence, and cites the Rolls of

15 Hen.VI. 1437. A laboured argument was prepared by the Council to prove that his imprisonment did not violate the royal surety¹, but it is by no means satisfactory. Among other things, it was pretended that as his arrest did not take place until after his return from the royal presence, he had enjoyed the benefit of the King's promise; and that, at the time when it was made, neither the King nor the Duke of Gloucester was aware of his malicious designs. Tudor seems to have remained in Newgate until about February in the following year, when he made his escape, having severely hurt his keeper in the attempt; but he was taken by Lord Beaumont, who

Parliament, 8 Hen.VI. m. 7, as his authority; and in the Second Institute, p. 18, he states that, in the Parliament holden in the 6th Hen.VI., it was enacted, that no man should contract with or marry himself to any Queen of England, without the special licence or assent of the King, on pain to lose all his goods and lands, to which act the bishops and other spiritual lords consented, as far as the same swerved not from the law of God and of the Church, "and so as the same imported no deadly sin." Hall (p. 185) also says it was an offence against the statute 6 Hen.VI. Blackstone makes the same statement, on the authority of that statute, "though the statute be not in print;" and gives as a reason for the law, that it was "*pro dignitate regali*." In Cotton's Abridgment of Parliamentary Records, p. 589, (which was published in 1657,) the enactment in question is mentioned as having been made in the 6 Hen.VI., and nearly in the words of Lord Coke, together with another act relating to Sion College, neither of which is to be found on the printed Rolls of Parliament, or in the authorized edition of the Statutes of the Realm. Upon referring to the original Parliament Roll of the 6th Hen.VI. it appears, that the membrane which, from the number assigned to it in Cotton's Abridgment, must have contained those two proceedings, has been torn off since that work was compiled, and that the original numbers of all the other membranes have been altered.

¹ pp. 46, 50, *postea*.

brought him to the Council, by whom he was sent to Wallingford Castle, together with his priest and servant who had aided him in getting out of prison. They were afterwards recommitted to Newgate; eighty-nine pounds which were found on the said priest were paid into the Exchequer; and on the 4th of March, twenty marks were granted to Lord Beaumont for his expenses on the occasion.¹ Tudor, however, contrived again to escape from Newgate²; and on the 29th of July 1438 the Sheriffs of London were pardoned for not having prevented it.³ He lived for some years, but was subsequently captured in a skirmish near Wigmore in Wales, brought to Hereford by Sir Richard Vaughan, and there beheaded.⁴

15 Hen.VI.
1437.

On the 21st of October 1437, a Great Council assembled at Shene to advise the King on the following important subjects :

16 Hen.VI.
1437.

First, as the Council of Basle had lately decreed a monition against the Pope and certain Cardinals, Presidents of the said Council, which was likely to engender a schism, the King wished to have the advice of his Council how he ought to act in the matter.

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 686.

² *Stow's Chronicle*, ed. Howes, p. 377. *Hall*, p. 185, also states that Owen Tudor twice escaped from prison, "out of which prison he escaped and let out other with him, and was again apprehended, and after escaped again."

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 710. It does not, however, appear whether this pardon relates to Tudor's first or second escape.

⁴ *Stow*, p. 377.

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1437.

Secondly, the King had consented to allow the Duke of Orleans to go into Normandy in May preceding, provided the Duke raised the sum agreed upon for his journey; but as the money had not yet arrived, and as the matter was likely to be renewed, the King requested their opinion respecting his future proceedings on the subject.

Thirdly, the King, following the example of his predecessors, (who at the beginning of every year, with the assent of the Great Council, provided for such expenses relating to themselves and their lordship as were likely to be required for the ensuing year,) then called them together to receive their advice in what manner the expenses of the government of the country might thenceforward be best provided for.¹

The result of the deliberations of the Great Council is not stated. On the 24th of October, Sir Reginald Cobham was ordered to bring the Duke of Orleans to London to consult with the King at Shene respecting a peace with France²; and the Council discussed various points about the payment of the soldiers who were to form his guard at Cherburgh, pending the treaty.³ John de Savoy, who is so frequently mentioned in the Minutes⁴,

¹ pp. 64-66, *postea*.

² Several documents respecting the Duke of Orleans' voyage to Normandy will be found in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 665-708. See also pp. 52-54 of this volume.

³ pp. 67-69, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 8, 9, 13, 14, 20, 24, 51, 67, 68, 101.

was an esquire, and one of the Duke's servants¹, and his principal attendant on the occasion.

16 Hen. VI.
1437.

Early in November, prompt measures were taken for paying the arrears of the garrison of Calais, and for furnishing the town with provisions²; but such was the wretched state of the public finances, that every disbursement was postponed until the latest possible moment, so that orders for the immediate payment of troops in garrison towns are almost certain indications of those places being then threatened with a siege, or of there being a disposition to mutiny among the soldiers.³ Orders were issued, on the 9th of November, for taking general musters, on the same day, of all the troops in the field and in garrisons in France, and if there were not sufficient men that more might be sent without loss of time; and it is observed that it would be useless to send £24,000 to France if there were no Englishmen there to receive it.⁴

On the 12th of November, arrangements were made respecting the Privy Council. All the former members were re-appointed, together with the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Salisbury, the Keeper of the Wardrobe, and Sir John Stourton; and their powers were to be the same as had been given to the Privy Council by King Henry the Fourth and approved by Parliament.⁵ But a fuller

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 665.

² pp. 69, 70, *postea*.

³ vol. iv. pp. xlvi, liii.

⁴ p. 70, *postea*.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 71. Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572, 589.

16 Hen.VI. record of the proceedings on this subject occurs in
 1437. another contemporary manuscript in the British Museum¹, whence it appears that the Council in question was a Great Council; and the motives which led to this revision were the King's "great labours" in the government of the two realms of England and France, in preserving his rights in the same, and in collecting and increasing the revenues thereof; and his Majesty's desire "for the conservation of the laws, customs, and statutes of his realm of England, to the intent that even right and justice be done to every person, as well to poor as to rich, of his own good will, desiring to be supported in all such matters by the labours of wise and discreet persons, forasmuch as he shall not mowe attend to them in his own person as oft as he would." He therefore appointed the following nineteen persons to be his Privy Council; namely, the Duke of Gloucester; Cardinal Beaufort; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Bishops of Lincoln and St. David's; the Earls of Huntingdon, Stafford, Salisbury, Northumberland, and Suffolk; Lords Hungerford and Tiptoft; together with the following Great Officers; viz., the Bishop of Bath, Lord Chancellor; Lord Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer; William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir William Phelip, Chamberlain; Sir John Stourton; and Robert Rolleston, clerk, the Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. Power was given

¹ Cottonian MSS. Titus, E. v. *Vide* vol. vi. Appendix, pp. 312-315.

to them to "hear, treat, commune, appoint, conclude, and determine" all matters brought before them; but "charters of pardon of crime, collations of benefices, and offices, and other things that stand in grace," were specially reserved to the King, "for to do and dispose for them as him good seemeth." Upon subjects of "great weight and charge" they might deliberate, but not conclude fully therein without the King's advice. In case of difference of opinion, wherein the Council were equally divided, or in two parties against a third, the King was to be informed, and the decision left to him. Salaries for life were assigned to the temporal Peers, but so much was to be deducted therefrom as they then received from any other office under the Crown. The Council were forbidden to take fees; and in the event of any of the members "falling to such unwelddeness or impotence" that he could not attend the Council, he was nevertheless to retain his pension for life; and £100 per annum were assigned to the Earl of Devonshire for his past and future services, though it does not appear that that nobleman had ever been, or was then appointed, a member of the Council.

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1437.

In anticipation of the Duke of Burgundy's laying siege to Calais and Guisnes, provision was directed to be made for their defence; and measures were adopted throughout the kingdom for arming the people. Even lawyers of the inns of court were to be arrayed; and upon these points the

16 Hen. VI. opinions of the Council are given *seriatim*.¹ Armourers and bowyers in London were set to work; the Lord Mayor was to ascertain what stores could be collected; letters were sent to various parts of the realm to raise troops; and money was procured by fines on such persons as were liable to the imposition of Knighthood and refused to receive it.² The practice of extorting fines on this pretence was carried to such an extent that the Commons petitioned that it might be enacted that no man should be fined twice for not receiving Knighthood, but the Crown refused its assent to the bill.³

Contracts were formed for the security of Rokesburgh, Berwick, and other castles on the borders of Scotland, the former of which fortresses was to be entrusted to Sir Ralph Grey for £2,000 for one year, unless a man could be found who would take it "better cheap."² The distress for money was so great that it even had the effect of mollifying the royal anger against an offending city; for the expense of maintaining a warden of Norwich, the franchises of which had for some months been in the King's hands, was found to be so burthensome, that it was proposed to appoint a mayor until the next day of election, and then to make a favor of restoring to the citizens their liberties

¹ pp. 73, 74, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 75.

³ Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 26.

and power to elect their chief magistrate. The Council were divided in opinion on the subject; but they all agreed upon appointing a mayor, exacting a written submission from the offenders, and inflicting a heavy fine on the corporation, so favourable a pretence for raising money being too tempting to be resisted. The terms of submission were to be prescribed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by a clerk named Carpenter. With the view of securing the future good behaviour of the citizens of Norwich, and of compelling them to submit to the arrangement, it was proposed, in case of obstinacy, to close their port; but as some doubt existed about the legality of that measure, it was suggested that the opinions of the Judges and of the Attorney and Solicitor General should be taken. Lord Tiptoft said that though the King might shut his ports, still the cloth must be allowed to pass.¹ The notes on this affair are too imperfect to allow the real merits of the question to be ascertained; but the Council came to the determination of obtaining the submission of the city before the franchises were restored; of reducing the number of aldermen; of punishing those who had held that situation; of appointing indifferent persons to be mayor and sheriffs of the city until the 1st of May, which was the next election day; to inform the King of the nature of the proposed rigorous bill, and of the way in which the matter had been

16 Hen. VI.
1437.

¹ pp. 76-78, *postea*.

16 Hen. VI. debated ; and to acquaint him that he might close
1437. the port of Norwich.

Nothing could exceed the caution which was at this time used respecting the French Princes who had been taken prisoners at Agincourt ; for the request of the Count of Angoulesme to be allowed to communicate with the Duke of Orleans was granted upon condition that they should speak with each other in the sight and hearing of their respective keepers ; and this only in case Cardinal Beaufort saw no objection.¹

The Kingdom appears to have been in a very disturbed state about the end of the year 1437. On the 4th of December, writs were issued to the sheriffs of London and of twenty-four counties, stating that the King was informed of the gathering of great routs and divers conventicles of misgoverned men, “ by whom divers and great robberies, “ ravishment of women, burnings of houses, man- “ slaughters, and many other great riots and in- “ conveniences,” had been committed, the which assemblies chiefly consisted of “ persons as will not “ labour for their sustenances, but rather desire in “ idleness to go well arrayed and fare delicately “ withouten that that they have any possessions “ wherewith for to maintain such estate as they “ show.” For the suppression of these disturbances, the sheriffs were furnished with copies of the statute of Winchester² ; and they were strictly enjoined to

¹ p. 82, *postea*.

² 3 Edw. I.

see it enforced.¹ That this ordinance was not uncalled for is shewn by two petitions on the rolls of Parliament of the preceding year, whence it appears that the widow of a knight called Sir John Boteler, of Beausey in Lancashire, had been carried off by one William Pulle, a gentleman of Liverpool, who, with several armed followers, broke open her house at Beausey at five o'clock in the morning, and having committed the last outrage upon her person, conveyed her nearly naked to Bidstone in Cheshire, where he forced her to church for the purpose of marrying her; that she refused her consent until he threatened to murder her, and that he afterwards consummated their nuptials against her will. Pulle subsequently conveyed her into the wild and desolate places in Wales, and detained her there until, at the entreaty of her friends, the King commanded several lords and others to pursue him, and rescue his victim. She was at length discovered and placed in security; but the offender, having secreted himself in places where the King's writ did not run, was still at large. She therefore prayed it might be ordained by Parliament that he should be ordered by proclamation to appear, and if he did not surrender that he should stand attainted of high treason, “ considering that the said ravishing is done in “ more horrible wise, and with more heinous “ violence, than any hath be seen or known before

16 Hen.VI.
1437.

¹ pp. 83, 84, *postea*.

16 Hen. VI. 1437. “ this time, and that the said William, ravisher, “ is and of long time hath be outlawed of felony “ for man’s death, by him foul murdered and slain, “ not charging the execution thereof,” and that the forced marriage might be no impediment to her appeal of rape; to which petitions the King assented.¹ Another case of abduction and violence, in the person of a widow, occurred a few years afterwards, and was the ground of a similar petition to the King in Parliament.²

1438. Among the earliest Proceedings of the Council, in January 1438, was the determination that the King should advance money for the expense of conveying the Duke of Orleans to Cherburgh, “ rather than that the matter of peace should “ break.” Letters were ordered to be written to the Electors of the Empire, requesting, in consideration of the alliance which then existed between them and the King, that they would not elect any person who might be his enemy as successor to the Emperor Sigismond. The offence which had been given to the Archbishop of Cologne, by seizing one of his messengers, was apologized for, and assurances were given him of the King’s favourable disposition.³ The Duke of Bavaria⁴ was not forgotten; and no means were neglected for securing the Imperial crown to Albert duke of Austria, who was about that time elected into the

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 497, 498.

² *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 15.

³ p. 86, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 87.

Order of the Garter, and to whom offers of alliance and of a marriage between one of his daughters and Henry were made. Funereal honors were paid to the memory of the Emperor Sigismond, whose exequies were solemnized throughout England; and the King, with a large retinue of persons of high temporal and ecclesiastical rank, attended the ceremony at St. Paul's cathedral on the Monday after St. George's day.¹

16 Hen. VI.
1438.

The young King having made grants without consulting his responsible advisers, the effect was found to be so injurious to his exchequer, that the Council were obliged to "warn him how that he
" granteth pardons, or else how that he doeth
" them to be amended, for he doeth to himself
" therein great disavail; and now late in a pardon
" that he granted unto a customer, the which dis-
" availed the King 2,000 marks²;" and on another occasion they remonstrated against a grant which he had made of the constableness and stewardship of Chirk Castle, by which he had lost 1,000 marks.³

Considerable attention was paid, in the middle of the year 1438, to the approaching meeting of the General Council at Basle. Memoranda frequently occur about sending persons of rank and eminent divines to attend it⁴; but a Minute was expressly made that the King should not be advised to permit Cardinal Beaufort to be present.⁵

¹ p. 88, *postea*; and Fabian's Chronicle.

² pp. 88, 89, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 90.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 89-93.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 93.

16 Hen. VI. This fact is another proof of the determination of
1438. the government to prevent that personage from leaving the realm, though the motive for the caution cannot now be discovered ; but it may have been the fear of his intriguing with the Cardinals and other influential ecclesiastics at the Council for the tiara, at the sacrifice of the interests of his country.

It was the wish of Henry's ministers that he should marry into the family of the Emperor of Germany ; and among the Minutes of the Council held in May in this year are found notes of the instructions given to the embassy which was sent to negotiate that alliance.¹ Letters of congratulation were written to the Emperor and to the Electors of the Empire upon his election, and every effort was made to gratify him.

On the 14th of May the Council delivered the King's answer to an embassy from the Council of Basle, to the effect that his Majesty had lately sent a messenger with letters, who, he had been informed, " was not well and goodly received, " treated, neither demeaned," but he was nevertheless disposed to send his Ambassadors there, with full instructions, which would tend to the worship of God. It is evident from a subsequent proceeding that the government were extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of the Council of Basle a few years before, respecting the treaty at Arras for a peace with France.

¹ pp. 86, 96, 97, *postea*.

Of the business which engaged the attention of the Council at this period, the most important was the war in France. Numerous Minutes occur respecting troops and military stores of all kinds; but none of them require to be particularly pointed out, because they establish no new fact, and admit of no other inference than that the state of affairs in that country was attended with great expense to England, and was a source of constant embarrassment and anxiety to the King's ministers.

16 Hen. VI.
1438.

From the middle of May 1438 until October 1441, a chasm unfortunately exists in the original Minutes of the Council, which is but imperfectly supplied by the few records of its Proceedings in other manuscripts in the British Museum.

An interesting petition was presented to the King, sometime in 1438, from Thomas Haseley, one of the Clerks of the Crown, in which he stated as grounds for requesting an annuity, that, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, he had captured one Thomas Payne, a Welsh priest, who had been one of the principal advisers of Sir John Oldcastle, the well-known Lord Cobham, which Payne "was in " the field armed against" that Sovereign "with " the Lollards beside St. James's next Charing " Cross, and escaped unhurt or taken," till the petitioner accompanied, at his own cost, " by a " notable power by the space of five days and " six nights, lay for him in the most secret wise " that they could, and so with help and grace of

16 Hen. VI.
1438.

“ Almighty God” they arrested him at midnight near Windsor Castle, in which the King of Scotland was then confined. Haseley said that it appeared from a document found in Payne’s purse, as well as by his own confession, that he intended to have entered Windsor Castle the night he was taken, and released the Scottish King; that he had delivered the prisoner to the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer, who committed him to Newgate until Henry the Fifth returned from France; that Henry had said that the capture of Payne pleased him more than if Haseley “had gotten or given “ him £10,000;” that in reward of his services the King granted him £40 per annum, and that he was afterwards appointed second Clerk of Parliament with a salary of £10, which situation he had held until compelled to absent himself from ill health, since which time he had neither received his annuity nor salary. He also stated that about six years ago he had seized two ships in the Thames laden with wool and other merchandizes of considerable value, which had sailed without paying the customs, in which service he had expended £20, without receiving half the value of the caption according to the statute; and that he had very lately arrested divers persons accused of high treason, whom he had sent to the King.

Although the years 1437, 1438, and 1439 were not marked by events of great importance, the preceding observations shew that they were

far from being so barren as to justify historians in having dismissed that period with a few lines. 16 Hen.VI. 1438.

A Great Council met on the 24th of February 1439, but nothing more of it is known than the names of the persons who attended¹; and no other record of the Privy Council for the seventeenth year of King Henry the Sixth is preserved. This deficiency of information about public affairs in 1439 is, however, in a great degree supplied by the Journal of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors who were sent to Calais for the purpose of negotiating a peace with Charles the Seventh of France, which is not only printed for the first time, but which has entirely escaped the attention of historians. The Journal was written by Dr. Thomas Beckington, one of the Ambassadors, who was then the King's Secretary, and who afterwards became Bishop of Bath. Three contemporary copies² of the Journal are preserved in the British Museum, the few variations in which are pointed out; and its historical importance, the frequent references to instructions from the King and Privy Council, and the fact that many of the ambassadors were members of that body, justify its insertion in this work. On many points it illustrates the manners and customs of the period; and the em-

¹ p. 108, *postea*.

² Harleian MSS., 861, and 4763; and the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. XII.; but the latter has been so much injured by fire as to be almost illegible.

17 Hen.VI. bassy, with all the circumstances connected with
1439. it, are described in so graphic a manner that a perfect idea may be formed of its proceedings. With the exception of two similar Journals, also written by Beckington, the one of the Proceedings of the Diet at Arras in 1435¹, and the other of his embassy in 1442, to negotiate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of the Count of Armagnac, the latter of which has been published, this appears to be the only early document of the kind now extant.

The Journal is written in the first person. Beckington often speaks of himself as “me Beckington,” and he records with equal minuteness important political transactions and the most trifling matters. To refreshments of wine and spices, suppers and dinners, he pays great attention; and he is no less particular in mentioning the state of health and the peculiar tastes of his colleagues. As a very full abstract has been made of the Journal², only the most material facts will be introduced into the following *précis* of the history of the embassy.

The impossibility of retaining the conquests of the English in France, the insuperable difficulty of supporting the war, and the general unwillingness which prevailed in this country to afford supplies, compelled the government to adopt measures for terminating hostilities. The Pope, the

¹ vol. iv. p. xcvi et seq.

² p. xiii to xxx, *postea*.

Council of Basle, the Dukes of Burgundy and Brit-
tany, and other princes had offered their mediation ;
and as the presence of the Duke of Orleans was
considered likely to promote a peace, the Privy
Council permitted him to go to Normandy, sub-
ject, however, to rigid conditions for securing his
return.

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1439.

In January 1439, Cardinal Beaufort was sent to the marches of Calais to confer with the Duchess of Burgundy and the Ambassadors of the French monarch, when it was agreed that the two sovereigns should send a solemn embassy to that place to negotiate a peace, and that the Duke of Orleans should be present on the occasion.¹ On the 23rd of May 1439, a commission was issued constituting John Kemp archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Lisieux, Norwich, and St. David's, Humphrey earl of Stafford, Buckingham, Hereford, Northampton, and Perche, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bouchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billesdon dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Sutton baron of Dudley, and Sir John Popham, knights, Robert Whittingham treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, William Erard, professor of divinity, Doctor Stephen Wilton, Doctor William Sprever, and John Ryvel the King's French secretary, ambassadors to treat for peace with the French monarch. It appears from the Journal

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 718-728. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, tome ii. p. 158 b.

17 Hen.VI. 1499. that, for the causes there stated, the original commission was superseded¹, and that the commission under which the ambassadors acted was not issued until after the 9th of July, though it bore the same date as the first commission. By the latter and operative commission, they were empowered in general terms to treat with the "Adversary of France" or his ambassadors for a final termination of hostilities², whereas in the former one they were empowered to treat with "Charles of Valois," who had, it was said, against God and justice, contended for the King's crown and realm of France. Cardinal Beaufort who had been authorized on the 1st of May to go to Calais, and to take with him any quantity of money and plate, received a commission dated on the 25th of that month, which stated that the King, at the special instance and request of the Pope and other Princes, and with the hope of preventing the effusion of human blood, had appointed him his solemn ambassador with power to treat with the adversary of France respecting his right and title to the crown and realm of France and all other hereditary rights whatsoever, to admit into the King's fealty all such rebels as were willing to return to their allegiance, to grant letters of pardon to them, and to appoint such other ambassadors to treat with those of Charles as he might think proper.³ During the

¹ p. l, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 349-352; and *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 728-730.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 732.

negociation Beaufort acted in conjunction with the Duchess of Burgundy as Mediator between the parties, and was invested with full powers from his government upon the most important objects of the mission. 17 Hen. VI.
1439.

By their instructions, which were dated on the 21st of May, the ambassadors were ordered to demand that Henry should be allowed to enjoy his crown and realm of France, with all their appurtenances, as he ought of right to do. They were directed to enforce this claim, not by questions or disputes on the King's original title, but by evidence of a supernatural description, namely, the judgments of God as manifested in many great battles, and by the agreement made between Henry the Fifth and Charles the Sixth. If the French ambassadors were unwilling to listen to these pretensions, they were to state that, rather than peace should not take place, the King was willing to purchase it by giving up part of his dominions to his adversary and the heirs of his body; that was to say, the countries, lands, and lordships beyond the Loire, consisting of the province of Languedoc, to the value of £20,000 per annum, which were, however, to be held of Henry "of his crown of France." In case these terms were refused, Cardinal Beaufort, as a prelate of the church, was to remind the French ambassadors that the war for the crown of France had endured above one hundred years, during which time more men of each

17 Hen.VI. nation had been slain than then existed in both
1439. kingdoms. He was to paint the horrors of the contest in the glowing colours depicted in the instructions, the chief of which evils was that the war had probably prevented the Christian faith from being diffused throughout the world; and he was to exhort them to consent by various plausible arguments, founded upon religion and policy. The most remarkable of these arguments were, that the war must terminate either by the total destruction of one of the parties, or by treaty; that Henry and Charles were nearly allied in blood to each other, and to all the great personages in their respective kingdoms; that God did not make his people for the Princes, but the Princes for His service, and for the welfare and benefit of His people, to rule them in tranquillity through the due administration of justice; that worldly ambition ought not to be the principal motive in either of their minds for desiring to possess the Crown of France, but the service which they intended to render to God in the government of the people; that the countries which were then considered to form the realm of France had not always been subject to one monarch, nor did the laws of God, nature, or necessity require that they should be so, for, as well before the time of Charlemagne as since, they had been divided among three or four sovereigns; and that whichever of the two rival Kings or their advisers should refuse

to make concessions, and thereby put an end to the war, would have much to answer for to God for the evils which must attend the continuance of hostilities,—truths, which appear to have occurred to the English government for the first time when it was impracticable either to retain their conquests or to support the war. After Beaufort had thus endeavoured to impress the minds of his auditors with sentiments adapted to his purpose, the ambassadors were to offer to cede all the dominions of the French crown beyond the Loire, except the duchy of Guienne, Poitou, and all the other territories which the Kings of England possessed “before the crown of France descended or “belonged to them;” and they were then to enlarge the said offer, by reserving no more to Henry than what he then actually held. If these conditions were declined, the ambassadors were ordered to propose that Henry should merely retain all the parts of France which the Kings of England possessed, not as Kings of France, but which belonged to them “in their own proper and “private right in other wise and by other lawful “title,” including the town and marches of Calais, and the county, castle, and lordship of Guisnes, which they were to hold “immediately of God, “and as lord sovereign thereof.” The next article related to the restoration of the lands of such persons as had adhered to Charles during the war. In case the negociation proceeded so far as to render Henry’s relinquishment of the style of

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1439.

- 17 Hen. VI. King of France the only point for discussion, the
1439. ambassadors were to state, that considering that his Majesty had been crowned in the French capital, in the presence of great part of the Peers of France, it would be an extraordinary thing, and “too greatly touch and hurt his worship,” were he to comply; that it was no novelty or inconvenience for each of them to bear that title, for precedents existed in France of two rivals for the crown having each called himself King of France. If, however, the concession of that title was insisted upon, rather than the negociation should be broken off, the ambassadors were to report their proceedings to Cardinal Beaufort, who was acquainted with the King’s intentions on the subject. In the event of the French proposing a marriage between Henry and Charles’s daughter as a means of peace, and “to the intent of communication and treaty to be had thereupon,” the ambassadors were to reply, that it was not convenient for their sovereign to marry the daughter of any Prince, unless he was in perfect friendship with him, for which reason the treaty of peace must precede the marriage. In case the marriage was insisted upon, and that the proposal which had been made by the English on that point at Arras was alluded to, they were to say that the matter was so lightly “laid by” at Arras, that the King had not given them any instructions, which otherwise they thought he would have done; adding, that Henry was not so far that

he could not be soon sent to and informed of any reasonable proposition which might be made; and, that though they were not instructed, yet, if the French were willing “amiably to commune thereof” they were not to strange them in that behalf.” Whatever might be said, they were not to bind the King; but, with respect to pecuniary arrangements, they were “to ask for the marriage two millions and from that descend and finally abide upon a million of scutes,” two of the value of a noble, or rather more than £32,000 or £16,000. If the French did not consent to a peace upon any of those terms, and made other propositions, the ambassadors were not to reject them, but were to say that they were not instructed, and that they could only take them *ad referendum*. Under those circumstances they were to endeavour to induce the Duke of Orleans or the Duchess of Burgundy to propose a treaty for a general truce for from twenty to fifty years “with communication;” and rather than fail, for a truce of from three to eight years “without communication,” if it could be obtained; for the surer keeping of which truce, they were to suggest the exchange of places “enclained of both sides;” viz., Meaux, Criel, and St. Germaine-en-Laye, for Harfleur, Dieppe, and Mount St. Michael. If that exchange was consented to, they were to try and make the Duke of Orleans’ release contribute to it, by taking the said three places in part payment of his ransom, for which they were to demand 100,000 marks

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17 Hen. VI. "taking the said three towns, and 50,000 over
1439. "that."¹

The ambassadors on the part of the King of France were the Duke of Burgundy; the Count of Vendosme; the Archbishop and Duke of Rheims, Chancellor of France; the Archbishop of Narbonne; John, Bastard of Orleans, Great Chamberlain of France; Adam de Cambray, First President of the court of Parliament; James de Chatillon, Lord of Dampierre; Reginald Eirard, Lord of Basoges, Master of the Household; Robert Maillere, Maître des Comptes, the King's Counsellors, and Andrew du Beuff, Secretary.² Isabella, duchess of Burgundy, who acted as Mediator on the part of the French, was the daughter of John King of Portugal, by Philippa sister of Henry the Fourth of England, and was consequently nearly related to Henry the Sixth.³ She was attended by her niece Ann, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and wife of the Prince of Vienne, which lady obtained passports to proceed to her husband in Navarre on the 30th of June in that year.⁴

Cardinal Beaufort, as Mediator on the part of England, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and the other ambassadors landed at Calais on the 26th of June; but Whittingham and Beckington,

¹ pp. 354, 362, *postea*. These instructions are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724, from the copy in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii.

² pp. 346, 349, *postea*.

³ *Vide* vol. iv. p. iii. for a notice of her arrival in England previous to her marriage with Philip duke of Burgundy.

⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 734.

the author of the Journal, who calls himself the King's secretary, and who seems to have acted as secretary of embassy, though he was included in the commission as one of the ambassadors, did not arrive until the following day. On the 28th, the English received the French legation, who were accompanied by the Lord of Crêvecœur on the part of the Duke of Burgundy, and conducted them to Calais; and two days were occupied in settling the proceedings. On this occasion, the Duke of Orleans met his natural brother, the famous Count of Dunois, who was one of the French ambassadors, after a separation of many years.¹

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Upon the 30th of that month, the French ambassadors visited Cardinal Beaufort for the purpose of taking their leave; but, previous to their departure, they swore before the altar in his oratory that they would not do, or procure any injury to be done, to the English ambassadors or their retinue during the negociation. The manner of taking the oath, of which a copy is given, and which was probably usual on such occasions, was this: the Archbishop of Rheims put his right hand on his breast, whilst all his colleagues placed their right hands in that of Cardinal Beaufort.² After their return to St. Omer, two of the English ambassadors were sent to that town to receive a similar oath from

¹ p. 337, *postea*. Hall says, (p. 192,) "that the Duke gently received the Earl of Dunois (his bastard brother), thanking him heartily for his pain taken in governing his country during the time of his captivity and absence."

² p. 337, *postea*.

17 Hen. VI. the Duke of Burgundy, and to take the Duchess's
1439. pleasure about the day of meeting, the number of persons who were to attend, and whether they were to be armed or not.¹

Pavilions were erected on the place chosen for the Conference; and on the 2nd of July Cardinal Beaufort gave a solemn entertainment to the English embassy, as well as to all other persons of birth and distinction. The two ambassadors who were sent to the Duchess of Burgundy returned on the 3rd, and stated that the Duchess would repair to the convention at nine o'clock in the morning of Monday the 6th of July. She proposed that each party should be attended by 300 men, armed only with swords and daggers; and, to prevent surprize or treason, that ten scouts should be appointed by the English to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Ardes, the same number being sent by the French towards Calais and Guisnes, to which the ambassadors assented.² Early in the morning of Monday the 6th mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel, and soon after six o'clock he and all the ambassadors, except Lord Dudley, Stourton, and Whittingham, who remained at Calais for the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, and of the town, proceeded on horseback, with a retinue of 260 persons, to the place of meeting. Orleans had used every exertion, through the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, to be allowed to attend;

¹ p. 339, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 339, 340.

and when he understood that he was not to be pre-^{17 Hen.VI.}
sent, he observed that the rest would “do nothing
“but beat the wind.”^{1439.}¹

It appears that the ambassadors were afraid to permit the Duke of Orleans to leave Calais, as, from the anxiety which many of the Flemings, Picards, and others had manifested about his being present at the Convention, a design to rescue him was apprehended. The spot selected for the meeting was seven miles from Calais, on the road to Gravelines, and about one mile from the castle of Oye. A minute description is given of the tents or pavilions, which were of very large dimensions. The Cardinal's was built of timber, one hundred feet in length, covered with new canvas; and contained a hall capable of entertaining three hundred persons, with a kitchen, pantry, wine cellar, and two chambers.² Each ambassador had a separate tent. That of the Duchess of Burgundy, which stood about two bow-shots to the east of Beaufort's, is contemptuously described to have been built of “rotten timber, and covered with old canvas;” but it is admitted that it was handsomely lined with cloth of Arras. The pavilion erected for the Conference, which belonged to the Duchess, and

¹ p. 341, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* Monstrelet also mentions the splendour of Cardinal Beaufort's pavilion. “The English,” he says, “came there in great pomp, and “magnificently dressed; but the Cardinal of Winchester outshone all “in the splendour of his tents and pavilions, and the richness of his “gold and silver plate, and in all other necessities and luxuries.” Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.

17 Hen. VI. was very beautiful, was in the centre of this diplomatic encampment. At one end, a seat covered with cloth of gold was prepared for the Duchess, the Cardinal, and the Princess of Navarre, the Duchess's niece; and the ambassadors were placed on either side.¹

The Duchess of Burgundy arrived at the appointed hour, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre and ten other ladies splendidly attired in cloth of gold. They were met by the Cardinal, and after having embraced and kissed each other², they en-

¹ pp. 341, 342, *postea*.

² This ceremony was repeated whenever the parties met during the negotiation. It was then, as now also, the custom in France and other countries for men to salute each other in that manner; and numerous instances are mentioned on the Rolls of Parliament of Peers terminating their disputes by *kissing*. In the 2nd Hen. IV. 1401, the Bishop of Norwich and Sir Thomas Erpingham were ordered by the King in Parliament to shake hands and *kiss* each other in token of their reconciliation. (Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 456.) And a few years afterwards, the Earls of Westmoreland and Dunbar performed the same ceremony. (*Ibid.* p. 525 b.) In 1439, the Commons represented to the King that there was then a pestilence in the country, "the which is an infirmity
" most infective, and the presence of such so infect most to be eschewed,
" as by noble physicians and wise philosophers before this time plainly it
" hath been determined, and as experience daily sheweth;" for which reason they prayed the King, for the conservation of his health, "graciously to conceive how where that any of your said Commons holding
" of you by knight's service oweth, in doing to you homage, by your
" gracious sufferance, to kiss you, to ordain and grant, by the authority of
" this present Parliament, that everich of your said lieges, in the doing of
" their said homage, may omit the said kissing of you, and be excused
" thereof at your will, the homage being of the same force as though
" they kissed you, and have their letters of doing of their homage, the
" kissing of you omitted notwithstanding;" to which the King assented. Vol. v. p. 31.

tered the tent appropriated for the Convention, and were followed by the ambassadors of both countries. Such was the deference shewn to the Cardinal, that he took his seat in the centre, having the Duchess on his right, and the Princess on his left hand. The proceedings were opened by an eloquent Latin speech from the Archbishop of York in praise of the Duchess and Cardinal for their exertions in promoting peace, at the conclusion of which the parties exchanged credentials. The ambassadors then separated, and whilst the Cardinal was at dinner, he having fasted during the former part of the day in honor of St. Thomas the Martyr, the Bishop of Tournay came to him from the Duchess to state that the French objected *in limine* to the commission under which the English ambassadors acted, alleging, that some of the clauses tended more to create irritation than to promote peace.¹ They

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¹ pp. 342, 343, *postea*. The following is a copy of the *original* Commission on the French Rolls; and nothing occurs on them to shew that it was cancelled or superseded.

“ Rot. Franc. 17 Hen. VI. m. 6.

“ De communicando	}	Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Dum
“ et tractando.		ante mentis nostræ oculos reducimus illud
		tam summum tamque singulare & excellens
“ bonum quod nobis		Redemptor noster, ex hac vita mortali
“ transiturus, in ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens, Pacem meam		
“ do vobis, pacem meam relinquo vobis, qua rite servata dampna		
“ irreparabilia & innumerabilia mala quæ guerrarum continuatione		
“ diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambigimus, libenter		
“ totum animi nostri conatum convertimus ad hanc rem sacram		
“ prosequendam cum effectū. Ea propter confidentes singulariter		

17 Hen. VI. complained, first, that their Sovereign was styled
1439. "Charles of Valois," which was less respectful

"de fidelitate, circumspectione approbata, scientia, ⁊ conscientiarum puritate venerabilis in Christo patris Johannis archiepiscopi Eborum, ac carissimi consanguinei nostri Johannis ducis Norfolk, necnon venerabilium patrum Thomæ Norwicensis ⁊ Thomæ Menevensis episcoporum, ac carissimorum consanguineorum nostrorum Humfridi Bukingham, Herfordiæ, Stafford, Northampton, ac Perchiæ comitis, Johannis comitis Oxoniæ, et Henrici domini de Bouchier; ac dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum Walteri Hungerford militis, Magistri Nicholai Byllesdon decani ecclesiæ cathedralis Sarum, Johannis Stourton militis, Johannis Sutton militis, Johannis Popham militis, Roberti Whytyngnam thesaurarii Calesiæ, Magistrorum Thomæ Bekyngdon, Stephani Wilton, et Willielmi Sprever, legum doctorum, et Johannis Reynell secretarii nostri, ad laudem et honorem Omnipotentis Dei, ⁊ pro vitanda humani sanguinis effusione, ac ad removenda supradicta mala, necnon ut quieti subditorum nostrorum per bonum pacis, auxiliante Domino, utiliter sit provisum, ipsos Archiepiscopum, Ducem, episcopos, comites, Henricum, Walterum, Nicholaum, Johannem, Johannem, Johannem, Robertum, Thomam, Stephanum, Willielmum, et Johannem, sexdecim, quindecim, quatuordecim, tresdecim, duodecim, undecim, decem, aut novem ex eis, quorum præfatum Archiepiscopum ⁊ quatuor ex hiis quos commisimus de regno nostro Franciæ ⁊ alios quatuor quos commisimus de regno nostro Angliæ esse volumus, nostros ambassiatores, oratores, procuratores, deputatos, ⁊ nuntios speciales facimus, ordinamus, et constituimus per præsentem. Damus itaque ⁊ de consensu ac deliberatione Consilii nostri tenore præsentium concedimus eisdem ambassiatoribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus, deputatis, ⁊ nuntiis nostris prædictis potestatem plenariam mandatum generale ⁊ speciale pro nobis ⁊ nomine nostro ac utriusque nostrorum Angliæ et Franciæ regnorum, dominiisque, et subditis, ac amicis nostris, ac aliis nobis alligatis, confederatis, ⁊ adhærentibus quibuscumque infra marchias nostras Calesiæ vel ibi prope, locis utique

than the general term "our Adversary of France;" 17 Hen.VI.
secondly, that he was required to surrender the 1499.

" et diebus ad hoc appunctuandis, cum Karolo de Valoys nobis
" adversante, sive suis ambassiatoribus, oratoribus, procuratoribus,
" deputatis, ⁊ nuntiis potestatem sufficientem ab eo in hac parte
" habentibus conveniendi, petendique ab eis et exigendi quod
" dictus adversarius noster ab infestatione et inquietatione nobis
" contra Deum ⁊ justitiam in regno et corona nostris Franciæ
" penitus cesset et desistat eisque nos pacifice et quiete uti ⁊
" gaudere permittat, necnon communicandi, tractandi, componendi,
" paciscendi, transigendi, appunctuandi, ac plene ⁊ finaliter con-
" cludendi ⁊ concordandi de pace perpetua, de treugis, sive guerra-
" rum abstinentiis, necnon de ⁊ super omnibus contentionibus,
" questionibus, guerris, causis, ⁊ querelis, litibus, demandis, ⁊
" debatis, una cum omnibus suis circumstanciis emergentibus, in-
" cidentibus, dependentibus, ⁊ connexis, que inter nos et regna
" dominiaque nostra, subditosque nostros, necnon alligatos, con-
" fœderatos, ⁊ alios nobis adhærentes quoscumque, et dictum
" adversarium nostrum, atque loca et dominia quæ habet vel
" præterdit habere, pendere noscuntur; universaque et singula
" quæ inter eos appunctuata conventa concludendi ⁊ concordata
" contigerit, firmandi, roborandi, et assecurandi per fidei inter-
" positionem et juramentum ad Sancta Dei Evangelia in animam
" nostram præstandum, ac de ⁊ super omnibus et singulis præ-
" missis ac dependentiis ab eisdem omnes et omnimodas securi-
" tates, cautiones, promissa, obligationes, et litteras sigillatas,
" concedendi, faciendi, et expediendi, sicut eis melius videbitur
" expedire, quæ talem tantamque vim, auctoritatem, et effectum
" volumus realiter obtinere ac si ea in propria persona fecissemus;
" cæteraque omnia et singula in præmissis conclusa, concordata,
" et firmata expediendi, perficiendi, ⁊ pro parte nostra perimplendi
" ac debite exequendi, etiam si majora sint expressata, et man-
" datum de sui natura magis exigant speciale, et quæ nosmet ipsi
" facere possemus si personaliter præsentem essemus, in explica-
" tione et conclusione præmissorum. Promittentesq; bona fide ⁊
" verbo regio in his scriptis quod omnia et singula quæ in præ-

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crown and realm of France, which demands the Duchess considered would have been more prudent to have inserted in their instructions, and omitted in the commission; and, thirdly, that the commission did not contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion. On the other hand, the commission of the French ambassadors was said to be obscure and contradictory. A long discussion ensued; but as the French persisted in their objections to the commission, it was determined that a new one should be settled by the respective parties, that when agreed upon, it should be sent to England to be sealed; and that in the meantime the negociation should proceed.¹

A draft of the commission having been prepared by the French ambassadors, it was brought to Cardinal Beaufort by the Bishop of Tournay, on the 7th of July, who immediately sent it to the Archbishop of York. After it had been examined by Beckington and two of his colleagues, who made some additions and alterations, the Archbishop and the other ambassadors deliberated on the subject, and then conferred with the Bishop of Tournay, who reluctantly assented to their amendments.²

“ missis vel circa ea per ambassiatores nostros prædictos appunc-
 “ tuata, conventa, conclusa, ⁊ concordata fuerint rata, grata,
 “ firma, et stabilia pro perpetuo habebimus, et faciemus inviola-
 “ biliter observari. In cujus, ⁊c. Teste Rege apud manerium
 “ suum de Kenyngton, xxij. die Maii.

“ Per breve de privato sigillo.”

¹ pp. 343, 344, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 344, 345.

On Friday the 10th of June, a conference <sup>17 Hen.VI.
1439.</sup> again took place, with the same ceremonies as on the former occasion. Both parties then agreed to the commission which appears in the Journal¹, and which was ante-dated to the 23rd of May, on which day the former one was sealed. The knowledge of this fact is of some importance, because no instance has hitherto been discovered of Letters Patent being superseded nearly two months after they were issued, and of the new instrument bearing exactly the same teste and date as the former, without there being the slightest indication of the circumstance on the rolls.

A draught of the commission of the French ambassadors was likewise agreed upon, which was to the same effect as that of the English ambassadors, and, like it, was ante-dated.² These preliminaries being settled, the Archbishop of York, on behalf of his colleagues, opened the negotiation in an eloquent Latin speech, in which, in pursuance of the first article of their instructions, he demanded that Henry should be permitted to enjoy the crown of France, of his right to which his victories whilst contending for it were, the Archbishop said, strong evidence; and he supported his argument by quotations from the Revelation of St. Bridget. The Archbishop of Rheims replied, in French, that his sovereign had also gained several victories: he opposed to the pro-

¹ pp. 349-352, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 346-349.

17 Hen. VI. 1439. phecy of St. Bridget that of St. John the Hermit, (who had foretold that France should be much afflicted by the English in consequence of her sins, but that at length they should be expelled the country,) and added, that he could not conclude a general peace, on account of his Sovereign's illness, and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York then insisted that the authority of St. John the Hermit was less esteemed by the Church than that of St. Bride, and exhorted the French to enter upon a negociation conducive to peace; but the latter called upon the English to submit propositions for that purpose.¹ It is a striking illustration of the state of knowledge in the fifteenth century, that two learned prelates, each at the head of an embassy for determining the right to the crown of a great kingdom and putting an end to a sanguinary war, should support their arguments by citations from the writings of two obscure saints, whose very names are now almost forgotten.

The Archbishop of York then submitted the second article of his instructions, by which he was empowered to purchase the admission of Henry's right to France by the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire; but the French ambassadors absolutely refused to proceed, unless the renunciation of Henry's pretensions to the crown, name, and arms of France, his consent to hold by homage

¹ pp. 351-353, *postea*.

all that he then possessed in that country, and to restore the lands and benefices of persons whom he had dispossessed, formed the bases of the treaty. The English ambassadors merely replied, that such terms would not tend to the promotion of peace, and the parties separated.¹

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After the Cardinal had dined, he sent for the Archbishop of York and his colleagues, to whom he said, that no beneficial result was likely to ensue from the conditions proposed by the French, more particularly in consequence of their claim to homage for Henry's territories in France, adding that if those pretensions were not abandoned, nothing could be done; upon which Beckington exclaims, "Oh, that the Duchess of Burgundy could persuade the adverse party to admit the claim to homage, resort, and superiority."² With the hope of inducing them to relinquish those points, the Cardinal had a long private interview with the Duchess of Burgundy; and the ambassadors, having deliberated in the meantime, decided that it was not expedient to proceed further with the negotiation on that day. On the Cardinal's return, he informed them, that, from what had passed between the Duchess of Burgundy and himself, he did not expect that the French could be persuaded to relinquish the claim to homage, and that, with respect to truces, they must do what they could. The Duchess then re-

¹ pp. 352-353, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 354.

17 Hen. VI. ceived the Cardinal and ambassadors in her tent,
1439. where they partook of wine and spices; and Monday was appointed for the next conference.¹

On Saturday the 11th of July the Bishop of Vicq in Catalonia arrived from the Council of Basle to employ his good offices, as Legate from that assembly.² It was agreed on the next day that the Duchess of Burgundy and the French ambassadors should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais; and on the following morning, the Cardinal, with the English legation, proceeded to the appointed place, where two tents were pitched, and where they were joined by the Duchess of Burgundy and all the French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who was prevented from attending, by having on the previous day hurt himself in playing at foot-ball³, an employment which, however inconsistent with the grave character of a Chancellor and Archbishop, then formed the amusement of persons of all ranks and professions. The Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy entered the tent prepared for them, where they had a long conference, at which Cardinal Beaufort was only occasionally present, though it seems that the French ambassadors constantly attended. After partaking of refreshments with the Cardinal, the conference was renewed, during which the Duchess demanded of the Duke of Orleans, "My Lord, wilt thou

¹ p. 354, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 362, 363.

³ *Ibid.* p. 363.

“ never have peace ? ” to which he replied, “ Yes, 17 Hen.VI.
“ even if I die for peace.” The parties soon after- 1439.
wards separated, the English and the Duke of
Orleans returning to Calais, and the Duchess and
French ambassadors to Gravelines.¹ In consequence
of the illness of the Duke of Burgundy, his consort
was suddenly obliged to join him at St. Omer ; so
that a conference did not again take place for some
days. A solemn audience was given by the Car-
dinal and the English legation, on the 15th, to the
Bishop of Vicq. That prelate pointed out, in two
harangues, the necessity of peace, each of which,
agreeably to the custom of the time, was grounded
upon a scriptural text, the latter being, “ Be ye
“ strong in battle, and fight with the serpent ; ”
but Beckington particularly observes, “ He did not
“ say the *old* serpent.” On the next day, the
Archbishop of York, in the name of the ambas-
sadors, replied to the Bishop of Vicq’s orations.
He shewed plainly that his colleagues were not
pleased with the interference of the Council of
Basle, as he more than hinted that, had the
members of that Council acted impartially when
it met at Arras, in 1435, it would not have been
necessary to treat for peace on the present oc-
casion ; and he exhorted the Council to act with
moderation, so as to prevent a schism in the
Church. The Bishop of Vicq defended the con-
duct of the Council of Basle, and animadverted

¹ p. 364, *postea*.

17 Hen.VI. strongly upon Pope Eugenius the Fourth, between
1439. whom and the Council a violent quarrel at that time existed.¹ The Archbishop of York repeated his former remarks, adding, that the Council of Basle had done nothing towards a peace; that there were various opinions respecting the Pontiff; and that he had no doubt his Holiness would prove his innocence whenever he thought proper.²

The Duchess of Burgundy returned to Gravelines on the night of the 16th; and so many torches and cressets were lighted on the occasion, that the soldiers who guarded the pavilions supposed it to be the signal for an insurrection. Alarm was given to the Earl of Stafford at Calais, who reported the circumstance to the Cardinal; and Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the cause. He came back on the following morning; but an embargo had in the meantime been laid upon all the passage boats to prevent any rumour reaching England until the fact was explained.³

As the Duchess of Burgundy found that the French pertinaciously adhered to their demand that Henry should relinquish the title of King of France, and that the English, with equal firmness, refused to consent that their sovereign should hold his ter-

¹ p. 364, *postea*. Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 156 b. In April 1439, Pope Eugenius issued a bull against the Council of Basle, which he sent to different parts of Europe. *Ibid.* pp. 159 b-163. *Vide* also p. xix, *antea*.

² p. 365, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 365, 366.

ritories in France by homage, she expressed her conviction to Cardinal Beaufort, on the 18th of July, that it would be impossible to conclude a peace; and said she considered that a truce would be equally difficult, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles and lands which had been taken during the war. The Duchess therefore suggested to negotiate for a peace for fifteen, twenty, or thirty years; that during that time Henry should refrain from using the title of King of France; that the other party should not claim superiority over, or exact homage for, his territories in France; and that Henry might at any time resume the title, and renew the war, on giving one year's notice of his intention. Beaufort communicated this suggestion to the ambassadors, who requested that it might be reduced to writing, which was agreed to; but when the article was read, it was found to vary so much from the proposition, as it had been stated by the Cardinal, that it was not likely to receive the assent of the King. A copy of that proposition is inserted in the Journal, together with a protest from the English ambassadors, in which they said, that in any proceeding on their part they did not intend to prejudice the King's rights, and that if he relinquished any part thereof, it was solely to maintain the Catholic faith, to promote peace, and to prevent the further effusion of Christian blood. The Duke of Orleans, on being asked by the Cardinal, admitted that he understood the Duchess

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17 Hen. VI. of Burgundy's proposal as Beaufort had related it;
1499. and he expressed his astonishment at the variations between the verbal and the written statement.¹

Two days were occupied in discussing that proposition, and in deliberating upon the last article of the ambassadors' instructions, namely, the cession of certain territories beyond the Loire to Charles, and the retention, by Henry, of the lands which had belonged to England before his ancestors acquired their right to the throne of France, or, in other words, before the reign of Edward the Third. During this conference, the Duchess's patience or temper seems to have given way. She burst into tears; but Beckington shrewdly observes, "whether " of anger or sorrow, I know not."² The Convention, after much fencing on both sides, terminated by a request from the French ambassadors that the territories mentioned in general terms, as having formerly belonged to the Kings of England, might be specified in writing. A report having reached the English ambassadors, from the servant and counsellor of the Duke of Orleans, that the French legation intended to depart the next morning, messengers were dispatched to the Duchess to ascertain its truth.³

The required specification of territories was sent to the French ambassadors on the 25th of July³; and Monday the 27th was appointed for the next Convention, the whole of which day was

¹ pp. 366-370, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 371-375.

³ *Ibid.* p. 375.

spent in conferences between the Duchess and the Cardinal, and between the Duchess and the French ambassadors, in which those of England took no part.¹ On the next morning the Cardinal informed the Archbishop of York and his colleagues of what had passed between the Duchess and himself on the preceding day. He stated that the French had offered, on certain conditions, to cede the whole duchy of Normandy, except Mount St. Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it "their arms of the White Cross," and except also the homage of the Duke of Brittany.¹ This allusion to the White Cross is remarkable, because that symbol was used from a very early period to distinguish the soldiers of France from those of other nations²; and it appears to have been also borne on standards in the French armies. Though the origin of the custom cannot be traced with certainty, the statement in the Journal renders it probable that it was adopted from veneration for the Archangel Michael.

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¹ p. 376, *postea*.

² Speaking of the Cross, Le Sieur de la Colombiere says, ("La Science Heroique," folio, 1644, p. 132,) "et en firent mettre la figure sur leurs cottes d'armes, et sur leurs principales bannieres et estandards, et la diversifierent de plusieurs façons, et blazonnerent de divers émaux, pour se distinguer les uns des autres. *Les François la portèrent d'argent, c'est à dire, blanche*; les Espagnols, rouge, ou de gueules; les Italiens, d'azur; les Allemands, de sable, et aussi quelques-uns orangée; les Saxons, verte, ou de synople; et les Anglois la portèrent d'or, autrement jaune, et quelquesfois de gueules." See also Mackenzie's "Science of Heraldry;" and Bishop Beckington's Journal, pp. xv. and 100.

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On Wednesday the 29th of July, a long conference took place between the Duchess of Burgundy, Cardinal Beaufort, the ambassadors of both countries, and the Duke of Orleans, near Calais, when it was determined that the proposals of the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans should be reduced to writing, and sent on the following day to the English ambassadors at Calais ; that application should be made to the respective monarchs for the necessary instructions on the subject, and that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September.¹ The next day the ambassadors deputed the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, and Lord Hungerford with Sir John Popham, Dr. Wilton, and Master John Ryvel to repair to the King for instructions respecting the Duchess of Burgundy's propositions, a copy of which was brought to the ambassadors, according to the agreement of the preceding day.¹ It was therein proposed that Henry should hold the ancient territories of the crown of England in France by homage ; that, during the peace of thirty, twenty, or fifteen years, the said homage should remain in a state of abeyance, and that Henry should abstain from styling himself King of France ; that restoration should be made of all lands and benefices to the lay and spiritual persons who had been deprived of them ; that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom ; and

¹ p. 377, *postea*.

that the whole of Normandy, with the exception of Mount Saint Michael and the homage of Brittany, which homage was said to be due to the crown of France, should be ceded to England. It was specially provided, that in the duchy of Normandy the King of Navarre's territories should be included; and such parts of Guienne as the English then possessed, together with Calais and Guisnes, were likewise to be reserved to Henry. Various guarantees for the performance of the treaty were suggested, and at the termination of the period for which it was to endure, each party was to be in the same state as before it was made; but if, during or at the termination of the treaty, Henry should agree to hold his territories by homage, the King of France was bound to receive it, and thus a final and general peace would be established.¹ Those terms are said to have been recommended by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, as Mediators, animated by the strongest desire to prevent a rupture of the negociation; but it is obvious that Orleans did not forget his own interests.

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In the interval before the day appointed for the next meeting of the ambassadors, Cardinal Beaufort and the Duke of Orleans remained at Calais; but the fear of the Duke being rescued caused the sentinels to be increased, and other measures to be taken for the security of the town.

¹ pp. 378-382, *postea*.

17 Hen.VI. The Duke of Norfolk and the ambassadors, who
1439. were sent to the King, embarked for England on the 5th of August; and no less than twenty-two vessels were employed in conveying them.¹

Cardinal Beaufort went by sea to Hammes on the 6th of August, where he continued for several days; and, being visited there on the 14th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, they rode after dinner to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, made their offerings to her shrine, and took away some earth from the saint's grave, which was said to possess the miraculous virtue of driving away rats.² News was brought to the ambassadors on the 19th of August by Sir John Luxemburg, that Arthur of Brittany, count of Richmond and constable of France, had, after a siege of three weeks, taken the town of Meaux by assault, beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Thian, and cruelly murdered all his prisoners who spoke the French language³, which is confirmed by Monstrelet, who says, that Thian and a gentleman named Carbonnel de Haule, and some others, were beheaded.³ Great part of the garrison retreated to the fortress, or, as it was called, the "Market of Meaux," under the command of Sir William Chamberlain and Sir John Ripley³; and two days afterwards the ambassadors heard that the Market was still in possession of

¹ p. 383, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 384.

³ Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.

the English, and had been relieved and reinforced by Lord Talbot; that in retaliation of the murders committed by Richmond, he had captured some ships destined for that place, and put to death all on board; that he had also destroyed part of the fortifications of Meaux, killing all who defended them; and had offered battle to Richmond and Le Hire if they would leave the town and meet him, which they declined.¹ According to Monstrelet, the Earl of Cambridge, (a mistake for the Earl of Warwick, who died some months before,) Lord Talbot, and others, with 4,000 men, proceeded from Rouen to raise the siege of the Market of Meaux, but on Richmond's hearing of their approach, he withdrew into the town, which, he says, was fortunate, because the English desired nothing more than to fight the French. He then notices the challenge to the constable to quit the town, adding that Richmond refused to listen to it or to consent to a battle, and then alludes to various skirmishes, and to the capture, by Talbot, of twenty boats laden with provisions. Finding their efforts to induce Richmond to meet them in the field useless, the English victualled the Market of Meaux and returned to Normandy.²

Cardinal Beaufort was at this time taken ill, and expecting further news from Meaux, did not send to the King until the next day, when he dispatched the Constable of Guisnes with the intelligence, who

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1489.

¹ p. 385, *postea*.

² Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166.

17 Hen. VI. was nearly wrecked on his passage. On the 30th,
1439. the information respecting Meaux being confirmed by a letter from the Archbishop of Rouen, who stated that the Earls of Somerset and Dorset, Lord Fauconberg, Wydeville, and Chamberlain were there with Lord Talbot, another messenger was sent to the King.¹

18 Hen. VI. Intelligence arrived from Rouen on the 5th of
1439. September, that Sir William Chamberlain, the commander of the garrison of the Market of Meaux, had entered into an agreement with the Count of Richmond to surrender that place on the 15th of August, (apparently a mistake for September,) if not relieved before that day, that he had given hostages for its performance, and had not attacked the enemy since Talbot's departure. This news was so little expected, that Beckington says it occasioned the ambassadors the greatest "bitterness and grief;" and he adds, it was incredible that Chamberlain could commit so great a crime; but the intelligence was confirmed on the following day by a dispatch from Sir John Luxemburg.² The misconduct of Chamberlain is also mentioned by Monstrelet, who says that he capitulated after sustaining a vigorous siege of three weeks, and that on his arrival at Rouen with his soldiers under passports, agreeably to the terms of the treaty, he was much reproached for surrendering the place, and was

¹ p. 385, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 387.

even committed to prison; but that “after some 18 Hen.VI.
 “time he found means of excusing himself to 1439.
 “the lords of his party, who set him at liberty.”¹

On the 9th of September, the Archbishop of York and the other ambassadors who had been sent to England, returned to Calais with new instructions, which were read in the afternoon by Dr. Wilton to all the ambassadors in the Cardinal's house.² They were dated on the 30th of August, and related to the terms of peace proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, which have been already noticed. The articles requiring the King to abandon the title of King of France, to restore benefices and other possessions, and to release the Duke of Orleans, were deemed “right unreasonable,” for the causes specified in a separate article; but to shew the King's desire for peace, his wish to avoid the effusion of blood, and to prevent a “horrible schism,” and other inconveniences, the ambassadors were authorized to declare, in addition to their previous offers, that he would be satisfied with the duchy of Normandy, including St. Michael's Mount, the duchy of Guienne, Calais, Guisnes, and the other fortresses in the marches of Calais, as they were bounded by the treaty of Bretigny, all to be held “immediately of God, “and in no wise of any earthly creature, so that “his name, his style, and entitulation always “remain whole, safe, and untouched from all dimi-

¹ Monstrelet, ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 166 b.

² p. 388, *postea*.

18 Hen.VI. 1439. “ nishing.” With regard to restitution of benefices and lands, he was ready to use every means in his power to induce his subjects to relinquish their possessions in Normandy, by offering them compensations, and, if they resigned their lands, he would restore them to those to whom they belonged before the wars. In case his subjects were obstinate, he would, as far as the law allowed, compel them to accept of such compensation, and would pay one fourth part thereof, in which fourth part “ his prisoner the Duke of Orleans was to “ be comprehended.” The King was willing to allow Orleans to remain at large for a certain period upon the security of hostages and bonds, that he might be employed in promoting the peace, but, if it were not concluded within the specified time, he was to return to England. The reasons which prevented Henry from acceding to the propositions for abandoning the title of King of France and restoring the lands and benefices are given at great length ; but the following paragraph contains the most cogent objections. It was said that by accepting these offers, the King “ would “ not only hurt the opinion of his right and claim, “ but also hurt his name, his fame, his reputation “ in the world, and show in himself lack of might, “ or of right, or of courage, for who is that “ would think that the King, having right and “ might and courage, would so lightly put himself “ to so great charge, depart from so great things “ as the King should depart from by the said

“ offer, for so little avail as should grow to the 18 Hen.VI.
 “ King therefor?”¹ 1439.

The ambassadors met the next morning to deliberate upon these instructions; but they at once saw that an immediate rupture of the negotiation was inevitable, because they were again directed to insist upon conditions which the French had already rejected with disdain, and in which rejection they had themselves tacitly acquiesced by proposing other terms of infinitely less importance.

On the 11th of September, the day appointed for the next Convention, the English ambassadors proceeded to the usual place, but a herald whom they had sent to Gravelines, to apprise the French ambassadors of their approach, returned with the intelligence that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest against this conduct was agreed upon by the English legation; and on their return to Calais Cardinal Beaufort acquainted them with letters which the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans had received from the King of France, in which he stated that he could not assent to the proposed terms of peace, without the approbation of the Princes of his blood and his Council, who were to meet at Paris on the 25th of that month, which was the earliest day they could assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin, who

¹ pp. 388-395, *postea*.

18 Hen. VI. was in Languedoc; and he requested that the Con-
1439. vention might be deferred until after their deliberation. The ambassadors, however, thought that this was a mere pretence, more particularly as the French had taken Meaux and other towns, and as there was no necessity for any deliberation, the same question having, in effect, been discussed at Arras in 1435. For these reasons, and in consideration of the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining any longer at Calais, they resolved not to prolong the negotiation, but agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and Cardinal Beaufort should continue their mediation for peace.¹ The Duchess requested a safe conduct for herself and three hundred attendants to come to Calais, for the purpose of communicating with the Cardinal and the Duke of Orleans; and on the 15th all those personages and the English ambassadors met, when a long conference was held between the Duchess of Burgundy, the Duke of Orleans, and the Cardinal, at which the Chancellor of Burgundy and the Bishop of Vicq, who represented the Council of Basle, assisted. On the next day, the Cardinal informed the ambassadors that the Duchess had urged his acceptance of the terms which had been proposed; and that when he told her that it was hopeless to expect it, she recommended that the treaty should be continued in the man-

¹ pp. 395-397, *postea*.

ner suggested by the King of France, which he declined.¹ 18 Hen. VI.
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During Beaufort's conference with the Duchess, he accused the French of a want of good faith by causing unnecessary delay, inasmuch as they had made greater concessions at Arras; when she candidly told him that Henry was at that time possessed of more power, and reminded him of the towns which the English had since lost.² It was natural that the demands of the French should increase in proportion to their success, and it was their obvious policy to protract the treaty so long as their affairs continued prosperous, with the hope of eventually obtaining greater concessions. The Cardinal also stated that the Duchess of Burgundy had inquired, with great coolness and indifference, whether the existing truce between England and Flanders was to be continued, and whether there should be any further negociation respecting the commercial relations between those countries²; power to treat on which points had been given to the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of St. David's and Norwich, and some of the other ambassadors by a commission dated on the 23rd of May preceding.³ Unless this indifference on the part of the Duchess respecting the treaty between England and Flanders was assumed, it would disprove the assertion that she had eagerly availed herself of her conferences with Cardinal Beaufort, during the

¹ pp. 398, 399, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 399.

³ *Fœdera*, vol x p. 730.

18 Hen. VI negotiation for peace with France, to obtain commercial advantages for her husband's dominions.¹
1439. It was agreed that a new treaty between England and Flanders should commence on the 15th of April or 1st of May in the following year, if both parties consented, notice of which was to be given to the Duchess at St. Omer and to the King at Calais before the 11th of the ensuing November.²

Measures were taken for the defence of Calais, which was badly garrisoned, and the fortifications much dilapidated. Three persons arrived from the Duke of Burgundy on the 18th of September to negotiate the commercial treaty, the proceedings on which subject are fully stated.³ Information was received on the 20th of that month of the surrender of the Market of Meaux, whether by bribery and treachery it would, Beckington says, be for future times to decide⁴; and it appears that Lord Talbot had proceeded to the relief of the place with 5,000 men, but that he did not arrive until the day after it yielded.⁵ The baggage of the ambassadors was embarked, and every preparation made for their departure on the 24th of September; but they were detained by contrary winds until the 2nd of October, about noon on which day they landed in the Downs and proceeded on horseback by short stages to London. Their journey occupied three days, and on the 9th they had an

¹ *Vide* Rapin, vol. i. p. 563.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 400, 401.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 401.

² p. 399, *postea*.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 403.

audience of the King at Kennington. On the next morning the Archbishop of York reported their proceedings to his Majesty, in the presence of the Chancellor and some lords of the Council, but it is particularly stated that the Duke of Gloucester was absent. Copies of all the documents written during the negotiation, consisting of the ambassadors' protests, and their reasons for refusing to accept of the terms proposed for peace, were at the same time delivered to the Chancellor.¹

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A reference to such historians as have particularly alluded to this transaction, for by some it is scarcely noticed², will shew the importance of this Journal, and prove that the history of the affair has hitherto been very imperfectly understood. The commission and the instructions issued to the English ambassadors, with a few passages in Monstrelet were all that was known on the subject; and the latter were calculated, in the absence of other information, to lead to erroneous inferences.

Rapin says that the original instructions enabled him to "judge which of the two parties " is to be blamed for breaking off the conference, " and to rectify several mistakes of the historians³," and he observes that negotiations " are often " broke off before there is occasion to shew all

¹ pp. 403-407, *postea*.

² Lingard is silent on the subject, and Hume alludes to it in a few lines.

³ History of England, vol. i. p. 562.

18 Hen. VI. 1439. “ the concessions which were contemplated ; that
 “ this was really the case in this treaty ; that the
 “ English did not think proper to go beyond the
 “ second article of their instructions, viz. that
 “ Charles should have the provinces beyond the
 “ Loire, on condition of his rendering homage for
 “ them to Henry ; that they expected the French
 “ would give room by their offers, to make some
 “ further advances ; that, for the same reason, the
 “ French kept to the proposals made at the con-
 “ gress of Arras, to wit, that their master remain-
 “ ing sole King of France would resign Guienne
 “ and Normandy to Henry, on condition of
 “ homage ; that they laid great stress upon this
 “ offer, and on Charles’s condescension in being
 “ pleased to stand to what he had offered at the
 “ congress of Arras, though he had since made
 “ great conquests and was become master of Paris ;
 “ and that it was therefore impossible for a peace
 “ to be concluded on the terms proposed on both
 “ sides, as each prince offered to resign only what
 “ was out of his power, and by virtue of this
 “ pretended cession expected the other should
 “ divest himself of what he actually possessed.”¹
 Mr. Sharon Turner considers that the treaty failed
 from a treacherous communication of the instruc-
 tions of the English ambassadors to their adver-
 saries ; that “ the cabinet knew that all the terms
 “ but the last would be refused, but that they had

¹ History of England, ed. 1732, vol. i. pp. 562, 563

“ to make a parliamentary case and to sooth the
 “ feelings of the country, and therefore to evade
 “ impeaching charges, however moderate in their
 “ own expectations, they were large in their osten-
 “ sible demands.”¹ Monstrelet merely states that
 the ambassadors could not agree on any conclusion,
 for the English refused to treat with the King of
 France, unless the duchy of Normandy, together
 with all the other conquests remained to them,
 independent of the French crown; that another
 meeting was appointed for the ensuing year; and
 that the conference was broken up, when they all
 separated without doing any thing farther.² This
 statement is closely followed by Hall, who says
 that the French writers imputed the failure to the
 English having demanded not only the duchies of
 Aquitain and Normandy “ discharged of all resort,
 “ superiority, and sovereignty,” but to be restored
 to the cities and lands which they had conquered
 in France during the preceding thirty years³;
 whereas the Journal proves that the French offered
 to cede Normandy, and that the demand for resti-
 tution of property proceeded, not from the English,
 but from the French themselves.

The facts connected with this negociation,
 which are more or less at variance with the state-
 ments of the writers who have been cited, may
 be shortly stated.

¹ History of England, 4to, p. 132.

² Ed. 1596, vol. ii. p. 169.

³ Ed. 1809, p. 192.

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There can be no doubt that the embassy, the original instructions to the ambassadors, and the secret powers entrusted to Cardinal Beaufort were extremely displeasing to the Duke of Gloucester. The most remarkable circumstance connected with their instructions is, that the ambassadors were left without any discretion respecting the relinquishment of the title of King of France, which Henry's ministers must have expected would be made a *sine quâ non*. Upon that point they were to refer to Cardinal Beaufort, who alone knew the King's intentions on the subject ; which fact is extraordinary, because the Duke of Gloucester, who always resisted the release of the Duke of Orleans, and was anxious to prosecute the war, has not been supposed to have lost his ascendancy in the government until after this period. But as the Cardinal was the advocate of peace, and had no objection to procure it by the release of Orleans, his being authorized to negotiate on those terms proves that he possessed greater weight than Gloucester as early as the beginning of 1439. The negotiation was entrusted to him ; and, to use a modern expression, he seems at that time to have been the prime minister of England ; for it is incredible that the ultimatum upon the fundamental article of the treaty would have been confided by the Duke of Gloucester to his political rival, or that the whole tenor of the instructions to the ambassadors would have been in direct contradiction to his policy, if he had been able to prevent it.

By what means Cardinal Beaufort recovered his political consequence, after so long a struggle with Gloucester, cannot be stated with certainty; and the loss of the Minutes of the Council of this critical period is peculiarly unfortunate. As early as June 1437, Beaufort obtained a full pardon under the great seal of every offence which he might have committed from the beginning of the world to that time¹; but the pecuniary aids which he afforded to the government, and the influence which he derived from the power of withholding such assistance, and of rigidly exacting payments at the times specified, sufficiently explain the concession of this or any similar favor. It is evident, however, from the Minutes of the Council respecting that pardon², that it arose from some irregularity connected with these loans and securities; though it has been imputed to the design of preventing the Duke of Gloucester from making any future attacks upon him.³

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The King was, in 1439, about nineteen years of age; but it was probably as much to the state of affairs having proved the soundness of Beaufort's policy, and to the general desire which prevailed throughout England for a termination of the war, as to the personal favor of his sovereign, that the recovery of his influence may be attributed. There were, however, other causes which, in the exhausted

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 670; see also p. 681.

² pp. 30-33, *postea*.

³ Rapin, ed. 1732, vol. i. p. 560.

18 Hen. VI. condition of the public finances, gave the Cardinal
1439. considerable weight in the Council. He was the great loan contractor of his time, and the government was always largely in debt to him. The Ministers had constant recourse to him in their pecuniary embarrassments; and when those difficulties became overwhelming, his political ascendancy seems to have followed as a matter of course; and was, indeed, the necessary position of a man of great talents, who united in his own person the character of the King's uncle, of one of the most experienced, crafty, and ambitious statesmen of his time, of a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, and a Prelate of that of England, and who was, moreover, the richest subject in Europe, ready at all times to use his wealth in promoting his personal interests.

In the written statement which the Duke of Gloucester afterwards delivered to the King, he denied all knowledge of, and openly protested against, the whole proceedings of this embassy; but his opinions were overruled by Beaufort's party in the Council; and the majority of the ministers, under the guidance of that personage, were willing that their sovereign should relinquish the empty title of King of France, if an honorable and permanent peace could be obtained by the sacrifice. They wisely preferred substantial advantages to what had become a mere shadow; and considered it their duty to secure the tranquillity of their country, instead of wasting her blood and treasure upon an object which experience had shewn to be

unattainable. Beaufort was so well aware of the impossibility of prosecuting the war, that he would gladly have accepted any terms short of the unexpected demand that the ancient territories of the Kings of England in France, as well as those which were to be ceded under the treaty, should be held as fiefs of the French crown, by "homage, resort, and superiority." Whatever might have been his own opinion, he knew that such a demand was so repugnant to public feeling in this country, where neither distress nor misfortunes have ever extinguished all regard for the national honor, that its admission would not only cause his own disgrace, but enable Gloucester to return to power upon the wings of popular favor.

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Elated with their successes since the Congress of Arras, the French forgot Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt. They took no pains to conceal that they were perfectly sensible of the difference in their position; and all the exertions of the Cardinal failed in inducing them to waive the condition of homage. As that demand was not anticipated, no provision had been made for it either in the secret instructions given to Beaufort, or in those issued to the ambassadors, and a reference to the King became necessary. When the subject was debated by Henry's ministers, the haughty and indomitable spirit of the Duke of Gloucester was uncontrolled by the presence of Beaufort; and the Duke's counsels may be clearly traced in the instructions which the ambassadors brought to their

18 Hen. VI. 1439. colleagues. So far from yielding to the humiliating terms proposed by the Duchess of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, the ambassadors were ordered not to relinquish Henry's title of King of France, a point which had been partly if not entirely conceded ; and the whole tenor of the instructions were better suited to the days of Edward the Third and Henry the Fifth, when the laurels which the English had gained in France were unsullied by subsequent disasters, than to the existing state of affairs. Gloucester knew no difference between concession and dishonor ; and the impetuosity of the warrior rather than the sagacity of the statesman shewed itself in all his proceedings. From the moment the Archbishop of York returned to Calais every hope of bringing the negotiation to a successful conclusion vanished ; and the French ambassadors seem to have been aware that their terms would not be accepted, for when the Archbishop and his colleagues sent to apprise them that they would attend the Convention on the appointed day, they were informed that not one of the French ambassadors had been seen at Gravelines during the preceding six weeks. Against this conduct the English legation protested ; and the assertion of the French monarch, that he could not conclude a peace without the consent of the Princes of his blood and his Council, and that he therefore wished to defer the conference, was so manifest a subterfuge that Beaúfort instantly refused to admit it. The negotiation terminated ;

and it seems indisputable that the French were not sincere in their desire for peace ; and that the turn which the war had taken induced them to postpone the termination of hostilities, with the hope of obtaining on a future occasion whatever terms they might think proper to prescribe.

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The conduct of Beaufort and of the Archbishop of York during this affair did not, however, escape reprehension ; and it formed part of the Duke of Gloucester's charges against them. In his memorial to the King, he attributed the embassy to their advice : he asserted that neither himself, nor the other lords of the Council were informed of its having been undertaken ; that it was against the public good of the realm ; that if the money which it cost had not been expended, the merchandizes of it might "have had other course, and the said lands not to have stand in so great mischief as they do." He said they had allowed the Duke of Orleans to communicate privately with the French and with the Duchess of Burgundy, and that thus an alliance had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, to the great advantage of the French and injury to the English interests ; that under colour of that treaty the French had taken Meaux, and had made divers inroads into Normandy ; that, during the negociation, the Archbishop of York was sent from the Cardinal to Henry, to persuade him to relinquish the title of King of France for a certain period, "to the great note

18 Hen. VI. " of infamy that ever fell " to him or any of
1439. his ancestors since it was first assumed ; that when his (Gloucester's) advice was asked upon the subject, he said, " I would never agree me " thereto, to die therefore, and of the same disposition I am yet, and will be while I live, in conservation of the King's honor and of the King's oath made unto his crown at the time of his coronation."¹ Whether truth, a regard for the King's honor, and the interest of his country, or disappointed ambition, dictated the charges which the Duke brought against Cardinal Beaufort and the Archbishop of York, it is impossible to decide ; but it is clear that the policy of those personages in relation to France was diametrically opposite to that of Gloucester. Common sense, which sooner or later influences the counsels of all nations, experience, and necessity were on the side of the Cardinal, whilst Gloucester's 'sentiments were swayed by a romantic sense of honor, and by the desire to adhere implicitly, under every change in the state of affairs, to the dying instructions of his brother King Henry the Fifth.

With respect to the treaty at Calais in 1439, Beaufort appears to have acted with prudence and integrity ; and the failure of the negotiation may be imputed to the unreasonable demands of the French, rather than to the intolerant spirit of the English. Recent success had rendered the former

¹ Hall, pp. 199-200.

haughty and overbearing, whilst reverse of fortune impressed the latter with those sentiments of justice and moderation which a full tide of prosperity had almost obliterated from the national counsels. 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

An exemption was granted in September 1439 to All Souls College in the University of Oxford (which had been founded by Archbishop Chicheley in 1437) from the payment of such aids, tenths, and fifteenths as might be imposed by Parliament or in Convocation¹; and not long afterwards that college received another mark of the King's favor by a present of several volumes on divinity, law, and philosophy, which were to remain perpetually to the use and profit, and increase of learning, of the wardens and scholars.² Another instance of Henry the Sixth's making a donation of books occurred in the following year, when he gave the Bishop of Lincoln several manuscripts on similar subjects.³

A person who had been "secretary to the city of London," an officer who is now, and was then sometimes, styled the Town Clerk, obtained an exemption, in December in this year, from all military and civil duties whatsoever, among which being returned to Parliament for any city or borough, and receiving the honor of knighthood are included.⁴ The kings of arms and heralds petitioned with suc-

¹ p. 109, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 117, 119.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 140, 141.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 111.

- 18 Hen.VI. cess, about the same time, for their livery clothing
1439. out of the great wardrobe at Christmas in every year, "like to other squires and other gentlemen of the King's court, and this in honour of gentillesse and way of charity;"¹ in connection with which subject it may be remarked, that about the year 1437 Henry changed the title of "Anjou King of Arms" to that of "Lancaster."²

Although nothing occurs in this volume in relation to France in the year 1440, it is necessary, for the purpose of understanding the subsequent Proceedings of the Council, to allude briefly to the affairs in that country.

1440. On the 31st of January 1440, the negotiations for a peace with Charles the Seventh, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans, were renewed at Calais under the auspices of the Duchess of Burgundy and Cardinal Beaufort.³ Ambassadors were appointed for the purpose in April following, the principal of whom was William Welles, bishop of Rochester⁴; but neither the Archbishop of York, who had shortly before received a Cardinal's hat⁵, nor any of his colleagues in the former embassy, excepting Lord Dudley, Doctors Wilton and Sprever, and Whitingham, the treasurer of Calais, were re-appointed. The principal result of this negotiation was the release of the Duke of Orleans, the convention for which purpose was executed in July;

¹ p. 114, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 63.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 756, 764.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 767.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 759.

but it was found impossible to conclude a peace or even a truce with the French monarch. 18 Hen.VI.
1440.

Against Orleans' release Gloucester presented an energetic protest, which was received by the King on the 2nd of June. The Duke's objections to that measure were principally, that he expected Orleans would become Regent of France, and be very unwilling to agree to a peace; that he would probably unite the two political parties which then existed in that country; that it was pregnant with danger to Normandy; that no oath could affect the allegiance which he owed to his own sovereign, which he would be more likely to keep when at large, than the one which was imposed upon him whilst a prisoner; that, considering the alliance which had been formed between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans, it was probable they would combine to drive the English from France; that he was deeply grieved to see the conquests which had been made at so heavy a sacrifice of treasure and blood, (including the loss of his two brothers, the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, "and many " other dukes, earls, and lords, and many a trusty " knight and squire,) voluntarily put in likelihood " of total perdition," and that the late King, who had taken Orleans prisoner, had pointed out in his last will¹ upon what conditions he should be set at liberty. For all these reasons, and lest

¹ It has been before stated that the will of King Henry the Fifth, here alluded to, is not extant. *Vide* vol. iii. p. ix.

18 Hen. VI.
1440.

the country should suppose that this measure was taken with his advice and consent, for which, if any inconveniences ensued, he says, "men would
" arrete upon me to my great charge, I protest for
" mine excuse and my discharge, that I never was,
" am, nor never shall be consenting, counselling,
" nor agreeing to his deliverance or enlargement,
" nor by none other manner of mean which should
" take effect otherwise than is expressed in my said
" lord my brother's last will (whom God assoil), or
" else surety of so great good, whereby my lord's
" both realms and subjects should be increased and
" eased. And, for peradventure after my decease
" I might be otherwise noised, that my true ac-
" quittal may be known, I desire and beseech my
" said lord that it like him that I may have now
" these my Articles of record under his great seal
" for my discharge, lest any of these inconveniences
" aforesaid fall or any other by his mean. And to
" the intent that these Articles afore written should
" shew of more record my true acquittal, I have
" subscribed them of mine hand."¹

The arrangements for the Duke of Orleans' release were not completed for several months. On the 28th of October, he swore solemnly, in the church of Westminster, that he would observe all the stipulations which had been agreed upon², in the presence of the King and of all the Lords, except the Duke of Gloucester, who shewed

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 764-767.

² *Ibid.* p. 826.

his disapprobation of the whole proceedings in a very marked manner, for no sooner had the ceremony of the mass commenced, than Gloucester left the assembly and went on board his barge.¹ Lord Fanhop, to whose custody Orleans had been entrusted, was formally released from his charge on the 3rd of November²; and the Duke, escorted by Garter king of arms, arrived at Calais a few days afterwards³, when he assumed the office of Mediator for peace between England and France.

18 Hen.VI.
1440.

In a Council which was held at Reading in February of this year, Cardinal Beaufort consented to postpone the time agreed upon for the redemption of the King's jewels, which were pledged to him as security for 7,000 marks, until the ensuing Martinmas.⁴ An instance then occurred of employing the resident clergy in examining whether certain persons who were amenable to a subsidy were living in their respective parishes; and the incumbents were to report the result of their inquiries to their diocesans, who were to certify the same to the King in the Exchequer. This ordi-

¹ "Salvete. Tidings that the Duke of Orleans have made his oath upon the sacrament, and used it, never for to bear arms against England, in the presence of the King and all the Lords, except my Lord of Gloucester; and, proving my said Lord of Gloucester agreed never to his deliverance, when the mass began he took his barge." Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4.

² *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 823.

³ *Ibid.* p. 828.

⁴ p. 115, *postea*.

- 18 Hen.VI.
1440. nance was issued in Lent, which is described as
“ this good time that every man hath in dread
“ to say against truth.”¹

In August and September in this year, the Duke of Gloucester, as Justice of South Wales, went in person to Caermarthen and Cardigan to hold the sessions there, and to settle the disturbances and quarrels which existed between the inhabitants of that part of the principality, for “ his right
“ great costs and labour ” in which service he afterwards solicited remuneration.²

- 19 Hen.VI.
1440. On the 22nd of December 1440, John lord Tiptoft, Dr. Adam Moleyns, archdeacon of Salisbury, who was then Clerk of the Council, and four other persons, were directed to conclude a treaty with the envoys of the Archbishop of Cologne³; and it appears from their instructions that that Prince wished to become the King’s homager and feoded man, and to perform the services stipulated at a former period. The Archbishop was to be bound to do service “ in feats of war and otherwise,” as often as he might be reasonably required, with three hundred fighting men, at the following wages ;—for a duke, two nobles a day ; a count, one noble ; a baron, half a noble and eight sterlings ; a knight, a quarter of a noble and four sterlings ; an esquire, twelve sterlings for wages,

¹ pp. 421, 422, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 138, 139.

³ *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834. *Vide* also p. 770 of that volume.

and six for "regard;" and valets, archers, and crossbow-men, six sterlings a day.¹ 19 Hen.VI.
1441.

So great was the difficulty of providing money for the support of the war in France, that the King surrendered all his jewels, in February 1441, to the Lord Treasurer, with full power to coin, sell, or pledge them as advantageously and quickly as possible.² On the death of the Earl of Warwick, the Duke of York was again constituted lieutenant general and governor general of France, his commission being dated on the 2nd of July 1440; and several orders were made by the Council for supplying military stores, and on other matters relative to the army under his command.³ The negociation with France was renewed in the spring of this year, under the mediation of the Duke of Orleans; but the only minute on the subject in the Proceedings of the Council, is an order to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, on the 10th of April, to prepare instructions to the ambassadors who were about to proceed to Calais to the same effect as those which had been issued to Lord Dudley, Dr. Wilton, and others, in the preceding year.

In this volume several particulars will be found of Sir Francis Saurien, "dit L'Arragonois," or, as he was more generally called, Sir Francis Arragonis, an individual of great celebrity, who

¹ pp. 126-129, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 132.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 133, 134, 142, 143, 145, 146, 147.

19 Hen. VI. distinguished himself in the French wars on the
1441. part of England, and was elected a Knight of the Garter, but of whose personal history scarcely any thing is known. His petition in May 1441 affords some information on the state of the war, and proves that he had, in common with most of the other partizans of England, suffered heavily in his own fortune. Upon various points he submitted his opinion, and advised that the persons who were to be the King's ambassadors should be well skilled in diplomacy, and fully informed of the state of the war.¹

The original Minutes of the Council are preserved from the 14th of October to the 14th of December 1441, after which there is a chasm until the 29th of July 1442. They are then tolerably regular until the end of August in that year : there are none for September : they again occur from the 7th to the 18th of October, from which time, until the 6th of February 1443, there is another hiatus. But from the 25th of February to the end of July 1443, the original Minutes exist, and apparently with few lacunæ.

Measures were ordered to be taken in October 1441 for the defence of Calais, then threatened with a siege ; and lest the enemy might introduce soldiers into the town, under cover of the licences which had been granted to the fishermen of Dieppe

¹ pp. 147-150, *postea*. See also pp. 29, 34, 44, 296.

to come there for herrings, they were to be sent out of the place, and forbidden to return.¹ The necessity of this precaution was shewn by the loss of Evreux, into which place French troops were introduced by fishermen.² Harfleur, Caen, Honfleur, and other towns in Normandy were also menaced; and the Privy Council caused letters to be written to the commanders, warning them of their danger, and exhorting them to provide for their safety. The importance which was then attached to Harfleur may be estimated by a letter written in November in the preceding year, where it is said, that “Frenchmen and Picards, a great number, came to Harfleur, for to have rescued it, and our lords with their small puissance manly beat them, and put them to flight, and, blessed be our Lord, have taken the said city of Harfleur, the which is a great jewel to all England, and in especial to our country.”³

19 Hen. VI.
1441.

On the 27th of November, the Council compared the receipts of the Duke of York, as lieutenant of France and Normandy, with the number of soldiers which he maintained. His allowance was £20,000 per annum⁴ or £68,000 Tournois⁵, besides a grant of taxes by the estates of France, amounting to £340,000 Tournois, or rather more than £99,878 sterling, forming a gross total of

¹ pp. 153, 154, 155, *postea*.

² Rapin, p. 565.

³ Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

⁴ p. 178, *postea*.

⁵ The value of a pound Tournois appears, from these calculations, to have been between 5s. 10½d. and 5s. 10¾d.

19 Hen. VI. £508,000 Tournois, or about £149,216 sterling.
 1441. The wages of 800 spears on horseback or mounted lances, with the proportionate number of archers, for one year were £288,000 Tournois: 800 spears on foot, at 8*d.* a day, came to £84,012 Tournois; and for 2,200 archers, at £5 Tournois, or £1 9*s.* each per mensem, £144,000 Tournois, amounting in all to £512,092 in Tournois; so that the expenses of 800 mounted lances and archers for the field, and of 800 lances and foot archers for the garrisons, exceeded the receipts by no more than £4,092 Tournois, or about £1,203 sterling.¹

A dispute having long existed between the Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, respecting the right to the stewardship of the Duchy of Cornwall², which had been attended by riots and manslaughter, was arranged.³ The parties had agreed, under a penalty of £2,000, to abide by the award of the lords of the Council⁴; and the King having commanded them to refrain from all acts of violence towards each other, they faithfully promised to obey, and, as a pledge of their sincerity, took the Lord Chancellor by the hand whilst giving their assurance to that effect. The claim was to be decided at the ensuing Easter, until which time neither of them was to fill the office; and inquiry was to be made after the authors of the breaches of the peace which had been committed in Cornwall

¹ p. 172, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 165.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 161, 173.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 158, 166.

and Devonshire in consequence of this affair, with the view of punishing the offenders.¹ It does not appear in whose favour the question was decided; but the quarrel was afterwards renewed, and in 1455, the Commons petitioned the King in Parliament, stating that “many and great riots, commotions, robberies, and murders had been done in the shires of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, between Thomas earl of Devon, his servants and adherents, on the one part, and Sir William Bonville lord Bonville, his servants and adherents, on the other;” and praying that both of them might be committed to prison until a commission of oyer and terminer had settled the matter, and that the Sheriff of Devonshire, who was suspected of favoring Lord Bonville, might not intermit any legal process; but the King refused his assent.² These disturbances were afterwards adduced by the Commons as proof of the necessity of appointing a Protector of the Realm.³

The Council was also engaged, in November 1441, with a dispute between the mayor and aldermen of London and the Genoese merchants, respecting a claim by the former to socage⁴; and between the merchants of London and other places and those of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns. The English merchants complained that they were not treated in those places on the

19 Hen. VI.
1441.

¹ pp. 173-175, *postea*; see also p. 408.

³ *Ibid.* p. 285.

² Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 332.

⁴ p. 169, *postea*.

19 Hen. VI. same terms as the Prussian, Dantzic, and Hanse
1441. merchants were in England, and had been subjected to vexatious impositions.¹ A petition on the subject was presented to the King in Parliament in the following year, in answer to which he promised that letters should be written to the Master of Prussia and to the magistrates of the Hanse towns, for redress of the injuries which his subjects had sustained, and demanding a system of perfect reciprocity; but, if after these messages redress was not obtained, the King was authorized by Parliament, agreeably to the request contained in that petition, to suspend all the franchises and privileges which had been granted to those foreigners, until the grievances were remedied.² Persons were accordingly sent to Cologne, in February 1443; and the customers of all the ports were ordered to allow the inhabitants of Prussia, Dantzic, and the Hanse towns to trade freely in this country as they had hitherto done³, whence it may be inferred that the commercial relations had been suspended. The Bishop of St. David's and one of the Chief Justices were afterwards directed to hear the matter in dispute between the Prussians and the King's subjects.⁴

The chasm in the Minutes of the Council between November 1441 and July 1442 is very

¹ pp. 170, 171, 177, 178, *postea*.

² Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 64, 65.

³ p. 228, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 234.

imperfectly filled, either by the few proceedings of the Council of that period which have been found, or by the instruments printed in the *Fœdera*. Of the former, the following are all which deserve notice. A letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, which will be again alluded to.¹ A petition from the Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for permission under letters patent to make his testament, and to commit the administration of it to such persons as he thought proper, “notwithstanding any custom of the countries that be in his diocese,” because he must pass over the sea in the King’s embassy, and return again to England.² A letter from the King dated in April, stating, that as he had granted a general pardon “at the reverence of God and of the blessed time of Easter,” large sums of money would accrue to the Crown, and commanding that they should be expended in equipping the army which was about to be sent to France and for the safeguard of Calais³: thus an impulse of religion was made contributory to the support of a sanguinary and unjustifiable war. Instructions were issued in May for raising a loan for the defence of Calais, which are remarkable for stating that the sums advanced for that purpose “shall remain in a chest under divers keys, whereof notable persons shall have the keeping, and

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

¹ p. 184, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 183.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 185, 186.

20 Hen. VI. 1442. "it not to be touched till need be¹," shewing that the people had learnt to mistrust the application of money advanced for the public service. An order on the 26th of June to deliver gunpowder to the commanders of the ships which were appointed to guard the seas.² A letter, dated on the 6th of July, to the mayor and "twenty-four "notablest" burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to suppress some riotous assemblies in that town, during which the common bell had been rung³; and a document shewing that similar disturbances had also occurred at Bedford.⁴

The articles in the *Fœdera* which relate to those seven months merely state that a messenger arrived from the Emperor on the subject of the peace of the Church about November 1441⁵; that ambassadors were appointed to treat with those of the Archbishop of Cologne in December following⁶; that the Archbishop of Rouen was permitted, in February 1442, to retain the bishoprick of Ely notwithstanding he had become a Cardinal⁷; that a negociation for peace with France was pending in the marches of Calais in May⁸; that in July a commercial treaty was entered into with Holland⁹, notices of which occur in the Minutes of the Council¹⁰; and that an amicable letter was written to

¹ p. 188, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 191.

³ *Ibid.* p. 192.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 193.

⁵ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 834.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 836.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 841. *Vide* also vol. iv. of this work, p. xxxi.

⁸ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 844, 847.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 848.

¹⁰ pp. 193, 194, *postea*.

the Emperor of Germany on the 1st of August in that year, promising to restore some goods which had been improperly seized in Gascony by the King's subjects.¹ 20 Hen. VI.
1442.

The loss of the Minutes of the Council for part of the year 1442 is supplied to some extent by another of Bishop Beckington's Journals. On the 20th of May in that year Sir Robert Roos, Dr. Beckington the King's secretary, and Edward Hull, esquire, were appointed to negotiate a marriage between the King and one of the daughters of the Count of Armagnac, with whom it had become the policy of England to form a close alliance. The Count having quarrelled with Charles the Seventh, a treaty was concluded between Henry and himself in July 1437, one of the conditions of which was that he should not allow his subjects to act hostilely against England, and that he should recall such of them as were then in France.² The alliance with the Count of Armagnac was considered desirable from its being supposed that he would form a substantial protection to Guienne, with the loss of which the English were then threatened.

Beckington and his colleagues arrived at Plymouth about the end of June, on the 5th of which month the Journal commenced. Unlike that of the negotiation for peace in 1439, which was written by Beckington himself, this Journal was kept by his secretary, who always speaks of him as "my

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 849.

² p. 45, *postea*.

20 Hen. VI. 1442. "lord." As it has been published¹, it is unnecessary to give a particular account of its contents, or to point out the important historical facts which it records, not only respecting the mission itself, but the state of Guienne and the progress of the war in that duchy, on which subjects it corrects the erroneous statements of historians, and supplies much valuable information. All the correspondence between the King and the ambassadors as well as the Count of Armagnac and his ministers, is inserted at length; and it abounds with curious illustrations of the manners and customs of the age.

Sir Robert Roos and Beckington reached Bourdeaux on the 16th of July; and the latter continued in Guienne until the 10th of the following January, when he sailed for England, his mission having become hopeless. After the Count of Armagnac had offered his daughter's hand to Henry, the English interests gradually declined. Charles the Seventh had in the mean time entered Guienne; and his army was then in the immediate vicinity of the Count's territories, waiting only for some colourable pretence to seize his dominions. Armagnac therefore did not dare to fulfil his engagement with Henry; and his conduct may with more probability be ascribed to his fears than to his inclinations, for, as his Chancellor told the ambassadors, the Count was "prevented *de facto*

¹ Octavo, 1828.

“ rather than *de jure*.”¹ During their mission 20 Hen. VI.
 Roos and Beckington were much occupied with 1442.
 the state of Guienne and Bourdeaux, and their letters to the King prove that the English affairs were in a most deplorable condition. The appearance of Charles in that province was attended by a general defection of Henry’s adherents; and the ambassadors informed him on the 24th of July, that Tartas had surrendered; that St. Severs had been taken by assault; that all the Landes, except Bayonne and Aix, had been subdued; that within eight days almost the whole of the country, “ as well barons as gentles and others,” had thrown off their allegiance to England; and that the inhabitants of Bourdeaux believed themselves “ to be abandoned and cast away for ever,” but that the arrival of the embassy had in some degree restored confidence.

The Minutes of the Council on the 29th of July 1442, which are the earliest for that year now extant, contain notices of preparations for the reinforcement of Bayonne; and the expediency of raising an army for the relief of Guienne was debated by the Council on the 22nd of August.² The difficulty of providing the necessary supplies presented a formidable obstacle; and though the Government applied as usual to Cardinal Beaufort, he replied that

¹ Beckington’s Journal, p. 93. In the introductory remarks, p. xxxv *et seq.*, some observations will be found on the cause of this negotiation having been unsuccessful.

² pp. 193, 194, *postea*.

20 Hen.VI. he was aware of the King's wants, and that if he
1442. had money he would lend it to him, but he said
"he had it not." Plate however, he added, he had,
and would lend vessels to the value of £4,000;
but his sovereign's necessities had no effect upon
his natural avarice, nor did the pressing exigencies
of the state inspire him with even a transient
feeling of generosity; for he stipulated not only
that the vessels should be restored to him, but
that if they were melted down he should be paid
the cost of the manufacture of new ones, besides
their intrinsic value.¹ Wheat was ordered to be
sent to Guienne², where so great a scarcity pre-
vailed that it was allowed to be exported duty
free³; and Lord Hungerford offered to lend one
hundred quarters for that province.⁴ It was re-
solved that money should be borrowed in every
part of the realm by the King's commissioners
for the defence of Guienne; and an idea may
be formed of the distress of the government, from
the instructions issued either to those commis-
sioners, or to others who were employed about
this time on a similar duty. They were di-
rected to proceed to certain towns, and to sum-
mon before them every householder and inhabi-
tant above the age of sixteen, whose names were
to be entered in two books, and to whom the
King's letters were to be read. The people

¹ p. 199. *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 199, 205, 207, 217.

³ Chronicle of London, p. 133; stat. 15 Hen.VI. c. 2.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 204.

were to be told that the Crown had a lawful right to their services in any part of the kingdom for its defence against invasion, but that, in consideration of the great charges which they had borne, the King would dispense, as far as was possible, with their attendance, and avoid putting them to any expense on this occasion, except what accorded with their "own good wills and gentleness," notwithstanding their safety and welfare depended upon that of their country. The commissioners were to examine each person separately, and ascertain what he would "give of his free will," which sum was to be placed against his name in those books, but they were not to be influenced by "language inconvenient, or be otherwise compelled." If the commissioners found any of them "hard" and unwilling to part with his property, they were to say from themselves, that whatever he might contribute would not exceed his expenses for two days if he served in person. They were to select two individuals of approved wisdom and discretion, and well affected to the Government, to be collectors of the benevolence, and to communicate with such persons as had not appeared before the commissioners. One of the books was to be delivered to the collectors, and the other was to be sent to the Council, in order that the King might know the conduct of every one in that matter, and "thereupon accept every man in every conceit as he deserveth;" so that this proceeding was not only

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

20 Hen. VI.
1442.

obnoxious from its extorting money from the people under the specious character of "free gifts," but because their refusal, inability, or partial acquiescence exposed their loyalty to suspicion. If those books yet exist they would afford much valuable statistical and genealogical information; and this allusion to them may perhaps lead to their discovery.¹

The lords of the Council became personally responsible for certain sums on this emergency; and they all manifested great readiness to contribute in every possible way to the urgent wants of their country.² In the breast of the Duke of Gloucester, whose feelings had been recently outraged by the public humiliation of his wife on a ridiculous charge of sorcery and witchcraft³, patriotism overcame resentment, and he expressed his willingness to become security to whatever amount any man would trust him.⁴

Soon after the arrival of Sir Robert Roos and Beckington at Bourdeaux, the Archbishop of that diocese repaired to England to represent the condition of the city, as well as of Guienne generally, to the King's ministers.⁵ He arrived about the middle

¹ pp. 418, 421, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 199, 200-202; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 42.

³ Eleanor duchess of Gloucester was accused in October, and did penance by walking barefooted through London on the 13th of November 1441; *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 851; *Stow's Chronicle*, ed. Howes, pp. 281, 282. It is remarkable that nothing on the subject should occur in the *Minutes of the Council*.

⁴ p. 202, *postea*.

⁵ Beckington's *Journal*, p. 20.

of August ; and by the vessel which conveyed him, 20 Hen.VI.
 Roos and Beckington forwarded the letter, dated 1442.
 on the 24th of July, describing the state of the
 country, which has been alluded to ; and his re-
 presentations were powerfully supported by their
 entreaties. They besought the King to open his
 “ eyes of pity and compassion ” upon his true sub-
 jects there, which “ do now liven in great dread,
 “ and without that help be had they rather be like
 “ to perish ;” and entreated him to consider that
 the duchy of Guienne was one of the oldest lord-
 ships of the crown of England, and of his most
 piteous grace to command that succours should be
 hastily sent to it.¹ On the same occasion, they
 wrote to Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, advising him
 “ to commune apart, and feel thoroughly the Arch-
 “ bishop of Bourdeaux ” respecting the conduct of
 the Council there, with the view of discovering why
 the King’s interests, and “ all manner of justice,”
 were always sacrificed, “ and nothing done nor sped
 “ but by favour and particular lucre, and ever in
 “ the conclusion all is against the King, and to his
 “ great hurt.” Cromwell was assured, that, “ con-
 “ sidering the truth and simpleness of the Arch-
 “ bishop,” if “ he were well groped and thoroughly
 “ examined after the great wisdom of you, so he
 “ follow not the instructions” (which he was sup-
 posed to have received from the French at Bour-
 deaux), “ but may be so induced once to leap in

¹ Beckington’s Journal, p. 18.

20 Hen.VI. “ the margin, he would tell the truth, the which
1442. “ so remedy be provided therefore, is like to be
“ the salvation of this land, which else must be
“ needly the loss by the self misgovernance,
“ though none other enemies were.”¹ With this
previous clue to the character and objects of the
Archbishop of Bourdeaux, the government were not
likely to be imposed upon. He appeared before
the Council to explain the cause of his coming
to England on the 20th of August², on which
occasion, however, Lord Cromwell was not present;
and he seems to have gained the good opinion of
the ministers, as the King afterwards granted, at his
request, the office of clerk of the customs of Bour-
deaux to one of his servants.³

On the 9th of August, Roos and Beckington
sent a secret dispatch from Bourdeaux, which was
written in three lines on parchment the whole
length of the skin, and sewn up in the garment of
an old pilgrim who was going to England, acquaint-
ing the Council, that on the 3rd of that month the
city of Aix, which was considered the strongest in
Guienne, was taken ; that Charles the Seventh was
then in it ; that the Dauphin had laid siege to
Bayonne, which they expected would surrender in
eight days ; after which, that Prince intended to
proceed direct to Bourdeaux, where “ there was
“ division, and never was so little help nor store of

¹ Beckington's Journal, p. 20, 21.

² p. 198, *postea*.

³ Minutes of the 16th of October, p. 218, *postea*.

“ English people, the lack of whom is cause of
 “ loss of all this country ; and unless that succour
 “ be had without any delay, all is gone ;” adding,
 “ this we write unto you for our last and true
 “ acquittal ;” and they said that the inhabitants,
 having been deceived in the promise which had
 been made of assistance, would “ trust none other
 “ word nor writing.”¹

Such troops as were ready at the end of August, were ordered to proceed direct to Bayonne ; and if they found they were not necessary, they were nevertheless to “ shew themselves ” to that city ; and to say that the King had commanded them to do so, and that Sir Philip Chetwynd had also been sent with 500 archers, who were to remain there for its defence.²

No Minutes occur after the end of August until the 7th of October, but in that interval the letter of Roos and Beckington of the 9th of August was probably received ; which may have induced the Council to determine upon sending an army to Guienne. On the 21st of September, a letter was written to those persons, thanking them for their services in providing for the safety of Bourdeaux, and informing them that the King had appointed his cousin, the Earl of Somerset, “ with a “ right noble puissance of men of war,” to go with all possible haste into Guienne, for the resistance of

20 Hen.VI.
1442.

21 Hen.VI.
1442.

¹ Beckington's Journal, pp. 26, 27.

² pp. 205, 206, *postea*.

21 Hen. VI. the French monarch, and “unto the great comfort,
1442. “consolation, and defence of all his true subjects
“there.”¹ At the same time, a similar letter was
addressed to the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, wherein
Somerset is described as “a powerful and dis-
“tinguished prince of the King’s blood and
“lineage.”²

In October the Council seem, however, to have been more occupied with the idea of concluding a peace with Charles, than with preparing an army to resist him. Memoranda respecting a treaty occur in the Minutes of the 7th, 8th, and 9th of that month; and a commission was issued, appointing the Duke of York, the Cardinal of Luxemburg, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and several other persons negociators.³ About that time the Duke of York concluded a truce with the Duchess of Burgundy, and the Duchess’s proclamation on this subject, dated on the 23rd of April in the following year, is printed by Rymer.⁴ The Duke advised the King that England and Burgundy should be comprised in that truce, but the Council resolved that Burgundy and Guienne should be included, and that no mention should be made of England.

On the 16th of October the Earl of Somerset appeared before the Council, and delivered a written

¹ Beckington’s Journal, pp. 54, 55.

² *Ibid.* pp. 55-57.

³ pp. 210, 213, 215, 217, *postea*. This commission is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13, where it is said to have been dated on the 9th of *September*.

⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 24.

statement of the terms upon which he consented to proceed to Guienne¹, but the loss of the Minutes of the next four months prevent the proceedings respecting the expedition during that period from being known. The energy of the government was, however, roused by a letter from Roos and Beckington, dated on the 18th of October, in which they informed the King of the progress made by the enemy, and of the loss of Reole. They complained that "no comfort cometh, not so much in all this time as one balinger to revive their hearts;" and told his Majesty that if reinforcements had arrived it was most probable that Charles would have been made prisoner; adding that, if only a few men had been sent when they were promised, Guienne might have been saved from the injury which it had sustained; and that even if the merchant ships which usually came for wine had been allowed to proceed to Bourdeaux, their crews would have prevented much of the damage which the enemy had committed.² It would appear from this letter, and from others which were sent on the same occasion to the Duke of Gloucester and Cardinal Beaufort, either that the government were totally unable to send troops to Guienne in the summer and autumn of 1442, or that the King's ministers were criminally neglectful of that important part of his French dominions.

21 Hen.VI.
1442.

¹ p. 218, *postea*.

² Beckington's Journal, pp. 49, 52.

21 Hen. VI.
1442.

Though the town of Reole surrendered to the French monarch and the Dauphin on the 7th of October, after a siege of several weeks, the castle held out until the 7th of December¹; and an interesting anecdote relating to Charles the Seventh whilst at Reole, is mentioned in Beckington's journal. In December, the house in which he lodged suddenly took fire by night; and the King would inevitably have been burnt had not the Scots made a mine in a wall through which he escaped, with no other clothes on than his shirt. All his baggage was destroyed, and it is particularly stated that he lost his sword which was called " St. Louis's sword." ²

1443.

So unfavorable was the aspect of affairs, at the commencement of the year 1443, that there seemed little hope of furnishing the necessary troops for the defence both of Guienne and Normandy; and it was therefore debated by the Council in the King's presence, on the 6th of February, whether it was most expedient to provide for the safety of Guienne or of Normandy, or whether an army should be sent for the relief of both. Sir John Stourton thought that the nearest of those provinces, namely Normandy, ought to be first attended to. Cromwell, the Lord Treasurer, said he did not know what had been the use of the money which was recently spent in Normandy, nor who was in

¹ Beckington's Journal, p. 72.

² *Ibid.* p. 102.

fault; that it would be strange to relieve the one 21 Hen.VI.
duchy and not the other; that if both could be 1443.
done it would be proper; but if it were impossible,
he was of opinion that succours should be sent to
the one which most required them; in which
opinion the Bishop's of St. David, the Bishop of
Salisbury, and the Lord Chancellor concurred.
Cardinal Kemp, the archbishop of York, admitted
that the King must be guided by considerations of
expediency "not to conform him to that that he
"would, but to that that he may," but he would
not say which he thought should be first attended
to; and proposed that the bishops should be de-
sired to appeal to heaven by their prayers. Car-
dinal Beaufort said it was the province of the lords
temporal to determine which duchy should be first
relieved; but he thought it necessary to attend to
both of them; and prudently suggested that, before
the armies were appointed, the Treasurer should
explain what resources were available for their
support. The Duke of Gloucester agreed in the
opinion of the Archbishop of York, that the King
should do what might be in his power.¹

The determination to send a large army to
Guienne having been formed, its equipment, the
instructions to its commander, the money for the
payment of the soldiers, and the collection of ships
to transport them, occupied much of the attention
of the Council from February to July in this year;

¹ pp. 223, 224, *postea*.

21 Hen. VI. and the most interesting Minutes on these sub-
1443. jects will be adverted to without interrupting the relation by notices of the other business which was then in progress.

The Earl of Somerset appears to have undertaken the command of the army with reluctance, and every effort was used to soothe and satisfy him. Dr. Moleyns was sent to him with a flattering message on the 27th of February, expressive of the King's concern for his illness, and requesting to know when he would be ready to proceed, the number of soldiers he wished to accompany him, and whether he would direct his efforts both to Normandy and Guienne?¹ The Treasurer reported to the Council, on the 2nd of March, that it was impossible to raise two armies, and advised that the King and the lords, and the commander of the army, should determine into which province it was to proceed, and that Somerset's "indentures," or written agreement with the Crown, should be in general terms "to do the good that he can and " may to the King's lordships and subjects in " France."²

Sir William Bonville was sent to Bourdeaux, with, it is said, a reinforcement of 800 soldiers, to keep the town until the arrival of the whole army³; but Beckington states that he learned on the 4th of February, from a ship of Brit-

¹ pp. 226, 227, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 229.

³ *Ibid.* p. 233; Chronicle of London, p. 132.

tany which he spoke on his voyage to England, that Bonville was supposed to be about that time at Bourdeaux with 4,000 men and thirty-five ships¹, though it is most probable that he had not then sailed. Early in March, Dr. Moleyns and Sir John Stourton were sent to communicate with the Earl of Somerset², to whose demands respecting his appointment as commander of the army in Guienne, the King's answers were delivered on the 30th of that month. His Majesty consented that the Duke of York should be informed that Somerset's authority was to be exercised only in such places as were not then in the King's obedience, and to which the powers of the former did not extend; that Somerset's contingent interests in Anjou and Maine under certain grants should be preserved; that, as he was a prisoner in France at the time of the King's last general pardon he was precluded from the benefit of it, for which reason he should receive a full pardon under the great seal before his departure³; and that if he had issue and died during the expedition, his widow should be allowed the keeping of the child. To these concessions the King added a more important mark of his favor, by creating him Duke of Somerset, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and with precedence

21 Hen. VI;
1448.

¹ Beckington's Journal, p. 89.

² pp. 234, 237, *postea*.

³ This pardon was granted by Letters Patent dated on the 28th of August in this year. Rot. Patent. 21 Hen. VI. Part 2.

21 Hen. VI. above the Duke of Norfolk.¹ Somerset had asked
1443. for a grant of lands of the value of 1,000 marks, on which point the Council “abstained them in
“ all wise to speak, nor durst not advise the King
“ to depart from such livelode, nor to open their
“ mouths in such matters ;” but his Majesty commanded the Chancellor to say that Somerset and his issue male should have lands of the value of 600 marks², or £400 per annum. Some difficulty having occurred as to what estates were to be given to him, he requested the Lord Treasurer to allow him to inspect the register of such of the King’s lands as were then disposable, that he might select those which he thought proper ; but Cromwell refused until he had the approbation of the Council. Its consent was obtained, and he seems to have chosen the lordship of Kendal³, as the King is said to have created him and the heirs of his body Earls of Kendal on the 20th of June following, in consequence of his having had that lordship granted to him. At the same time the Duke’s natural daughter Tacyn, and the heirs of her body, were made denizens.⁴

It is remarkable that the limitation of the Earldom of Kendal, the charter of which is not

¹ pp. 251-255, *postea*. The Roll on which the charter of the Dukedom of Somerset was entered is not preserved, the Charter Roll for the 21st Hen. VI. being evidently imperfect, and the first instrument which occurs on it is the charter granting the Earldom of Kendal to the Duke of Somerset, on the 28th of August 1442.

² p. 251, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 281.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 288.

dated until the 28th of August in this year, and which dignity was to be held “*ultra nomen Ducis Somersetiæ*,” should be to the heirs *male* instead of to the *heirs* of his body.¹

21 Hen. VI.
1443.

The Duke of Somerset appears to have received two commissions, the one for France generally, and the other for Guienne, as it was particularly ordered that in the commission for France, which was to be sealed with the great seal of that kingdom, Guienne should not be specified ; and that in the commission for Guienne, which was to be under the great seal of England, Guienne should be written before France.² To prevent any jealousy in the mind of the Duke of York, Lieutenant General and Governor of France and Normandy, at the appointment of the Duke of Somerset, Garter was sent to that prince to inform him that the King having heard that Charles the Seventh intended to enter Normandy, he purposed sending the Duke of Somerset to that duchy with a large army, which was to cross the Loire and proceed to the parts where the enemy might happen to be, against whom he was to “use most cruel and mortal war that he can and may,” for it seemed expedient that the manner and conduct of the war should be changed ; and it is said that Somerset would form a shield to the Duke of York, as he would be between him and the French monarch. The Duke of York was particularly desired to keep

¹ Rot. Cart. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

² p. 255, *postea*.

21 Hen. VI. the plan of operations a profound secret. He
1443. was to be assured that the appointment of Somerset was not intended to lessen or interfere with his authority, and he was requested to co-operate cordially with him. Garter was also to state that the King had learnt from Basle that the enemy intended to attack Rouen; and the Duke was requested to cause the castle, palace, and bridge of that city to be properly guarded, not to allow any women or other suspicious persons to lodge in the castle, and to take care that those places, together with all the other castles and towns under his government, especially on the sea-coast, should be victualled for at least half a year, and be well provided with armour and artillery, for the King was informed that there was "neither town nor castle in the country there, but that the enemy have an enterprize upon." Garter was further directed to excuse the King for not complying with his request to send him £20,000, in consequence of the heavy expense of the army destined for Guienne, for which reason his Majesty hoped "he would take patience and forbear him for a time."¹

The long list of military stores requisite for the Duke of Somerset's army is of much interest, from its shewing what articles were then used in military warfare.² Several notices occur of a "bridge of barrels," to which much attention was

¹ pp. 259, 264, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 257.

paid, and a sum not exceeding £100 was allowed ^{21 Hen.VI.} for making it.¹ 1443.

The money requisite for the equipment of the army was raised in the usual way, by loans², mortgage of the royal jewels³, and advances from Cardinal Beaufort; for, though that personage said in August 1442 that he "had no money⁴," he had nevertheless agreed to lend upwards of £20,000 before the end of the following May.⁵ A dispute, however, arose a few days afterwards, respecting the patent for securing the repayment of that sum. He insisted upon its being written in the same words as the draught of the instrument which had been made, otherwise he would "lend no money;" upon which the Duke of Gloucester truly observed "what needeth it to be read, since that it is passed, for mine uncle saith plainly that he will lend no money, unless that he have it under that form."⁶ As the amount raised, even with the Cardinal's £20,000⁷, was more than £8,000 short of what was required, it was obviously useless to quarrel with him about conditions, for if he had withheld the loan it would

¹ pp. 258, 259, 288, 289, *postea*. These bridges are mentioned by the contemporary chronicler so often cited: "In this year went over the sea the Earl of Somerset with 10,000 of good men; and he had over with him great ordinance of guns, *bridges*, scaling ladders, and many more things; whom Jesu speed for his mercy." Chronicle of London, p. 132.

² pp. 218, 272, *postea*. See the commission issued for that purpose, pp. 414-418, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 239; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 15.

⁴ p. 199, *postea*.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 276.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 280.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 276.

21 Hen. VI. have been utterly impossible for the expedition to
1443. sail.

It is, perhaps, deserving of notice, that on the 2nd of March in this year, Cardinal Beaufort obtained another general pardon and release from all penalties and fines to which he might have exposed himself before the first day of the preceding month.¹

Ships were ordered to be impressed in all the ports to transport the Duke of Somerset's army. In impressing those in the port of London the mayor and sheriffs, under admiral, and water bailiffs were ordered to assist, the recorder having been sent by the Council to the mayor with the King's commands on the subject.² They were directed to rendezvous in the Camber on the 23rd of April; and this fact is a striking instance of the change which has taken place in the formation of the southern coast of England. The Camber was situated near Camber Point, a short distance from Winchelsea and Rye; and though it must have been a capacious harbour in the sixteenth century, it has long been completely filled up.³

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 20.

² pp. 236, 237, 241, 278, *postea*; *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 21.

³ The Editor is indebted to E. W. Brayley, Esquire, for referring him to a commission which was issued on the 15th of November, 2 Car. I. 1626, to Nicholas Lord Tufton and others, stating, that the King's castle of Camber in Sussex had "grown into great decay, *being forsaken by the sea, and left distant from the water two miles at the least*, so as "the same is now of no further use for defence," and commanding them

On the 28th of June, the Council informed ^{21 Hen.VI.} the Duke of Somerset, that, as there were not ^{1448.} transports enough to convey his whole army to Guienne, one half should be sent first, and the remainder when the ships returned.¹ It was intended that the musters of the Duke's soldiers, which usually preceded the departure of an armament by a very few days, and were repeated on its arrival at the place of destination², should have been taken on the 3rd of June, but Somerset requested that they might be deferred to the 17th, on which day, however, his soldiers were not ready; and in the beginning of July he sent an esquire to solicit a further postponement, and to communicate with the Council on other matters respecting the expedition. Much displeasure was expressed that the

to sell the materials of that castle. *Fœdera*, vol. xviii. p. 796. The Camber is thus shewn in a chart of the time of King Henry the Eighth in the British Museum, in the Cottonian MS. Augustus, B. II. f. 66.



¹ pp. 293, 294, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 293.

21 Hen. VI. Duke of Somerset had not proceeded on his voyage.
1443. He was reminded that the King had created him a Duke, and granted him a larger estate than he had conferred upon any other person, in consideration of the services he was expected to perform in France; and the examples of the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester on similar occasions were pointed out to him, the wages of whose retinues did not commence until their whole musters had been made. He was also told that the King believed there was a sufficient number of ships to convey his army, if he would be contented with such arrangements as had satisfied other commanders; and that every day he remained in England was attended by a loss to the King of £500.¹ Besides the expense, the assemblage of a large body of soldiers for embarkation was productive of serious inconveniences, arising from the excesses which they committed, and from the burthen which they imposed on the inhabitants in the places where the troops were quartered, which was so heavy, that they declared they would rather have paid the King four fifteenths of their property than have borne it. In the preceding year the misconduct of troops on such occasions was the subject of a petition from the Commons to the King in Parliament, who complained that many of the inhabitants on the sea coasts in Southampton, Dorset, Sussex, Kent, and the adjoining counties, had lately suffered "great

¹ pp. 267, 275, 276, 279, 302, 303, 409-414, *postea*.

“ and innumerable horrible injuries and extortions” 21 Hen.VI.
1443.
 from soldiers of the King’s armies who were about to go abroad, together with “ homicides, murders, “ mayhems, and heinous assaults ;” that they had ravished their wives, daughters, and servants ; that they had taken their goods without payment, in consequence of which, property, as well ecclesiastical as secular, in those counties had been seriously injured ; and they added, that, if a remedy was not speedily provided, the whole of the sea coast would be entirely devastated.¹ To these complaints, which have been brought against large armies in all times and countries, and which, without the most rigid discipline, render their existence almost as injurious to their friends as to their enemies, the King replied, that he would take the advice of his Council in providing a proper remedy.

Symptoms of mutiny were manifested by the garrison at Calais on the old ground of arrears of wages², which again induced them to seize the wools ; and the Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of that town about August 1442, with directions to go there with all possible haste, requested the King, on the 28th of that month, that, as he could not then proceed to Calais, he might not be responsible for the misconduct of the soldiers before his arrival.³ Their discontent seems, however, to have been appeased

¹ Rot. Parl. 20 Hen.VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 61, 62.

² *Vide* vol. iv. p. xlv.

³ pp. 203, 204, *postea*.

21 Hen.VI. by the presence of persons who were sent to them
1443. by the Council; and instead of being punished the soldiers were thanked for "the gentleness" which they shewed to the King's commissioners, and were promised payment of their wages.¹ About the middle of June 1443, extensive works were undertaken at Calais to improve the harbour by the erection of two jetties; for which purpose, and in repairing the walls of the town, £1,000 of the "money of Calais" were ordered to be expended.²

It may be worthy of remark, that the Earl of Stafford evinced much anxiety about the titles of the other Earldoms which he had inherited, and that he preferred the style of "Earl of Buckingham" to that of "Earl of Stafford," because a brief notice of those Earldoms will confute the opinion which was expressed by high legal authority³, that grants of those dignities, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to the *heirs*, or *heirs of the body* of the grantees, only operated as grants to heirs *male* of the body.

The Earl of Stafford is stated to have been made Captain of Calais, "by the name of the Earl " of Buckingham⁴;" and, in the commission appointing him one of the ambassadors to treat for peace with France in May 1439, he is not only styled "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford,

¹ p. 207, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 283, 284, 293.

³ The late Lord Redesdale. *Vide* Report of the Claim to the Barony of L'Isle, pp. 283, 284, 429.

⁴ p. 209, *postea*.

“ Northampton, and Perche,” but in one of the original letters of privy seal on the subject of that embassy, his name was first written “ Humphrey “ Earl of Stafford;” and a marginal correction was made for the purpose of introducing the titles of his other Earldoms. 21 Hen. VI.
1443.

The Earldom of Buckingham was created to Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, and his heirs, in 1377. He married Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford and Northampton, the former of which Earldoms had been granted to his ancestors and his heirs by King John, and the latter was granted to his father and his heirs in 1337. The Earldom of Stafford was created to Ralph lord Stafford in 1351, and his descendant Edmund was the sixth Earl of Stafford. He married Ann, the daughter and heiress of Thomas duke of Gloucester, in whose right her son Humphrey, seventh Earl of Stafford, was sole heir of the Earldom of Buckingham, and eldest coheir of the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton. To the Earldom of Buckingham he had, therefore, an undoubted right ; but his claim to the Earldoms of Hereford and Northampton required a royal confirmation ; and the careful and marked attribution of those titles to him, in the most solemn instruments of the Crown, may have been intended to have that effect. As the Earldom of Buckingham was not created until twenty years after the Earldom of Stafford, the Earl's preference for it probably

21 Hen. VI. arose from his having inherited it from a prince
1443. of the blood; and it is extraordinary that, when thus proudly collecting all the dignities to which he had any pretensions, he should not have assumed also the titles of Earl of Essex and Earl of Gloucester, the former of which was vested in and had been borne by his ancestors the Earls of Hereford, and the latter was created to Hugh de Audley and his heirs in 1337, whose daughter and heiress married the Earl's immediate ancestor, Ralph first earl of Stafford, and of whom he was the sole heir. The earldom of Perche was a dignity in Normandy, which had been conferred upon him. A few years after this period, the ambition of the "Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch" was crowned with a ducal coronet, as he was created Duke of Buckingham, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in September 1444.

It was not only the perilous state of affairs in France that gave anxiety to the government in the years 1442 and 1443. Popular commotions of a serious character happened in all parts of England, and though scarcely noticed by chroniclers or historians, they were a constant source of annoyance, and required great vigilance on the part of the King's ministers. Riots having taken place in Wales, the Lords Marchers were ordered, in October 1442, to proceed there and quell them, and they were told that the King would otherwise

take the matter into his own hands¹; and it appears that the Welsh had been excited by a monk, who recited chronicles at Comorthes and other assemblies, and who was ordered to be arrested.² A quarrel having taken place between the abbot and convent of St. Mary's and the mayor and citizens of York, great disturbances ensued, of which, however, nothing is said by the historian of that city. Lord Scrope was directed to arbitrate between them in March 1443³; and soon after the Council was engaged in an inquiry respecting an attack which had been made upon Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, in which Sir John Neville was implicated.⁴ The Archbishop of York complained to the King about the same time, that, having issued processes against some of the laity in his dioceses for offences of a spiritual nature, the people had assembled in great numbers, pulled down his houses, broken the paling of his parks, destroyed his wind and water mills, and assaulted his servants; and that, so far from being satisfied with these aggressions, they intended to attack his residence at Southwell. The two Chief Justices were directed to advise what should be done; and on the 11th of May, the matter was discussed in a very full meeting of Peers in the Council Chamber of Parliament, at which all the Judges were present. Sir John Pennington con-

²¹ Hen. VI.
1443.

¹ pp. 211, 213, 215, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 233.

³ *Ibid.* pp. 225, 232.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 241.

21 Hen. VI.
1443.

fessed that he was one of the offenders, and it was proposed to commit him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became bail for his appearance in the large sum of £3,000. Severe measures were suggested for suppressing the tumults, and such of the Peers as were members of the Privy Council reported what had been done to the King, when, agreeably to their advice, he commanded that inquiry should be made by two neighbouring justices of the peace at the places where the disturbances occurred, who were to arrest and disarm the rioters, writs for which purpose were issued on the following day to the justices in the north and east ridings of Yorkshire¹; that two peers, or a peer and a judge, should be sent into that county with a commission of oier and terminer; and that the leaders and principal offenders should be made to appear before the Council.² On the 18th of May, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the Chief Justice were directed to proceed into Yorkshire with the proposed commission, and the Earl of Northumberland was accused of having caused those riots by a letter which he had written to some of his officers in the north. The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl might be examined whether he wrote that letter or not, and proposed, as the King's peace had been broken, that the Judges should be asked whether the Earl

¹ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 27.

² pp. 268-271, *postea*.

could be compelled to answer? Upon those points <sup>21 Hen.V1.
1443.</sup> the Council gave their opinions *seriatim*, and it was resolved that Northumberland should do so on the following Monday; on which day he delivered a written statement, in reply to the Archbishop's accusations, but the contents are not stated.¹ The dispute between the Archbishop of York and the Earl of Northumberland was, however, referred to the arbitration of certain peers, who made their award in July. They decided, among other things, that all the damage which had been done to the Archbishop's property should be repaired by the Earl, under the superintendence of three persons, one of whom was Arderne, the clerk of the King's works.²

Norwich was again the scene of confusion in consequence of ecclesiastical exactions; and a spirit of resistance against the spiritual authority, which had for so many ages enthralled the minds and impoverished the people, seems to have manifested itself throughout England. The Prior of Christchurch, at Norwich, having imposed some new customs, and made other pecuniary demands from the citizens, they rose in great force, threatened to set fire to the priory, and held out against the Duke of Norfolk, who endeavoured to reduce the city to obedience.³ William of Worcester, Stow, and other writers are silent as to the cause,

¹ pp. 273, 275, 276, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 309.

³ Stow, p. 383; William of Worcester, p. 462.

21 Hen. VI. and give a very imperfect account of this affair, but
 1443. a contemporary writer ascribed it to "certain new
 " customs and bondships that the Prior would have
 " begun to have raised of the said city, of all the
 " commons therein;" and he thus describes what
 took place, "wherefore the commons arose and
 " would have fired and assaulted the priory, and
 " have destroyed the Prior of the place, unto the
 " time they had the false contrived evidence that
 " were sealed by old time with the common seal
 " unweting of them, but through a Prior of old, and
 " certain false aldermen of the same city that now
 " are dead; and the commons kept with strong
 " hand the town against the Duke of Norfolk and
 " all his pissounz¹ that would a comen thither for
 " the cause aforesaid. Wherefore the King sent
 " thither the Chief Justice, John Fortescue, the Earl
 " of Stafford, and the Earl of Huntingdon, and sitten
 " there in sessions, at the which were many of the
 " city indited, and the Prior also, and also the city
 " lost their liberties, and franchises, and freedoms
 " that they had afore, and all the city seized into
 " the King's hand, and a knight called Sir John
 " Clifton made captain thereof; and many of the
 " worthy men there of the city been fled into other
 " countries over the sea for dread with as much of
 " their goods as they might have with them, and
 " left their fair places stand still."² Several allu-
 sions to these tumults occur in the Minutes of the

¹ Sic.

² Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.

Council, the first of which was on the 28th of February 1443, when the Duke of Norfolk was authorized to appoint Sir John Clifton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises of the city were seized.¹ The Duke of Norfolk, the Judges, and other persons there mentioned were thanked and rewarded for their services²; and it appears that there had been commotions in other parts of that county.³ Several of the rioters of Norwich were brought to London, and committed to the Tower⁴; and the terms on which the city should be pardoned were discussed by the Council.⁵ Sir John Fortescue, the Chief Justice, and Westbury, one of the Judges, gave an account of their proceedings at Norwich on the 23rd of March⁶, and they were ordered to be paid for their services.⁷ But the Council was occupied with the matter so late as July, when part of the fines which had been imposed on the citizens was appropriated to the payment of the expense of victualling the bastille of Dieppe⁸, to which object particular attention was then directed.⁹

Disturbances likewise broke out at Salisbury; which were quelled by the presence of Lord Hungerford, who was "heartily thanked" by the Council on the 23rd of March for his services, and was requested to have an "harkening to the said

21 Hen. VI.
1443.

¹ pp. 229, 235, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 231.

³ *Ibid.* p. 232.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 238, 271.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 242, 243, 244, 256.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 249.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 268.

⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 306, 307.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 301-304, 306.

21 Hen. VI. "city" because tranquillity was not fully restored.¹
1443.

Nor was the metropolis itself free from riots, which appear to have arisen from an attempt to levy escuage. On the 24th of May the Council ordered the Mayor and sheriffs of London to refrain from demanding that tax, until the two Chief Justices had reported their opinions on the subject. The Mayor and aldermen were directed to preserve the peace of the city; two servants of the royal household were committed to prison for making a riot in Southwark; an esquire of the name of Ferrers was bound in the penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the people who lived on London bridge, and in Bridgeward, and he was ordered to attend the Council to answer the complaints of the citizens; and as seditious rumours had been spread in London, "not sowing to the good of the peace, " but rather to the unrest, trouble, and motion of " the people," the Mayor and aldermen were directed to discover the propagators of such reports that they might be duly punished.²

Of these commotions in the metropolis nothing is said by Stow or other chroniclers. The discontent that prevailed throughout the kingdom was chiefly caused by the war in France, which had drained the country of its wealth and population. Great pains seem to have been taken to prevent the news of the disasters in France from being spread in England; for, about this period,

¹ pp. 247, 248, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 277, 278.

a lady of Norwich wrote to her son in London requesting him to send her the tidings from beyond the sea, for the people were, she said, "afraid to tell such as be reported."¹ 21 Hen. VI.
1443.

At Northampton some disturbances arose out of a quarrel between the townspeople and Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who was commanded by the King on the 12th of July not to do any injury to them on pain of his grievous indignation.² A contention having also taken place respecting the rights to a common in Derbyshire, which led to an assembly of armed persons, the matter was brought before the Council, who were assisted by the judges and the attorney and solicitor general, in June in this year.³

Early in March 1443, commissions were issued for the array of all the inhabitants of the sea coasts throughout the realm⁴; and a Great Council was ordered to meet about Easter, at which all "the King's free men," or who had any fee or live-lode of the King in the duchy of Lancaster, were specially commanded to be present "for the good and weal of the King, his realms, lordships, and subjects⁵," the object of which was evidently to furnish supplies for the war in France.

For the protection of the sea coasts and the British Channel against the enemy's ships, which was termed "keeping the sea," several orders were

¹ Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 34. ² p. 305, *postea*. See also p. 291.

³ pp. 290, 294, *postea*. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 236. ⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 237, 238.

21 Hen.VI. made by the Council¹; and this subject is of such
 1443. peculiar interest in the history of a great naval country, though it has been singularly neglected, that it ought not to be passed over in silence, more especially as it has been said that little, if any thing, worthy of notice can be traced respecting the state and progress of the navy from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Richard the Third.²

In 1442 the attention of Parliament was directed to this important part of the national defence; and a highly curious ordinance was made for the safeguard of the sea, which is the one referred to in the Minutes of the 8th of July 1443.³ From February to November, eight ships with fore-stages, or, as they were sometimes then, as now, called, fore-castles, armed with 150 men each, were to be continually at sea. Every large ship was to be attended by a barge with eighty men, and a balinger with forty men. There were also to be “awaiting and attendant upon them” four spynes or spinaces with twenty-five men each. The whole number of men in these twenty-four ships was 2,240, each of whom received 2*s.* a month wages. The masters and quartermasters were paid 3*s.* 4*d.* a month more than the seamen, and the total amount of wages was £334 a month. The cost of vic-

¹ pp. 190, 193, 196, 198, 204, 302, *postea*.

² Essay on the Rise, Progress, and present State of Naval Architecture in this country, by John Knowles, Esq., p. 124.

³ p. 302, *postea*.

tualling this little fleet, at 14*d.* per man a week, was ^{21 Hen. VI.} £527 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, forming for wages and vic- ^{1443.} tualling £761 6*s.* 8*d.* per month, and £6,090 13*s.* 4*d.* for the eight months in which the ships were to be kept at sea. These ships, the names of which are stated, were to be furnished by the ports of Bristol, Dartmouth ², London, Hull, and Newcastle. The barges came from Weymouth, Plymouth, Winchelsea ³, London, Saltash ³, and Falmouth. The balingers belonged partly to those ports and partly to Fowey, Dover ⁴, Sandwich, Hampton, and St. Osith in Essex. The four spynes or spinaces were to be provided by Hastings and Dartmouth. The soldiers in each of the large ships were commanded by a knight or an esquire chosen from the west, south, or north, "so that no country should be dispesid." The King was to select which of them he pleased to be "chief captain," and there was also to be an "under captain;" and various regulations were made for their discipline and proceedings. Great care was to be taken that no injury was done to the ships of countries in alliance with England. The cargoes of such ships as might be captured were not to be "disperbled or divided" until it

¹ From Dartmouth "the Spanish ship which belonged to the Lord Pouns, and Sir Philip Courtenay's great ship," who also found a barge and a balinger, were to be sent.

² "One called the Mary, and the other pratte barge."

³ Called a slugge barge.

⁴ The balinger of Dover was called "Pigfig [pique-fique] of wards and cooks."

21 Hen. VI. was duly ascertained whether they belonged to the
1443. enemy or to friends, proof of which was, however, to be always adduced within six days after their arrival. All prizes were to be shared in the following manner: the masters, quartermasters, sailors, and soldiers were to have one half, and the other half was to be divided into three parts, two of which parts were to be given to the owners of the ships which made the capture, and the remaining third part was to belong to the captain and under captain, the former taking twice as much as the latter. It was further provided that the ships destined for this service should not be employed in any other manner.¹

THE NAVY. The navy of the period consisted of numerous kinds of vessels, the names of some of which no longer exist, whilst those of others have been much corrupted; and perhaps the following list, in which they are placed according to their supposed sizes, does not contain all the different sorts of craft employed in war or in foreign and domestic commerce.

SHIPS. The burthen of the largest ship at that period probably did not exceed 600 tons, though some of them were certainly very large. A ship built for Henry the Fifth at Bayonne in 1419 was one hundred and eighty-six feet long by forty-six feet broad, the length of her keel being one hundred and twelve feet, and the height

¹ Rot. Parl. 20 Hen. VI. 1442, vol. v. pp. 59, 60.

of her stem ninety-six feet.¹ One which be- THE NAVY.
 longed to Hull was released from impressment be-
 cause she drew so much water that she could not
 approach within ten miles of the coast of Guienne,
 where the Duke of Somerset's army intended
 to disembark²; and several notices occur of ships³
 of 300 and 400 tons and upwards.⁴ Some had
 three, and others only two masts, with short
 topmasts, and a "forestage" or "forecastle,"
 consisting of a raised platform or stage, which
 obtained the name of a "castle" from its containing
 the soldiers, and, probably, from having bulwarks.
 In this part of the ship it appears that business
 was transacted⁵; and in the reign of Edward the
 Third, if not afterwards, ships had sometimes one
 of those stages at each end, as ships "ove chastiels
 "devant et derere" are then spoken of.⁶ Lydgate,

¹ Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i. p. 69.

² p. 282, *postea*.

³ Ships which were principally, if not entirely, used for war were then
 and long previously sometimes called "DROMONS," which term is used
 by Matthew Paris, Knyghton, Walsingham, and in William of Tyre.
 (*Vide* Ducange; Blount's Law Dictionary; Roquefort's Glossaire de
 la Langue Romaine; Ellis's Original Letters, Second Series, vol. i.
 pp. 67-69, &c.) It also occurs in the "Libel of English Policie,"
 written in 1433:

"And if I should conclude all by the King
 "Henry the Fifth, what was his purposing,
 "When at Hampton he made the great *Dromons*
 "Which passed other great ships of all the commons;
 "The Trinity, the Grace de Dieu, the Holy Ghost,
 "And other more which as now be lost."

⁴ pp. 177, 239, *postea*.

⁵ Beckington's Journal, p. 86.

⁶ Robert of Avesbury, a^o 1346.

THE NAVY. describing the fleet with which King Henry the Fifth went to France before the battle of Agincourt, says,

“ Fifteen hundred ships ready there he found

“ With rich sails and *high top-castle*.”

CARRACKS were vessels of considerable burthen, and were next in size to Great Ships, in which class they were indeed sometimes included. Their tonnage may be estimated by their being, in some instances, capable of carrying 1,400 butts¹; and the sail of one afforded Chaucer² a strange simile expressive of magnitude :

“ And now hath Sathanas, saith he, a tayl

“ Broder than of a Carrike is the sayl.”

Though occasionally armed and employed against the enemy they were more generally used in foreign trade.

BARGES were a smaller kind of vessel and of a different construction from ships, though, like them, they sometimes had forecastles. Those appointed to protect the seas in 1415 were of 100 tons burthen, and contained forty mariners, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, whilst the Ships employed on the same

¹ Speaking of Henry the Fifth, a writer from Valentia says, “ Yff be “ plessyng to the Kyng ther be twey new Carrakas of makyng at “ Barcholene, the on of xiiij^c. botts that other off x^c. botts, he may “ haffe them yff hyt lyke hem.” Cottonian MS. Vespasian, C. xii. f. 127., printed in the Second Series of Ellis's Original Letters, vol. i. p. 71. The explanation of the learned Editor of that work, that this passage meant that the tonnage of one of those Carracks was equal to 1,400 and the other to 1,000 *boats*, is clearly erroneous.

² The Sompnowies Prologue.

occasion were of 120 tons, and had forty-eight THE NAVY. mariners, twenty-six men-at-arms, and twenty-six archers each.¹ Four large Barges and two Balingers were capable of holding 120 men-at-arms or lance soldiers, and 480 archers and sailors.²

BALINGERS were still smaller than Barges, had no forecastle, and sometimes contained about forty sailors, ten men-at-arms, and ten archers, and, except Galleys and Spinaces, were probably the smallest vessel used for war.

GALLEYS, the exact size and description of which have not been ascertained, were probably a small light vessel with a flush deck, and of great swiftness, and were perhaps capable of being propelled by oars as well as by sails. Galleys are frequently mentioned at a very early period; and in the 5 Ric. II., 1381, the Commons complained that no measures had been taken to resist the enemy, who had attacked the English at sea with their Barges, Galleys, and other vessels.³ In 1405, Henry the Fourth directed his Council to apply to the King of Portugal to lend him his Galleys to assist the English navy against the French.⁴ Some Venetian merchants are said to have arrived in London in their Galleys in 1400⁵; and in the 31 Hen. VI.,

¹ vol. ii. pp. 145, 146.

² p. 302, *postea*. See also vol. i. p. 251; and Frost's Notices of the early History of Hull, p. 133, where a vessel called a "FLOYNE" is mentioned.

³ Rot. Parl., vol. iii. p. 100 b. ⁴ *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 281.

⁵ *Vide* vol. i. of this work, p. 120.

THE NAVY. 1451, wools were said to have been shipped in Galleys and Carrakes¹, whence it is evident that Galleys were also used for trade as well as for war.

SPYNES OR SPINACES, now called PINNACES² seem to have been a large boat capable of holding twenty-five men, and were probably used for swiftness.

To these must be added CRAYERS³; HULKS⁴; GABARRES, or GABBERS⁵, a kind of flat boat or lighter used in shallow rivers; PLAYTES; COG-SHIPS, whence, perhaps, COGS and "Coggles" are derived; FARE CROFTS⁶; PASSAGERS⁷, which were passage boats used between England and France; and COCK BOATS, a small boat which attended upon all kinds of ships. The whole of these vessels were employed in conveying goods or passengers, and most of them on rivers and in the coasting trade.

The Ships, Carracks, Barges, Balingers, and Galleys were employed equally for commerce and for war. When sent against the enemy, soldiers

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 229, 509; vol. vi. p. 239.

² They were also sometimes called Fusts or Foists. *Vide* Archæologia, vol. xxi. p. 362.

³ p. 239, *postea*.

⁴ See the note to p. cxxxvi., *postea*.

⁵ Beckington's Journal, pp. 25, 84, 115.

⁶ In October 1443, licence was granted to Sir John Fastolf that he might employ two ships called *playtes*, a ship called a *cogship*, another called a *farecroft*, and two *balingers* in conveying materials for the building of his mansion, without their being subject to arrest for the King's service. *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 44.

⁷ pp. 239, 241, *postea*.

were put on board of them; and it is most likely they were at all times partly armed. In foreign voyages they usually sailed in convoys; and it was a very ancient custom for the masters and sailors to elect their own Admiral¹, the popular election to offices, some of which have long been in the gift of the Crown, seems to have been an essential part of the British constitution.²

Though Henry the Fifth has been supposed to have first formed a Royal Navy, it is certain that the King possessed ships at least as early as the year 1400; for in June in that year, Henry the Fourth ordered his "new Ship," together with such others as were then in the port of London to proceed against the enemy.³ In 1415, the Royal Navy consisted of three "great Ships" and three Carracks, (which were also considered "great Ships,") eight Barges, and ten Balingers⁴; and in 1417 it was augmented to three "great Ships," eight Carracks, six other Ships, one Barge, and nine Balingers⁵; in all twenty-seven sail. A different policy respecting the King's Navy was, however, adopted by the Government after the death of Henry the Fifth; when, instead of increasing, one of the first acts of the Council, in the reign of his successor, was to break up that establish-

¹ Beckett's Journal, pp. 84-86, 105; Rot. Parl., vol. iv. pp. 85, 86.

² *Ibid.* pp. 83, 113.

³ vol. i. p. 120.

⁴ vol. ii. p. 202.

⁵ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xciv. part ii., where a list of the King's ships is given, which was compiled from the Records in the Tower.

THE NAVY. ment. All the King's large ships were publicly sold at Southampton in May 1423, but with a restriction, which is still continued, that no foreigner should be allowed to purchase them¹; and it does not appear that a Royal Navy was again formed until the reign of Henry the Seventh.

Many very interesting notices of Naval matters will be found in Beckington's Journal of his mission to the Count of Armagnac, which has been so often referred to; but, perhaps, the most important historical fact established by it is, that as early as the year 1442 the English navy exercised the right of searching neutral ships for property belonging to an enemy; and it is no less remarkable that, in the instance in question, it was done by vessels which had not the authority of the King's commission, but by what would now be called "merchantmen."² Great injury having

¹ vol. iii. pp. xiii, 53.

² "Sunday (20th January 1443), in the same roads [Crowdon in Britany]. In the morning, their lordships landed with their servants, and went to the church of Crowdon, where they heard masses. Afterwards my lord ate oysters in Crowdon. To dinner in the ship, Mr. Tregoran, the admiral, and the other masters of ships, with his lordship. In the afternoon, an inquisition was held upon a ship found there, as follows:

"On Sunday the 20th day of January, in the road before Crowdon, at after-meat, an inquisition was made in the form that followeth, for certain merchandizes that men said the hulks of Flanders and of Holland should have had within them of Frenchmen goods, Spaniards, and of other rebels unto the King our sovereign lord. First, the Admiral of the foresaid hulks was warned by Mr. Tregoran, in presence of two notaries, as also of other witnesses, to come to the Admiral in the name of England there being. Then all men drew

been caused to the King's subjects by his allies THE NAVY. putting their goods on board of the enemy's ships, and, when those ships were captured, "by colour of false charters doubles, letters of marque counterfeited, and false witnesses of their nation" claiming the restoration of their cargoes, it was enacted that during the ensuing three years no property found on board a ship of the enemy should be restored upon that pretence, but that it should belong to the captors.¹

"to the Admiral; and there Christian Bonishon of Bruges, master of the Holy Ghost of Bruges, Admiral of the hulks of Flanders, in presence of the Admiral of English ships, and of two notaries and other witnesses there, standing together in the forecastle of the ship of the said Admiral of the English navy, was sworn upon a book to say the truth of such articles as should be declared unto him. First, how many hulks or vessels were under his Admiralty? and he said, ten. Then he was asked what was his name, and what was the name of the ship that he had governance of, and what were the names of the vessels that were under his Admiralty? to the which three articles he answered as is declared hereafter in a bill of the names of ships, with pa The xvj. day of January against eve, the ships riding at anchor against Riant, there went to land, under truce, five men of the Julian of Fowey, with their cock-boat; there the Frenchmen took them prisoners, notwithstanding the truce. Then he was asked what portage his ship was of? and he said, of 270 tons. Then, what merchants had loaded the ship? and thereto he shewed his charter party, which was delivered to the Admiral. Then, if he had any goods in his vessel of any rebels unto our sovereign lord the King? and he said he had in his ship twenty-one tons and one pipe of wine of Lombards, called Dominiac and Lusart, whereof a pipe was drunken. And then he was asked, if he knew any rebels' goods in any of the ships which were under his Admiralty? and he said he could not in any wise declare thereof. And then he was kept still with the Admiral of the English navy." Beckington's Journal, pp. 85-87.

¹ Stat 14 Hen. VI. c. 7.

FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

Of Foreign affairs few notices occur in the Minutes of the Council of the year 1442, or of the early part of that of 1443. In August 1442, it was determined that no more safe-conducts to return to Spain¹ should be issued to the Spanish ships which were in Flanders, in consequence of the King of Spain having formed an alliance with Charles the Seventh.² The King gave about the same time a merchant of Cologne of the name of John Rosencrans, who was one of his servants, 250 marks³; and in the following February he obtained another grant, in consideration of his services.⁴ Sir Rowland Vasquez, a Portuguese knight, who had arrived with letters from the King of Portugal, was presented with £20, and two whole cloths of black velvet, of the value of £12, to make a gown. A friar of Bayonne received 10 marks; and a few marks were paid to each of the heralds belonging to the Duke of Orleans and the King of Portugal. The Duke of Brittany's secretary, who had brought letters of credence, and was about to return, received £10; and "Ermine," the Duke's herald, five marks.⁵ Their mission probably produced the order for restoring such goods to the Bretons as had been taken from them during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, as well as to such as had been made prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same, in case the reigning Duke

¹ p. 194, *postea*.² *Ibid.* p. 417.³ *Ibid.* p. 206.⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 19.⁵ pp. 208, 209, *postea*.

did not "make his allegiance" to the King¹; and future attacks upon the Bretons were forbidden.² FOREIGN
AFFAIRS,

Letters were, about the same time, written to the King of Arragon; and an extraordinary order was issued by the Council that a person called Nicholas Sturgeon should "choose six singers of England, "such as the messenger that is come from the "Emperor will desire, for to go to the Emperor³," which shews that a great revolution has taken place in musical science; for England, instead of supplying other countries with such *artistes*, has long imagined herself under the necessity of importing them. The singers were probably intended for the Emperor of Germany's chapel, and were selected from among the King's choristers, or from the choristers of cathedrals; but it may admit of a doubt whether they were compelled to enter the Emperor's service, or had the power of declining it.

Letters arrived from the Duke of Silesia about May 1443.⁴ In June the Count of Longueville was specially requested to induce his son to deliver the town of Bloye to the King's troops. If he did not comply, he was to be asked the cause of his refusal; and he was to be urged to consent, by reminding him of the great truth and allegiance which his father had always shewn to the King's progenitors, the favors which he had received from Henry, and his being a "Brother of the Garter."⁵ In July

¹ p. 211, *postea*.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 275.

² *Ibid.* p. 214.

⁵ *Ibid.* pp. 291-292.

³ *Ibid.* p. 218.

FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

the King of Arragon and the Infant Don Henry, uncle of the King of Portugal, were elected Knights of that Order; and Garters, with the rest of the costume, were ordered to be prepared and delivered to the king of arms, who was to convey them to those princes.¹

Commissioners having arrived from Holland and Zealand to treat respecting some infringements of the truce, and on the commercial relations of those countries with England, the Bishop of St. David's and Dr. Moleyns were empowered, about June or July in this year, to conduct the negociation.²

21 Hen. VI.
1443.

Early in July 1443 the state of Lord Cromwell's health obliged him to resign the office of Lord High Treasurer, which he had filled with singular zeal and integrity for ten years³, in times of the greatest difficulty. On the 6th of that month, he intreated that three things might be granted to him: first, that if any person should maliciously accuse him of having been guilty of malversation in his office, the King would not place any faith in the charge, until he had the opportunity of answering it; secondly, that, as the books of the Treasurer's office could not, in consequence of the expedition to Guienne, be made up or engrossed without time being given for the purpose, and as his predecessors had usually taken six months to do so, he might be allowed

¹ p 309, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 302, 307, 308.

³ *Vide* vol. iv. p. liii.

until Christmas; and thirdly, that his successor ^{21 Hen.VI.} should be bound to complete his contracts, and ^{1443.} pay whatever money had been borrowed whilst he was in office, and that the King's pleasure on the subject should be communicated to him.¹ The King having granted Lord Cromwell an exemption from all future duties, and adverted to his long services in the most flattering terms², he was succeeded by Lord Sudeley³, and survived his retirement about twelve years.

Some of the most interesting articles in this ^{IRELAND.} volume relate to Ireland⁴, and they are not only intrinsically curious, but derive peculiar value from the Parliamentary History of that country between 1428 and 1447 being very defective. All which has been hitherto discovered within that period is that, in 1428, Parliament transmitted a representation of the state of Ireland to the King by the Chief Justice and Sir Thomas Strange, its two messengers; that it met and passed some statutes in 1430 and 1431; that, in 1435, Sir Thomas Stanley, the lieutenant of Ireland, brought the King an account of the lamentable condition of affairs from the Irish Privy Council, who entreated his Majesty to come to Ireland, which, they said, would be "a principal remedy of all the mischiefs"

¹ pp. 299, 300, *postea*.

² *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 35.

³ p. 301. *postea*.

⁴ Notices of the state of Ireland in the reigns of Henry the Fourth and Fifth will be found in vol. iv. pp. vi-xi, xx-xxi, 43, 219.

IRELAND. of which they complained, and “a sovereign comfort to his people, and final rebuke of their enemies;” and that, in 1439, another Parliament was held at Dublin before Richard Talbot archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Justiciary; after which year no allusion to a Parliament in Ireland has been found until 1447.¹

Archbishop Talbot, who was for many years Chancellor of Ireland, exercised great influence in the government, and was at the head of a political party violently opposed to the Earl of Ormond, who had been, and was afterwards again appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. In February 1438, the Council in England wrote to desire that the Archbishop would conform to all that might tend to the peace and tranquillity of Ireland²; and messengers from the Irish Parliament arrived in that year. On the 12th of February the Council deliberated upon the answers which should be given to them; and it also took into consideration what communication should be made to, and the appointment of new members of, the Privy Council of Ireland.³

20 Hen. VI.
1441.

A Parliament assembled at Dublin in November 1441, of which no notice whatever occurs in the printed Statutes of Ireland⁴, when certain “Articles”

¹ Betham's *Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the early Parliaments of Ireland*, 8vo. 1834, pp. 352, 365.

² p. 89, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 90.

⁴ The neglect with which the Parliamentary records of Ireland have been treated, is a striking instance of the little attention which has been

were agreed to; and the Archbishop of Dublin, an Abbot, and some other persons were appointed “Messengers” to convey them to the King, the principal object of which was to prevent the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lord Welles, from being appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. The Articles commenced with requesting the King to ordain “a mighty lord of England” to be the Lieutenant; and stated, that as Ormond was present as Deputy to Lord Welles in the Parliament when the communication was determined upon, if they had wished him to be appointed Lieutenant he would have been then proposed; that they considered it expedient to confer that office upon an English lord, because the people would more readily obey an English peer, inasmuch as Englishmen “keep better justice, execute the laws, and favor more the common people than any Irishman ever did, or was ever likely to do.” The Archbishop represented how necessary it was that the King’s Lieutenant should be “a mighty courageous and laborious man to keep the field and to make

IRELAND.
20 Hen. VI.
1441.

shewn to the history of that country. It is scarcely credible that, of the statutes of Ireland from the 5th Hen. VI., the roll for which year is the earliest now extant, to the end of the reign of King Edward the Fourth, *not one fifteenth part should be printed* in the authorized edition of the statutes of that kingdom. This remarkable fact is shewn in Sir William Betham’s treatise on “the Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of early Parliaments in Ireland,” where the statutes on the rolls are compared with the number printed; and it appears that, from the year 1428 to the year 1480, upwards of 980 statutes were passed by the Parliaments of Ireland, of which number no more than *sixty* are published in the authorized edition.

IRELAND. “ resistance against the King’s enemies, in comfort
20 Hen. VI. “ and supportation of his true liege people there,”
1441. none of which qualities had, he said, “ been seen or
“ found in the said Earl, for both he is aged,
“ unwieldy, and unlusty to labour ; for he hath for
“ lack of labour lost in substance all his castles,
“ towns, and lordships that he had in Ireland,
“ wherefore it is not likely that he should keep,
“ conquer, nor get any grounds to the King, that
“ thus hath lost his own.” Talbot observed that
when the Earl had before governed Ireland, he had
made “ Irishmen and grooms and pages of his
“ household knights of the shire,” who refused
their assent to every measure which tended to the
King’s advantage, and had allowed Peers to absent
themselves from Parliament upon payment of large
fines, which he applied to his own, instead of the
King’s, use; that he had seized the Prior of Colan,
one of the lords of Parliament, and sent him to an
Irishman, called Oderes Castle, the King’s enemy,
who put him in prison, and then ransomed him
for a hundred marks ; and that he had in like man-
ner imprisoned and ransomed three other persons.
The Archbishop begged the King to remember
that, when Lord Welles last left Ireland, the
“ substance of the gentles and commons” peti-
tioned that Ormond might not be made his Deputy,
“ because of great rigour and breaking of peace
“ that they dreaded him to do, like as he had
“ done before,” in consequence of which he was
bound to keep the peace and be of good rule

whilst he acted as Deputy, justly adding that, if the Earl's "feebleness of rule" was so much dreaded as Deputy, it was more to be apprehended if he were appointed Lieutenant, and "had rule himself." He reminded the King that Ormond had been impeached of treason by the three previous Lord Lieutenants, and that those charges were still undetermined, "the which," he said, was "a great proof that the Earl hath not been of no good rule," and was unable to govern the country. Archbishop Talbot then said that there were several other great misdeeds committed by the Earl which he "might not declare for cause of mine order," and referred the King for information on the subject to Lord Welles, Lord Dudley, Sir Thomas Stanley, the former Lieutenants, and Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other great officers in Ireland, who he entreated might be examined respecting the manner in which Ormond had governed that country. The Articles concluded with a request that the Earl of Ormond might not hold the office of Lieutenant, and that a commission should be appointed for inquiring into the truth of these statements, and into the Earl's conduct, so that his Majesty would be able to judge of the propriety of his being Lieutenant; but the Archbishop suggested that the Earl should be dismissed from the office of Lord Deputy before the investigation commenced, because he had so "rigorously entreated the poor people, that they dare not say the truth," "lest for their sooth saying he would be more rigorous to them here-

IRELAND.

20 Hen. VI.
1441.

IRELAND. “ after than he was before, the which they might
 21 Hen. VI. “ not bear.”¹
 1442.

The Archbishop of Dublin and his colleague were also the bearers of three other Articles from the Irish Parliament, the nature of which may be ascertained from the King's answer to them in a letter dated on the 24th of March 1442. That document is in a very imperfect condition ; but it appears that the first article related to the payment of soldiers ; and that the second contained a request that persons might not be summoned to England from Ireland, to which the King replied that he did not wish to do so, except for such causes as had induced his predecessors to require their attendance. The third article seems decisive of a question which has been lately raised², namely, whether the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland possessed the power of creating Peers without express authority from the King? It was represented that, as there were few temporal Lords of Parliament in Ireland, it would be desirable to empower the Lieutenant or Deputy or Justice for the time being to constitute certain persons to be Lords and Peers of Parliament in Ireland ; but the King said that he would reserve such creations “ to his own person ;” and directed the names of the individuals on whom it was wished to confer Peerages to be sent to him.³

¹ pp. 317-320, *postea*.

² In the claim to the Barony of Slane before the House of Lords.

³ pp. 184, 185, *postea*.

The request of the Irish Parliament, though supported by the personal arguments of Archbishop Talbot, did not prevent the appointment of the Earl of Ormond as Lieutenant of Ireland, which situation was conferred upon him on the 27th February 1442¹; and the next allusion to Irish affairs is on the 24th of August in that year, when the Council ordered that Ormond should come to England "in all haste;" that the Archbishop of Dublin should "abide;" that "indifferent men" should be appointed to offices; and that Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer, should attend the King, and state upon oath who were the most impartial men in Ireland to hold offices as deputies, and "give up in Articles all that he would write for the King and against any other persons."² On the 28th of August, the Council determined that the Earl of Ormond should, as Lieutenant of Ireland, pay all ordinary charges and wages of officers out of the revenues granted to him; but that, if they were insufficient, the difference should be paid by the King. In consequence of "discord" between Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin, the Chancellor of Ireland, which had caused "divisions and rumours among the King's people there," it was his Majesty's pleasure that those disputes should cease; and that both of them should attend before the Council early in the ensuing February, "to hear that shall then be said unto them."³

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.
1442.

¹ Rot. Patent. 20 Hen. VI. m. 2. ² p. 202, *postea*. ³ *Ibid.* p. 206.

IRELAND.

22 Hen. VI.
1442.

The Articles which Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, submitted to the Council pursuant to its orders, are preserved, and give a very remarkable description of the state of affairs in that country. He began with a protestation of his truth, fidelity, and zeal; he alluded to his long services under Kings Henry the Fifth and Sixth, and said it was well known that “discord, partiality, and division” had long prevailed in Ireland “between the Earl of Ormond and his affinity on the one party, and the Lord Talbot and the Archbishop of Dublin, his brother, on the other party,” in consequence of which “there hath been such party sitting in the King’s Council, and in all his courts there, that no matter for the King’s avail, nor for suit of party may have due process nor execution in law where it toucheth any of the said two parties, to great hindering” of the King and all his dominions, as it appeared by a Parliament which had been lately held. He stated that the officers of the Exchequer in Ireland dared not adopt legal measures for recovering money due to the King, from the fear of being dismissed from their offices at every change of Lieutenant or Lord Justice, and which was also the case in all the Courts of Law; that, since the reign of King Henry the Fifth, large annuities and pardons of debts and arrears had been granted by the Justices and Lieutenants to the amount of £1,852, without power or authority from the King, and contrary to an

ordinance of King Edward the Third; that the Chief Baron of the Exchequer ought to be a “learned man of law,” that neither he nor any other officer should be “in fee with none other lord,” and that none of them ought to be allowed to perform his duties by deputy. Thorndon requested to be informed whether the grants of annuities and pardons of debts, which had been made by Justices of their own authority, were to be considered valid; and represented that the severe winters of the preceding three years had so much injured the walls of Dublin and Wicklow Castles, that great expense would be incurred, unless they were immediately repaired. He suggested that it should be enacted by the next Parliament in England, that all merchandize exported from Ireland should pay the same petty customs as were demanded in England, unless such goods had been previously “customed” in this country, because the King had then no customs of any other merchandize in Ireland than hides, wool, and fells. He shewed that the expenses of the Justice and his officers for that year had exceeded the revenues of Ireland by £1,456; and requested that, for the “strengthening” of his office of Treasurer of Ireland, he might obtain a letter patent similar to one which had been granted by King Edward the Third to his predecessor; and Thorndon concluded by reminding the Council of a proposition which was made by Sir Edward Eustace, that all natives of Ireland should return

IRELAND.

22 Hen.VI.

1442.

IRELAND. and live there, or otherwise pay a certain sum to
 22 Hen. VI. the King ; but as the paper submitted by Eustace
 1442. is not extant, it is doubtful whether the Exchequer was to be recruited by an annual tax upon absentees, or by payments for general licences to remain out of Ireland.

1443. On the 27th of March 1443, the Council ordered that the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin should appear in the following Easter to answer such complaints as had been made to the King against them ; but, for reasons which are not stated, the letters to those personages, though they had been actually sealed, were countermanded.¹ In April, Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, the Lord Keeper, Thorndon, the Treasurer, and other members of the Council in Ireland sent a knight of the name of Sir James Aleyn, with a letter to the Council in England, stating that the Earl of Ormond, the lord lieutenant, had been put to great expense for the safety of that country, and in paying soldiers and the servants of his household, "to the importable charges of him and " his friends," and requesting that the Treasurer of England might be commanded to pay the arrears of the Earl's salary. They also represented that Ireland was so "impoverished" that the revenues were insufficient to pay the officers of the courts of law, the constables of the King's castles, and other officers ; that, notwithstanding

¹ pp. 248, 250, *postea*.

that fact, the King had made numerous grants of annuities for life or for terms of years, which, if they took effect, would render it impossible to pay the Judges and Officers of the Courts of Law, so that those Courts would be shut up unless the officers belonging to them were paid in England; and they therefore prayed the King not to make any more grants of that nature, and to "reform" such as had been already bestowed. They then stated that the cities of Cork and Limerick, and the town of Galway, had not paid their fee-farms and customs, but had disregarded the King's commands to them upon the subject; and advised that all ships and merchandize belonging to those places which came to Bristol or to any other port in England should be detained, until they found surety that substantial persons in the disobedient cities and town would render a proper account of their customs, and pay all the arrears.¹

IRELAND.
22 Hen. VI.
1443.

It appears that this letter was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, on which day the Council determined that the Treasurer should pay the Lieutenant of Ireland according to the tenor of his agreement with the King; that the Lieutenant should summon a Parliament and point out to it the necessity of raising money; that it should review all the King's grants, ascertain such as were surreptitious, and use every possible means for resuming them; and that writs

¹ pp. 325-327, *postea*.

IRELAND. under the great seal should be sent to the governors of Cork, Limerick, and Galway, commanding them to pay their fee-farms and customs, or else appear before the Council "and tell the cause why that they will not."¹ Sir James Aleyn was sent to Ireland a few days afterwards, in whose letters of credence an expression of the King's surprise that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid the duties which were owing to him, and a command that it should be immediately done, were inserted.²

22 Hen. VI.
1443.

Towards the end of the year 1443, or early in 1444, Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, exhibited a formal complaint against the Earl of Ormond, in a bill of fifteen articles. The most important of these charges were, that the Earl had appropriated part of the revenue to his own purposes; that, when Thorndon was summoned to England to render an account of his office, Ormond refused to allow him to leave Ireland, and threatened to seize his office and property, unless he appointed William Chevir, the second Justice of the King's Bench, "a man of the said Lieutenant's Council," Deputy Treasurer; that, being compelled to comply, Chevir had, in his absence, issued tallies for £348 to the widow of a former Chief Justice, the greater part of which sum Ormond and Chevir had taken for themselves; that he, Thorndon, being at that time again ordered to attend the Council in England, the

1444.

¹ p. 297, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* pp. 301, 304, 305.

Earl of Ormond had quarrelled with him, and seized all his offices, lands, and goods, because he would not re-appoint Chevir his deputy ; and that Ormond had, in various ways, taken money which belonged to the King, and compromised debts due to the Crown. Among other instances which Thorndon gave of this system of peculation, was that of an English rebel, who had slain Sir Richard Wellesley in the field, and who agreed with the Council to pay forty marks for his pardon ; but it was said that Ormond had received that amount from him for his own use, and granted the pardon for a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.*, by which the King lost forty marks.

IRELAND.

23 Hen. VI.
1444.

Thorndon likewise accused the Earl of having proposed a Bill to the Commons in two Parliaments and two Great Councils, by one of his creatures called Abbey, declaring, that whoever complained to the King of any wrong done to him in Ireland should forfeit all his lands and goods, unless the complaint was made under the great seal or by an act of Parliament or Great Council, the sole object of which Bill was to benefit Ormond ; because the lands forfeited would become the property of the Crown, when the Earl would nominally grant them to some friend of his own, who would regrant them to Ormond and his heirs ; and if, on the other hand, persons whose lands and goods were seized did not complain, the Earl would be able to retain them as long as he continued Lieutenant. The Commons, however, rejected the Bill, because they well “knew the evil

IRELAND. “and corrupt intent of the said Lieutenant,”
 23 Hen. VI. adding these remarkable words, that “it was
 1444. “treason to make a statute to prevent a man
 “from complaining to his King.” Ormond was
 also charged with imprisoning people upon false
 pretences, and not releasing them until they paid
 him a large sum for their enlargement; with usurp-
 ing the appointment to offices which were in the
 gift of the Treasurer; with frequent disobedience
 of the King’s writs; with countenancing other
 persons in disregarding his commands; and,
 when writs of summons were issued to spiritual
 Peers to attend Parliaments or Great Councils,
 with having been accustomed to receive large sums
 of money from them to dispense with their atten-
 dance, and with having induced them to appoint
 “his own men of his household their procurators,
 “to excuse their absence, and to have his intent in
 “the said Parliaments and Councils,” by which
 system the King lost all the fines he was entitled
 to for the non-attendance of Peers.¹

The effects of these charges against the Earl of
 Ormond do not appear from any Proceeding of the
 Council, and he continued Lieutenant of Ireland
 for some time.

MISCELLA-
 NEOUS
 ARTICLES.

All that remains to be added to this Preface
 are notices of a few miscellaneous articles, which
 could not properly be introduced into the pre-
 ceding observations.

¹ pp. 327-334, *postea*.

In May 1437, a Saracen who had been converted to the Christian faith, presented a petition to the King, in which he stated that he had been lately baptized in the church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge; that he was then old, ill, and in great poverty; that, from his ardent desire to draw near to the true God, he had quitted his own country and friends, and had abandoned all his property; for which reasons he prayed the King to provide him with such lodging, meat, drink, and necessary clothing, as converts had before received from the Kings of England. His Majesty granted him two-pence a day for his support.¹

Little reliance seems to have been placed upon any verbal communication in the fifteenth century, unless the bearer of it could produce his credentials. On that account "tokens" were used; and though the necessity of them may be easily imagined, where the parties were obscure or unknown, it is extraordinary to find that they were considered no less essential even where the person entrusted with a message was of the highest rank, and intimately acquainted with those to whom he brought it. Several instances of the kind are mentioned in documents of that period; the most remarkable of which happened in the case of King Richard the Second, who having made a particular statement to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and wishing him to place undoubted reliance on it, he

¹ pp. 22, 23, *postea*.

MISCELLANEOUS
ARTICLES.

shewed the Archbishop a large and beautifully wrought ornament of gold which he wore, and intimated to him that when he should send that ornament to him for a token, he should not delay to come to him wheresoever he might be.¹ This custom, which is very ancient, also prevailed in the Privy Council. The Earl of Suffolk was desired, in May 1437, to signify to the Council Cardinal Beaufort's consent that a bill should pass, on which occasion he delivered to the Lord Privy Seal a ring of the Cardinal's, as a "token" thereof²; and in November in the same year, the King sent "tokens" to the Cardinal and to the Lord Chancellor, when he notified his pleasure that a bill in favor of an individual of the name of Angevin should be proceeded with.³ Among the same Minutes is the following allusion to "tokens," from which it would seem that these assurances consisted sometimes of certain words: "By the token that he send him a token for Bryan." Another example of the King's sending a "token" to the Chancellor occurred in 1442, which was considered to be necessary, notwithstanding he had also expressed his commands in a letter under his signet, and had forwarded it by one of the esquires of his own household.⁴

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 422. See also vol. v. pp. 9, 13, 15; vol. vi. p. 455; and Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 23.

² p. 27, *postea*.

³ *Ibid.* p. 82.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 194.

John Lydgate, "monk of Bury St. Edmund," the poet, petitioned the King in November 1441, stating, that doubt existed of the legal effect of a grant which had been made to him of £7 13s. 4d., and praying that new letters patent might be granted to him and to John Barret esquire, upon receiving which he would deliver up the former patent to the Abbot of Bury to be cancelled; to which request the King consented.¹

An instance occurred, in the case of the Merchant Tailors Company, of the Privy Council directing parties to whom certain privileges had been granted by letters patent, to refrain from exercising them. By a patent granted to that Company, they were to "have search among themselves;" but in August 1442 they were directed, "all excusations ceasing," "to surcease of putting in execution the said letters as touching the said search; and that every and each of them obey the Mayor of London, after the old usages, customs, and laws of London;" and they were, moreover, commanded to bring the said patent to the King and Council, that they might see its contents.²

¹ pp. 156-157, *postea*.

² *Ibid.* p. 196.

CHRONOLOGICAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

ARTICLES RELATING TO THE REIGN

OF

KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

[From 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436, to July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

15 HEN. VI. 1436-7.

21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.—Minutes of Council relative to the government of Wales; the wages of grooms of the chamber; the disposal of offices, and of the King's jewels; and the granting of safe conducts to the Scots and Venetians - - - p. 3

23rd November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.—Ibid. Letters were to be written to the Master of Prussia respecting merchandize and corn:—An act to be made for the Duke of Bavaria:—A writ and return of Rosencrans was delivered to the Council - - - - - p. 4

Ibid.—A petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, stating that the late King had granted to him and the heirs male of his body an annuity of 500 marks out of the revenues of the principality of Wales and the duchy of Cornwall, to hold until he should receive a like yearly sum in lands; that by the death of John Duke of Bedford, the islands of Jersey and Guernsey had come into the King's hands; and praying to have those islands in lieu of his annuity:—which was granted - - - - - p. 5

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Minutes of Council. The Duke of York and the other lords were to be thanked for their services, and to be directed to remain in France until other chieftains should be appointed to go there:—The Cardinal reported to the King that the Chancellor of France had nominated the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Lincoln, as members of the Council in France, and that it was not his wish that any French man should be appointed the King's lieutenant in France:—Commissioners were appointed to treat

for peace with France :—The names of all lords spiritual and temporal, and of those who had lent money to the King, were to be ascertained

p. 6, 7

10 *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Persons were nominated to join the army in France; to treat for peace; and to be members of the Council there - - - - - p. 8

11th *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy - - - - - p. 9

13th *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York and the Earl of Suffolk agreed to proceed on an embassy to treat for peace with France:—The licence which Cardinal Beaufort had requested to visit the Court of Rome was refused, in consequence of the dangers of the journey, and of his services being required in the treaty for peace:—Pardon was granted of a fine, payable by one Ticolin, for letters of denizenship:—It was agreed that proclamation should be made in all ports, forbidding the exportation of woollen cloths, excepting by such as were privileged by the King's letters patent, as the Prussians, Portuguese, &c.:—A letter was addressed to the Governor of Bayonne, desiring him to cause the execution of a judgment which had been delivered in the Mayoralty Court of that town in favour of Roger Spicer, a merchant of Bristol, against Sandbate de Fargud, which judgment had been confirmed on appeal by the said Sandbate to the Justice of Appeals of Gascony p. 9—12

Apparently 16th *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—A list of persons who consented to lend to the King the sums annexed to their respective names - - - - - p. 313

16th *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter of safe conduct was granted to John de Savoy:—The members of the Council agreed to lend money to the King - - - - - p. 13, 14

17th *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the garrison of Guisnes for one quarter:—Letters of safe conduct were granted to John de Savoy:—The names of lords, knights, and esquires were ordered to be brought in on the following day:—One Wetherby of Norwich was summoned to appear before the Council:—The Duke of Gloucester was to be consulted respecting a bill which had been delivered to the Council:—The indentures and articles of the Earl of Mortaine respecting Anjou and Maine were to be examined:—The articles of the Earl of Warwick were read:—A Writ of Privy Seal forbidding the exportation of cloth was read and confirmed - - - - - p. 14, 15

18th *April*, 15 *Hen. VI.* 1437.—*Ibid.* A request of Cardinal Beaufort was granted; he lent to the King 10,000 marks, and agreed that the payment of other sums due to him should be delayed:—The Countess of Westmoreland was directed to conform to the "Article" of the Earl of Warwick:—Lord Stourton agreed to go on an embassy:—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick (as Governor

- of France) as the Duke of York had, and provision was made for the payment of his retinue - - - - - p. 16
- 26th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Warwick agreed to go on the King's service:—Letters were addressed to the inhabitants of Norwich, where great dissension prevailed respecting the election of the Mayor, informing them that the King had appointed Commissioners to attend the said election, and to punish all rioters, &c. p. 17, 18
- 27th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* "Executories" to be made "upon my lordes act of Som'set, &c. to have him under:"—Commissioners were appointed to provide ships for the defence of the sea - p. 19
- 29th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Five hundred lances, and two thousand five hundred archers were appointed for the defence of the sea:—Letters were addressed to the Baron of Carew:—The safe conduct of John de Savoy was amended - - - p. 19, 20
- 30th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The letters patent for the Duke of Orleans, which John de Savoy was about to take into France, were read and assented to:—Letters were addressed to the Lords Welles and Beaumont, and to numerous persons in the different counties p. 20—22
- 1st May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The instructions and articles of the Earl of Warwick, and the answers thereto, were read before and assented to by him - - - - - p. 22
- 2nd May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—A petition to the King from William Pieres, a Saracen, who had been converted to the Christian faith, and had been baptized in the Church of St. Magnus at the foot of London Bridge, praying for alms for his support. Two-pence per diem were granted to him - - - - - p. 22
- 6th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Minutes of Council.* The Treasurer was directed to repay to Lord Fanhope the sum of 20 marks, out of 45 marks which he had overpaid as the tenth payable by him for alien priories - - - - - p. 23
- 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the payment of the navy:—Safe conducts to be granted to John de Savoy and one of Lady Say's men, called Grym Goupil:—Money to be borrowed for the payment of the army in France - - - p. 24
- 11th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Warrants were passed for the Treasurer:—Licence was granted to the Legate to leave England:—William Aleyn agreed to convey gold to France:—Payments to be made to the Earl of Warwick, and to masters and mariners for keeping the sea - - - - - p. 25
- 14th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid out of the 20,000 marks borrowed of the Staple of Calais, for mounted archers to be raised in England, and sent to the castle of Guisnes:—Indentures were agreed upon between the King and Lord Willoughby:—Several warrants were addressed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains:

- and they were directed to pay the sum due to the Earl of Warwick, he giving a release to the King of £1,000 out of the sum total :—The Earl of Suffolk delivered to the Privy Seal a ring, as a token from the Cardinal that he assented to the passing of a bill - p. 26—27
- 5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais was directed to deliver to the Earl of Huntingdon, Admiral of England, a balinger which had been purchased from the executors of the Earl of Arundel, and which the Earl of Huntingdon had bought of the King :—The articles of the Chancellor of France were answered, and he was naturalized :—An article to be made respecting the employment of money :—The answer of the Earl of Warwick to be amended :—Certain Lords of the Council, and inhabitants of the counties of Chester and Lancaster, were to appear before the Council :—The parkers of Pleshey, Ampthill, and Windsor were to deliver deer to the Chancellor of France - - - - - p. 27
- 8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Assent was given to certain matters for the surety of the Earl of Warwick concerning the lordship of Bergevenny, and for the pardon of Lord Willoughby :—Payment was directed to be made to Sir Francoys Arraganois for the custody of the castle and town of Montargis :—The Chancellor was commanded to accept from the Earl of Warwick an estate in the castle and lordship of Bergevenny, for two years and one week, and to grant the custody thereof during two years of the said term to such persons as the Earl should appoint, who should at the expiration thereof have licence to re-infeoff him and his heirs - - - - - p. 28—30
- 11th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* A letter was issued to William Aleyn for the expences of the Chancellor of France - - - p. 31
- 13th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Arrangements were made for the payment to the Earl of Warwick of various sums due to him, both for money lent by him to the King, and for military services rendered by him in France - - - - - p. 31
- 15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* John Cambrugge and nine others appeared before the Council, and were commanded not to depart under a penalty of £1,000 each :—The same power was granted to the Earl of Warwick, as Lieutenant of France, as the Duke of York had - - - - - p. 33
- 16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* Pardons were granted, upon certain conditions, to Cardinal Beaufort and to Lord Willoughby p. 33
- 17th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* It was agreed that £800 should be paid to Sir Francis Arraganois for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - - - p. 34
- 18th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Ibid.* The inhabitants of Norwich appeared before the Council; the cause of their appearance was declared to them, and a day was appointed for them to answer thereto :—Warrants were issued for the payment of 20 marks to Lord Fanhope, and £5 19s. 4d. to Master Adam Moleyns - p. 34, 35

- 19th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* William Pek, one of the Commissioners who had been appointed to inquire concerning felonies, insurrections, &c. committed in the county of Bedford, having been desired to report to the Council the cause of his not having held the sessions for that purpose, declared that he and other commissioners attended at Silsoe for that purpose; but that, in consequence of the appearance of Lord Grey (to whom that town belonged, and who asserted that the commission was obtained for the purpose of indicting his tenants,) with an armed multitude, and of Lord Fanhope with an assemblage, also in arms, against Lord Grey's party, it was deemed advisable, for the preservation of the peace, to adjourn the sessions - - - - - p. 35
- 22nd June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared that he had paid for Calais £7,000 or £8,000, which was to be repaid to him out of the duty of one mark on each sack of wool assigned for Calais p. 38
- 28th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide* the Minute of 19th June and 28th July) - - - - - p. 38, 39
- June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Council sent to the King then being at Coppedhall, near Waltham Abbey, to know whether he had given his assent to the contents of a certain schedule relative to the Earl of Warwick; to which the King answered, that he had done so on the 20th of May:—The assignment for the Earl of Warwick was passed:—Louis Despoye to have 20 archers out of the money of the Chancellor of France, or else to be paid by the Treasurer:—Assignment to be made to the Cardinal of the sum of 10,000 marks out of the fifteenth and tenth last granted to the King - p. 40, 41
- 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Saltpetre, sulphur, bows, and arrows, to be delivered to the Master of the Ordnance in Normandy, for the Earl of Warwick:—250 marks to be paid to the Chancellor of France, on account of his annuity of 1,000 marks:—Archdeacons and others to be requested to lend money to the King:—Whitingham to be consulted respecting the repayment of the sums advanced out of the revenues of England for the payment of Calais:—Stewards to depart:—Letters to be sent to Lord Bonville - - - - - p. 42
- 9th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The money advanced within the last two years to the soldiers of Calais out of the revenues of England, to be repaid out of the assignments made for their payment in the last Parliament, for the purpose of contenting such persons as should lend money to the King:—A safe conduct granted for Philip Caudrey and others:—A warrant issued to the Treasurer, &c. for 750 marks - - - - - p. 43
- 10th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* An ordinance was made respecting certain inhabitants of Cheshire and Lancashire - - - - - p. 44
- 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct to be granted to

- the bearers of 10,000 marks for the Duke of Orleans :—Sir Francois Arraganois to have letters to all captains for safe conduct to Montargis, to be paid £116 19s. 2d., and to be recommended to the first lands, &c. :—Letters for the 10,000 marks to be “doubled” for the Duke of Orleans :—The collector to receive a benefice to the value of £100 :—Baudwyn . . . to ship 40 sarplers of wool, without payment of custom :—The King’s Council in Guienne to be instructed to conclude a truce with the Count of Armagnac :—A safe conduct for 100 persons granted to the Duke of Orleans :—Sir Reginald Cobham to allow the herald to speak with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 44
- 12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The franchises of Norwich to be seized, and the city committed to the custody of John Welle, an alderman of Norwich :—Protection granted for the Abbot of Chester p. 45
- 13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* One Lydyard, and others, appointed arbitrators in a dispute between himself and . . . Harcourt p. 46
- 15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The Lords of the Council declared their opinions respecting the legality of the arrest of Owen Tudor, who had married Queen Katharine, and, shortly after her death, had been summoned to appear before the King, and had received a verbal promise of protection, which he declined to accept :—annexed are various reasons urged in justification of the said arrest p. 46—50
- 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.—Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, directing him to grant letters of safe conduct to the bearer of a sum of money on behalf of the Duke of Orleans, for himself and 100 persons in his retinue p. 51
- Ibid.*—Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany referring to a letter of the Duke addressed to the Lord of St. Pierre on the 9th of May preceding, wherein he had offered to act as a mediator for peace between the King and his adversary of France, and had stated that he and the Bastard of Orleans had provided for the payment of the sum stipulated for the departure of the Duke of Orleans, which sum had not been brought to England within the time appointed. The King alludes to letters which he had written to the Duke of Brittany on this subject in March last, in which he had expressed his sincere desire for peace, and declares that he will perform all which he had then promised, and that he will send the Duke of Orleans to some place near the Marches of Brittany, accompanied by persons of high rank, who should be fully empowered to treat for and conclude the said peace - - - - - p. 52—54
- Ibid.*—Letter from the King to the Lord of St. Pierre, containing the purport of the preceding letter to the Duke of Brittany - p. 54

- 23rd July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.**—Writ of summons to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering-at-Bower, in Essex, on the 18th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral :—annexed is a list of the personages summoned - - - - - p. 56
- 28th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.**—*Minutes of Council.* Witnesses were examined relative to the dispute between Lord Grey and Lord Fanhope concerning the holding of the Sessions at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. (*Vide Minutes of 19th and 28th June*) - p. 57—59
- 29th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.**—Writ to the Keeper of the Privy Seal, commanding him to cancel the letters of privy seal by authority of which Sir Roger Fenys and others had removed the Prior of Michelham and seized the possessions of that house ; and to direct the said Sir Roger to restore the same - - - - - p. 59, 60
- Apparently in the 15th Hen. VI. 1437.*—Petition to the King from William Philip, the Chamberlain, praying a discharge for certain jewels which he had been directed to deliver as New Year's gifts from the King, in the 15th year of his reign - - - - - p. 61—64

16 HEN. VI. 1437-8.

- 21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.**—*Minutes of Council.* The Chancellor declared to the persons who attended a Great Council at Shene the cause of their being summoned ; namely, to give their advice respecting a “ monytorie,” decreed by the General Council at Basle, against the Pope, which was likely to create a schism ; about the sending of the Duke of Orleans into Normandy to promote a treaty of peace ; and about the provision of money for the government of the realm :—The lieutenant of Calais declared the necessities of that town :—All letters to be examined and abstracted - - - p. 64—66
- Probably 22nd or 23rd October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.*—*Ibid.* Respecting departure of the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 67
- 24th October, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.**—*Ibid.* The petition of the Florentines was granted :—The Duke of Orleans to be brought to London to commune with the King on certain matters respecting a peace with France :—Memoranda respecting the payment of the men-at-arms and archers who should attend the Duke to France - - - p. 67
- 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.**—*Ibid.* Provision made for the payment of the Duke of Gloucester, Captain of Calais, and his retinue :—Wheat, malt, barley, oats, or oat-malt, to be purveyed for Calais, in Kent, and conveyed to Sandwich :—300,000 billets to be purveyed for the same - - - - - p. 69

- 9th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed in France to take on one day the musters of the field and of the garrisons:—Note respecting the sending of £24,000 to France:—The Duke of Gloucester to be treated with to ascertain how that Calais might be kept with as little charge as possible p. 70
- 12th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Members of the Council appointed, who were to have the same power as in the reign of Henry the Fourth; they were sworn to advise the King truly, and to keep his counsel secret:—Payment to be made for the keeping of two prisoners in Windsor Castle - - - - - p. 71
- 14th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* The wages of the Council appointed; a fuller minute of this proceeding will be found in the Appendix to this volume, page 422 - - - - - p. 72
- 15th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* “When the terme shall begynne:”—Indentures of military service to be made - p. 72
- 16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be paid to Garter king of arms, going to the Earl of Warwick:—Curson to examine the state of the country, and to hasten to the King with the answers to his letters, and to those now sent to the Earl of Warwick:—Letters of safe conduct to be made for a vessel of Catalonia then at Southampton - - - - - p. 73
- About 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Purveyance to be made for the rescue of Guisnes if the Duke of Burgundy should come thither:—Commissioners of musters appointed:—Members of the Inns of Court to be arrayed:—Notes of various provisions to be made for the defence of Guisnes and Calais - - - - - p. 73
- 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the provision to be made for the rescue of Calais and Guisnes, in case they should be seized by the Duke of Burgundy - - - - - p. 75
- 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A letter to be directed to the Bishop of Chester respecting a person in his prison:—A bill was granted for the town of Berwick, touching the restraint of £1,000 in tallies which should be in the hands of the Earl of Northumberland:—A captain to be appointed to Roxburgh Castle:—100 crowns to be given to a Knight of Jerusalem - - - - - p. 75
- About 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Containing the opinions of various members of the Council respecting the seizure of the franchises of Norwich, the closing of the port, and the future government of that city - - - - - p. 76—78
- 19th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* Jewels to be pledged for the payment of Rempston:—Licence granted for Peter Cousin to go with 20 marks and two vestments to Master Peter Wilton and John Clyfton, prisoners in Hainault:—Commissions to be made for Rempston's lieutenancy, for array, and the making of knights:—A letter

- of credence to be sent to the soldiers of Calais :—Wheat to be sent to Calais, Guisnes, and Hammes :—The names of those who were to be made serjeants to be sent to the King - - - p. 79, 80
- 25th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* A safe conduct granted for Dolman :—Rempston to bring in the names of those who were going with him after they had been mustered :—The indentures of Calais in the reign of Richard the Second to be brought :—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Gloucester :—Lord Dudley to go to Calais in all haste :—Lord Fanhope to have his farms of Trematon and Calstock for seven years :—Letters to be sent to the Duke of Austria, the Archbishop of Cologne, the Bishop of Seignen, Lord Walessey, and Hertontk :—Tokens alluded to :—The Cardinal to be requested to lay before the Council such letters as he had received from the Queen of Scotland ;—to appoint such persons as should go to the obit of the Emperor and the General Council ; and to send his advice respecting Rempston's message to the King :—The Earl of Angoulesme to be permitted to speak to the Duke of Orleans :—A sum of money to be granted to Pierres Durant :—A token sent from the King to the Cardinal :—The Cardinal to be informed that the Chancellor had sped the bill touching Bernard Augevin :—The names of the lords temporal and spiritual to be sent to the Cardinal :—The Lords Marchers of Wales to be ascertained - p. 80—82
- 29th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—*Ibid.* 20 marks to be given to John Heyne, a friar, who was going with the King's letters to the Pope, the Emperor, and to the General Council :—Letters to be made for Norwich :—Robes to be delivered to the Barons of the Exchequer :—Letters to be sent to divers parts of England ; to Breretons and Egerton - - - - - p. 82
- 4th December, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.—Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of various counties, commanding them to put in execution the statute of Winchester made in the reign of Edward the First, for the suppression of riots and disturbances within their sheriffwicks p. 83, 84
- 8th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Petition to the King from John Spenser, a monk of Mochelnay in Somersetshire, praying for a pardon for having, by virtue of a papal bull, obtained a benefice in England, on which account he had been outlawed - p. 84, 85
- January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Minutes of Council.* Money to be provided for conducting the Duke of Orleans to France :—A convention respecting the peace with France to be held at Cherburgh :—Messengers to go to the Earl of Warwick, the Chancellor of France, the Council of Normandy, and the Duke of Brittany :—Letters to be sent to the Archbishop of Cologne, expressing the King's regret for the seizure of his messenger :—The electors of the empire to be requested not to choose any enemy of the King as Emperor :—Ambassadors to be sent to the Duke of Austria, for the Garter, for alliances, and for marriage - - - - - p. 86

- 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Ibid.* The letters from the Council of Normandy to be answered:—Letters to be sent to the Dukes of Austria and Bavaria - - - - p. 87
- 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Ibid.* No one to be appointed a receiver for life, or to execute that office by deputy:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Archbishop of Canterbury to call a convocation of the clergy - - - - p. 87
- 5th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Ibid.* Exequies to be performed for the Emperor in all cathedral churches:—The King to solemnize the same in person in St. Paul's Church:—A pursuivant to precede the messengers who were about to go to the Council of France to notify their coming:—The instructions of the said messengers to be shown to the King - - - - p. 88
- 11th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Ibid.* The King to be informed of the injury he did by granting pardons:—Messengers to be sent to the Duke of Austria:—The Master of Rhodes to be requested to send members of his order to the General Council:—The Archbishop of Dublin to conform to all which might promote the peace of Ireland:—Report to be made of the state of the garrisons of Normandy and France:—Letter to be written to the Bishop of Seignen:—The Earl of Warwick to be directed to appoint prelates to go to the General Council - - - - p. 88, 89
- 12th February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Ibid.* The King to be informed of the loss sustained by a grant made by him of the castle and lordship of Chirk:—Certain Bishops and Abbots to send a master of divinity to the General Council:—Answers to be given to the messengers from Ireland:—Councillors to be appointed in Ireland:—Persons to attend the convention for the peace:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland to appear before the Council - - - - p. 89, 90
- *February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Ibid.* Provision to be made for the rescue of Guisnes:—Persons to be appointed to go to the King of Arragon, to the treaty of peace, and to conduct the Duke of Orleans to Normandy:—400 lances to be raised in the West of England:—The lieutenant of Guienne:—Ambassadors to be sent to Akon to meet the Emperor:—It was debated whether or not letters should be sent to the persons nominated by the Chancellor of Ireland to be of the King's Council there:—Ambassadors to be sent to the General Council:—Miners to be sent to the Abbot of Buckfast's mine:—The Sheriff of Yorkshire to send before the Council two persons who had exported wools without paying the customs:—Provision to be made for the good rule of Norwich:—The letter last sent to the soldiers of Calais to be examined:—Inquiry to be made respecting the expenditure of £1,000 delivered to Radclyffe when he last went into Guyenne:—The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland and the Lords Marchers of Wales to appear before the Council:—A writ of subpœna for Browe:—Whether a clerk of the market should be ap-

- pointed at Calais :—A safe conduct to be granted to the Florentines :
 —Commissions of array to be issued :—The Earl of Salisbury spoken
 with to be captain of the Marches towards Scotland :—The small
 abbeys and priories, and the Master of St. John's, to be requested
 to send a clerk to the General Council :—Certain inhabitants of
 Lancashire to appear before the Council :—No licence to be granted
 to the Cardinal to go to the General Council - - - p. 90—93
- 3rd May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The Bishop of Coventry and
 Lichfield and the Dean of Saint Paul's, London, agreed to lend
 money to the King - - - - - p. 93
- 5th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Sir Robert Ogle to have livery of
 a ship :—Prisoners to be removed from the castle of Pool to that of
 Shrewsbury - - - - - p. 93
- 6th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made to the cus-
 tomer of Southampton for 36 barrels of saltpetre purchased of him ;
 33 barrels thereof to be sent to the Earl of Dorset for the use of the
 garrisons in France and Normandy :—The marriage of the Earl of
 Arundel to be assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had
 lent £1,000 to the King :—Letters to be issued that the Florentines
 might go in all haste :—Payment to be made to Lord Tiptoft for
 wheat and malt purveyed by him - - - - - p. 94
- 9th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* A letter to be sent to the Earl of
 Warwick in reply to his letter and the articles of the Duke of
 Brittany :—Ambassadors to be appointed to treat for peace with
 France :—The articles of Wales were delivered to the Chancellor :—
 Sir Hugh de Lannoy and his fellowship to appear before the Council
 p. 95
- May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The instructions of the time of
 Henry V., and those which the Earl of Suffolk had when he last went
 into France, to be examined :—Letters respecting the election of the
 Emperor to be brought to the Archbishop of York :—Letters of
 congratulation to be written to the said electors :—Messengers to be
 sent to the Emperor with congratulation, and ambassadors with in-
 structions respecting marriage :—Notes of their instructions
 p. 96—98
- 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Fanhope's bill, a bill for the
 repair of Dover, and Hotoft's bill, were granted :—The Lords Stafford
 and Beaufort agreed to do the King such service as he should com-
 mand them :—Ambassadors were appointed to go to the Pope and
 the General Council - - - - - p. 98, 99
- 14th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Letters of safe conduct were
 granted to Lord Gordon, and for a Scotch vessel :—The Bishop of
 St. Asaph agreed to go to the General Council :—The Bishop of
 Norwich said that he would commune with the other Lords of the
 Council, and Sir Henry Bromflete promised to reply on the morrow :
 —The ambassadors from the General Council were informed that the

- King would shortly send thither his ambassadors with full instructions:—Three bulls, a papal decree, and another paper, were delivered to the Secretary, and the letters brought by Calvacantil were to be sent to the King - - - - - p. 99
- 15th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Memoranda to appoint the Warden of the East Marches, how Ogle should be paid for having kept them, and to write to the Earls of Warwick and Dorset the tidings from Guienne - - - - - p. 100
- 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Indentures to be made after the old form for the keeping of castles in the marches of Calais - p. 101
- 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* Lord Tiptoft and the Keeper of the Privy Seal were appointed to hear a dispute respecting certain goods taken at Calais :—£40 to be paid to a messenger going to the Emperor:—The Council of the Duke of Gloucester desired an assignment for money due to him:—John de Savoy to speak with the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke to appear before the Council on the morrow:—Lord Hungerford to have a letter to the Earl of Warwick testifying that he had done his homage:—Timber and other things to be provided for Crotoy:—Saltpetre to be delivered to Walsingham - - - - - p. 101
- 17th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset to appoint a commander of as many of his retinue as there were ships to receive:—Master Thomas Beckington delivered to the clerk of the Council three bulls, the answer which was given to the Pope's ambassadors, and two indentures:—Sir Robert Ogle's letters were read and passed:—To hear Neville's answer:—Regulations respecting the expedition about to be sent to France - - - - - p. 102
- 12th July, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to summon Thomas Chapman, clerk, who, by virtue of papal bulls, had disturbed John Scurlag, clerk, Treasurer of the cathedral of Limerick, to which he had been appointed by the King's letters patent, to appear before the King in Chancery at the quinzaine of St. Martin next ensuing, to answer therefore; and to command the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop and Mayor of Limerick, to support Scurlag in the possession of the said benefice p. 103
- Apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438.*—Petition to the King from Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown, stating that in the reign of King Henry V. he had arrested "Thomas Payn of Glamorganshire, Wallshman, that brak the Tour of London, sumtyme clerk and chief conseillour to Sir John Oldecastell, traitour atteint;" the which taking the said King "declared and seide afore all his lordes plesid hym more thanne I hadde geten or gyven him £10,000," and granted to the petitioner an annuity of £40, which, on account of the King's death, did not take effect; that in consequence of sickness he had been prevented from attending to his duties as second clerk

of the Parliament, to which office he had been appointed by the command of the late King in his first Parliament holden at Leicester, and had not received the yearly sum of £10 due therefore; that in the 10th year of the King's reign he had seized in the River Thames two vessels, freighted with woollen cloth and other valuable merchandize, which had sailed without having paid the customs; and had in this same year arrested divers men impeached of high treason; and praying that in consideration of his long and continual service the King would grant him an annuity - - - - p. 104—107

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24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.—A list of the lords and others who appeared in the Council on that day - - - p. 108

26th June, 17 Hen. VI. to 10th October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE, THROUGH THE MEDIATION OF CARDINAL BEAUFORT AND THE DUCHESS OF BURGUNDY.

On Friday the 26th of June, Cardinal Beaufort, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Oxford, and other ambassadors, sailed from Dover and landed at Calais, where Whittingham, the Treasurer of Calais, and Master Thomas Beckington, the King's Secretary, arrived on the following day, and, having first visited the Cardinal, dined with the Bishop of Norwich - - - p. 335

On the evening of Sunday the 28th, the Count de Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, Count of Dunois, the French ambassadors, and the Lord of Crepicord, who appeared on behalf of the Duke of Burgundy, were met by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Stafford, the Bishop of Norwich, and the Lords Bourchier and Hungerford, at Newnham Bridge, and were from thence honourably conducted to Calais. On the 29th, at eight in the morning, the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Norwich, Saint David's, and Lisieux, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, the Lords Bourchier and Hungerford, the English ambassadors, and Beckington the secretary, assembled at the residence of the Cardinal, and deliberated upon the mode of proceeding, when it was decided, that if the ambassadors of the adverse party should desire a day of convention to be appointed, it should be replied that as the Cardinal and the Duchess of Burgundy were the promoters and mediators of the peace, it should be left to their decision. The said ambassadors, namely, the Count of Vendôme, the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bastard of Orleans, and the Lord

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

30th June, & 1st, 2nd, & 3rd July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

Crepicord, subsequently appeared, and, in reply to their request for the appointment of a day of convention, the answer previously agreed upon was given to them; and they were informed, moreover, that the Cardinal and Duchess should decide what number of persons should attend the convention, and whether armed or unarmed. The French ambassadors then proceeded to the Duke of Orleans, in the great hall of the staple, and conferred with him, and at about ten o'clock all of them, excepting the Count de Vendôme, who fasted on that day, went to the residence of the Archbishop of York, where they dined with the Cardinal, the Earl of Stafford, and Lords Bourchier and Hungerford; and after dinner returned to the great hall, where they remained in conference with the Duke of Orleans until five. They then supped with the Earl of Stafford, where they were joined by the Duke, and after supper returned to their own abodes

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Between the hours of seven and eight on the following morning, Tuesday the 30th of June, the ambassadors of France went to the Cardinal to take their leave, and after having severally conferred with him, they took a solemn oath, before the altar in the Cardinal's oratory, in the presence of the Bishop of Norwich, Beckington, and Master John Rivel, the Archbishop of Rheims having his right hand placed on his breast, and the right hands of the others being placed in the Cardinal's right hand, that they would not, during the treaty, do or procure to be done any injury, evil, or inconvenience to the English ambassadors and their followers, or to the mediators of the peace and their followers. The terms of the oath are comprised in a schedule annexed. This being done, they rode to Saint Omer's. On the same day Sir John Popham and Doctor Stephen Wilton were sent to Saint Omer's to receive similar oaths of security from the Duke of Burgundy, and to ascertain the pleasure of the Duchess respecting the day of convention, the number who were to attend it, and whether with arms or without - - - - - p. 337—339

On the 1st and 2nd of July, pavilions or tents were erected on the spot selected for the meeting; and on the latter day, which was the feast of Saint Swithin, the Cardinal gave a solemn entertainment to all the ambassadors and others of high rank, as well knights as "domicellos" then in Calais. At about five in the afternoon twenty clerks and others of the council of the Duke of Orleans, having safe conducts from the Cardinal, arrived on horseback p. 339

At ten A.M., on Friday the 3rd of July, Sir John Popham and Doctor Wilton returned from Saint Omer's, and after dinner presented to the ambassadors, assembled in the residence of the Cardinal, the oath of security which had been taken by the Duke of Burgundy,

*JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—continued.**3rd, 5th, & 6th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.*

and informed them that the Duchess of Burgundy proposed to appear at the place of convention at nine A.M. on the following Monday; that 300 persons should attend on each side, armed with swords and daggers only; that on the part of England there should be ten scouts, who should explore the country for two miles from the place of convention towards Gravelines and Arde, and as many on behalf of France for the same distance towards Calais and Guisnes; and that each party should, if they pleased, have twenty attendants to serve refreshments. To these propositions the English ambassadors assented, and they adjourned until the following morning, when each of them selected such persons as he wished to attend him on the Monday - - - - - p. 339, 340

On Sunday, the 5th of July, the ambassadors met at eight A.M. at the residence of the Cardinal, when it was agreed to proceed from Calais to the place of convention at six in the morning of the next day, and the scouts who were to explore the country for two miles towards Gravelines and Arde were appointed. About the hour of vespers the persons who came to the Duke of Orleans three days previously left Calais - - - - - p. 340

At four A.M. on the 6th of July, mass was performed in the Cardinal's chapel by Doctor Bildeston, and soon after six the Cardinal and the other ambassadors, with their followers, excepting the Lord Dudley, Sir John Stourton, and the Treasurer of Calais, who were left for the defence of the town and the safe custody of the Duke of Orleans, rode through the Lantern Gate. This morning Sir John Stourton and the keeper of the Duke of Orleans reported, that when the Duke ascertained that he was not to go to the place of convention, he remarked, "that if he did not go the others would do nought but beat the wind." Beckington, the writer of the journal, observes, that the Duke had used his utmost endeavours, through the medium of the Duke and Duchess of Burgundy, and others, to be permitted to attend; that many Flemings, Picards, and others, had anxiously inquired of the English scouts whether he was to appear; and it would seem that there were many symptoms of an intention to rescue him. Those who left Calais having been counted, they were found to be about 260 in number, besides those who went forward on foot, and those who kept the tents. At eight o'clock they reached the place of convention, distant from Calais about seven English miles, on the way to Gravelines, and somewhat more than four from that town, the castle of Oye being about a mile to the left towards the sea. Here follows a description of the tents: that of the Cardinal was built of timber, covered with new canvas, was upwards of one hundred feet in length, and contained almost all necessary offices, as a pantry, butlery, a wine-cellar, and two cham-

JOURNAL OF THE AMBASSADORS—*continued.*

6th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

bers; in the centre was a hall, covered and lined with scarlet tapestry, sufficiently large for 300 persons to sit at table, and a kitchen at the end. To the south-west of this stood the tents of the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Norwich and Saint David's, and to the south the tents of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Stafford and Oxford, and others. At about two bow-shots to the east of the Cardinal's tent was that of the Duchess of Burgundy, about as large as the Cardinal's, built of rotten timber, and covered with old sails, but well adorned within with cloth of Arras. To the south of this were two other small old tents, and no more. In the middle space, between the two large tents, was a beautiful tent belonging to the Duchess, wherein the parties were to confer. In it was a seat covered with cloth and cushions of gold, for the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the Princess of Navarre, and on each side were seats for the ambassadors. At about ten o'clock the Duchess of Burgundy, accompanied by the Princess of Navarre, her niece, daughter of the Duke of Cleves, and ten other ladies, splendidly attired in cloth of gold, arrived; the Cardinal met her midway between the tents, and after having embraced and kissed each other, they entered the tent appointed for the convention, and were followed by the ambassadors.

The Cardinal having taken his seat in the centre, the Duchess on his right hand, the Princess on his left, and the ambassadors being ranged on either side, the proceedings were opened by the Archbishop of York in an eloquent speech, wherein he dilated on the merits of, and the praises due, to the Cardinal and the Duchess for their exertions in endeavouring to promote peace: he added, that in a case of such great weight it was necessary to shew the authority under which the parties acted, and delivered the commission which he held to the French ambassadors, who in like manner delivered theirs. The parties then separated to deliberate thereupon until after dinner, for the Cardinal, who fasted in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, had not then dined, nor had the Duchess. The Cardinal being still at table, the Bishop of Tournay and Lord Crepicord, who were sent from the Duchess, entered and informed him, that the ambassadors of the adverse party, having seen the King's commission, were so troubled, moved, and disturbed thereat, that under it they could not proceed further in the treaty of peace: firstly, because clauses were inserted therein which tended more to the irritation of the parties than the promotion of peace, one of which was, "to treat with Charles de Valois," &c. which appeared to be less respectful to so great a prince than the general terms, "our Adversary of France;" secondly, because the said Charles was required to surrender the crown and realm of France, a demand

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6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

which, in the opinion of the Duchess, it would have been more prudent and discreet to have inserted in the instruction, and to have omitted in the commission; thirdly, because it did not appear to contain sufficient powers to enable them to come to a final conclusion respecting the peace. To the French commission, on the other hand, it was objected that it was obscure and contradictory. After dinner, it not appearing likely that the ambassadors of France would waive their objections, it was finally agreed that a new commission should be framed, and that, when agreed to by both parties, it should be sent to England to be sealed; that in the meantime they should treat as to the ways and means of peace, and should meet again on the following Friday - - - - - p. 340—344

On Tuesday, the 7th of July, after supper, the Bishop of Tournay and a secretary brought to the Cardinal a minute of a commission framed by the ambassadors of the adverse party, which he immediately sent to the Archbishop of York - - - p. 344

On the 8th of July, whilst the Archbishop was hearing mass, Beckington, Doctor Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, examined the said minute in the church of Saint Nicholas, and made a few additions and corrections therein, and after mass reported the same to the Archbishop. After dinner, the Archbishop, and the others before named, re-assembled in the great chamber in the Cardinal's dwelling, and, having deliberated as to the means of removing the obscurity of the said minute, finally reduced their opinions into one form. They afterwards held a conference with the Bishop of Tournay and others, who reluctantly agreed to the correction of their minute, subject to the opinion of their colleagues - - - p. 345

On the 9th of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others returned to Gravelines, and were commissioned to remind the Duchess of the convention to be held on the following morning. On this day le Pigot, knight, and a clerk licentiate in law, ambassadors, arrived from the Count of Armagnac to communicate with the Duke of Orleans - - - - - p. 345

On Friday, the 10th of July, before proceeding to the convention, the said licentiate preached before the Cardinal, taking for his text, "Domine, fiat pax in virtute tua," and afterwards presented the letters sent from the said Count. Immediately afterwards, the Cardinal and all the ambassadors, excepting those who remained for the safety of the town and of the Duke of Orleans, and the Bishop of Norwich, who was ill of a fever, rode towards the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess and the ambassadors of France. Having embraced, entered the tent, and taken their seats as on a former day, the Archbishop of York intimated the assent of the English ambassadors to the minute of the commission,

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10th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

which had been corrected by them, which having been read, the French ambassadors expressed their approval thereof. The two commissions are entered in the journal. That of France, dated 7th April 1439, empowered the ambassadors to proceed to the parts of Picardy on the Marches of Calais, or to Calais, to see the Duke of Orleans, and to treat for his presence at the convention, to appoint a day and place for the holding of the said convention, to treat with the English ambassadors for the conclusion of a final peace, and for the release of the Duke of Orleans. The English commission, dated 23rd May 1439, also empowered the ambassadors to appoint a day and place within the Marches of Calais for a treaty of peace with France, and the release of the Duke of Orleans.

p. 345—352

The Archbishop of York then addressed the assembly in a Latin discourse, taking for his text the words of Christ to Mary, in the Book of the Revelations of St. Bride, namely, "if the Kings of England and France wish to have peace, I will give them perpetual peace." He expatiated upon the advantages of peace, and then introduced the first article of his instruction, namely, that the King of England should be permitted to enjoy the realm and crown of France peaceably and quietly; protesting that it was not his intention to relinquish any title which he had thereto, a title which was evident from the frequent victories which he had obtained in contending for it. He alluded to the words of St. Bride, in her Book of Revelations, "when the realm of France should be reduced to true humility, it should then revert to the lawful heir;" noticed the confirmation of the general peace at Treves; and concluded by saying that if the Adversary of France assented thereto, the King would cause such provision to be made for him as should content him.

The Archbishop of Rheims, replying in French, asserted the supreme right of the King of France, that he had also gained many victories, and in opposition to the Revelations of St. Bride he quoted the words of a prophecy of John the Hermit, that "France should by reason of her sins be much afflicted by the English, but that the French should at length expel them shamefully from the kingdom." He added, that he could not conclude a general peace on account of the King's illness and the absence of the Dauphin. The Archbishop of York observed, that the prophecy alluded to was less esteemed by the Church than the Book of Revelations, and urged the opposite party to open some mode of treaty conducive to peace, which they, on the other hand, wished the English to commence. He then proceeded to the second article of his instructions, to which the French ambassadors objected, and after protesting that they would proceed no further in the matter, unless the King would

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renounce all title to the crown, name, and arms of France; consent to hold all which he had therein by homage, &c.; and restore to all persons, as well spiritual as temporal, their lands and possessions: they however offered him all the lands which he then possessed in the duchy of Aquitaine to hold by homage, which offer was rejected. The convention was then dissolved, and the Cardinal entertained all the ambassadors, excepting the Bishop of St. David, (who could not eat fish,) and others, in his tent. After dinner the Cardinal endeavoured, through the medium of the Duchess of Burgundy, but without success, to induce the adverse party to omit the clause requiring the King to do homage, &c.; after which all the Ambassadors, having taken wine and sweetmeats in the tent of the Duchess, returned home, the following Monday being appointed for the next convention - - - - - p. 352—354

Here follow the instructions issued to the ambassadors from England, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them - - - - - p. 354—362

On Saturday, the 11th of July, the Bishop of Vique, in Catalonia, arrived at Calais, as a legate from the Council of Basle to treat for peace, bringing with him the Abbot of Virgilia, in Provence, on behalf of France, and Nicholas Loysthere, a canon of Rouen, on behalf of England. On the 12th, it was agreed that the Duchess of Burgundy and the ambassadors of the adverse party should confer with the Duke of Orleans near Calais, as to the means of peace; and on that day the Earl of Stafford gave a grand entertainment to the Cardinal. On Monday, the 13th, the Cardinal and other ambassadors proceeded through "the Melkyate" to the tents which had been erected at about two bow-shots from the town, where, at twelve A.M., they were met by the Duchess and French ambassadors, excepting the Archbishop of Rheims, who had hurt his foot in playing at the ball on the preceding day. After the usual salutations, the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess entered a tent, where they held a long conference, the Cardinal being sometimes present and sometimes absent, and the French ambassadors present. They afterwards partook of wine and sweetmeats in the Cardinal's tent, and again entered the tent of convention, where the Duchess of Burgundy thus interrogated the Duke of Orleans: "My Lord, wilt thou never have peace?" To which he replied, "Yea, even though I die for peace." Having again partaken of refreshments, the Duchess and the French ambassadors returned to Gravelines, and the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the English ambassadors to Calais. On the 14th of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, stating that she had proceeded to St. Omer's in consequence of the illness of the Duke her husband, and requesting

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that the day of convention might be postponed until Thursday or Friday following. Friday was consequently appointed. On this day the Abbot of Fescamp arrived - - - p. 363, 364

On Wednesday, the 15th, a solemn audience was given by the Cardinal and the other ambassadors to the Bishop of Vique, the legate from the Council of Basle, who addressed them concerning peace, taking for his text, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for "brothers to dwell in unity." The following day was appointed for him to receive an answer. After dinner he again addressed the ambassadors in the presence of the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple, taking for his text, "Be ye strong in battle, and fight "with the serpent;" but he did not say "the old serpent" p. 364

On the 16th, an answer was given to the legate by the Archbishop of York, to the effect that they thanked the Council of Basle for their good intentions; that Cardinal Beaufort and the Duchess of Burgundy had been appointed mediators of the peace, and that the ambassadors had no commands to pay attention to others; that had the Fathers in the Diet of Arras acted impartially it would not have been necessary to treat for peace now, and exhorted the Council of Basle to act so that no schism would arise. The Bishop, in reply, eulogised the King, stated the solicitude of the Church for the welfare of her sons, expressed his satisfaction that such expert mediators had been appointed, defended the conduct of the Council of Basle, and inveighed strongly against the Pope. With respect to the two last points the Archbishop observed, that the Council of Basle had done nothing, and repeated his remark respecting the Diet of Arras; that as regarded the Pope various opinions existed, but he doubted not that his holiness would make his innocence apparent when and where he should deem it expedient.

The legate then requested an audience of the mediators and ambassadors of both parties on the following day, and was answered that the Duchess of Burgundy must first be consulted. At eleven p.m. the Duchess returned to Gravelines, very weak and fatigued, and so many torches and cressets were lighted in consequence of her arrival, that, being perceived by the soldiers who were keeping the tents, they conjectured that it was the signal for an insurrection. They consequently sent information thereof to Calais, and the Earl of Stafford, who dwelt near the walls, having reported the same to the Cardinal, Garter king of arms was immediately sent to the Duchess to ascertain the truth. He returned on the following morning, but in the meantime all the passage boats were arrested, lest rumours should reach England before the truth was known. - p. 365, 366

On Saturday, the 18th of July, the Cardinal, the Duchess of Burgundy, and the ambassadors of both parties met at the place of

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18th, 19th, & 20th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

convention, where, after some communication between the two former, the Cardinal proceeded to the tent of the Archbishop of York, and reported to the Ambassadors that it did not appear to the Duchess to be possible to conclude a peace, because the French required the renunciation of all title to the crown of France, and the English refused to hold by homage; nor could a truce be concluded, because in that case restitution must be made of the castles, &c. which had been taken during the wars. It was therefore proposed by the Duchess, through the Cardinal, to treat for a peace for thirty, twenty, or fifteen years at least, during which time the King should refrain from using the title of King of France, but should be at liberty to resume it, and recommence the war after giving one year's notice of his intention. The Ambassadors requested that this proposition should be reduced to writing, which was accordingly done, but on being read, it was found to vary so much from the verbal proposal stated by the Cardinal, that there was no probability of its being accepted - - - - - p. 366, 367

Here follows a copy of the schedule alluded to, by which it was required that the King should, during the peace, renounce the name of and title to the crown of France; should surrender all cities, towns, fortresses, &c. which he held therein, excepting such as should be left to him by agreement; that in those the original owners should be restored to their possessions, and that the Duke of Orleans should be released without ransom. At the expiration of the term each party was to remain as before the peace - - - p. 367—369.

The English ambassadors then delivered in a protest, wherein they asserted, that in any appointment to be made by them they intended no wise to diminish or prejudice the King's right, and that if he should relinquish any part thereof, it must be ascribed to his desire to maintain the Catholic faith, promote peace, and prevent the shedding of Christian blood - - - p. 369, 370

On the 19th of July, the Duke of Orleans, being asked by the Cardinal how he had understood the proposition of the Duchess of Burgundy, replied, in manner as the Cardinal had reported to the ambassadors, and expressed his astonishment at the alteration. On this day the Cardinal and other Lords were entertained by the Duke of Norfolk - - - - - p. 370.

On Monday, the 20th of July, a council was held respecting the answer to be given to the schedule previously alluded to, and it was at the same time decided that it should be asked of the adverse party, whether they would be content with the lands beyond the river Loire, without any reservation to the King, excepting of his duchy of Guienne, and if not, that then the ambassadors should proceed to.

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the last offer contained in their instructions, which offer Beckington, the secretary, was directed to frame in Latin - - p. 371

On the 21st of July, a messenger arrived from the Duchess, requesting that the convention might be postponed until the following day on account of the rainy and disagreeable weather, which was assented to. After dinner the offer which the secretary had been directed to draw up was read. By it the ambassadors offered, in the King's name, to be content with the possessions which had belonged to his progenitors in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, including the town and marches of Calais, the castle and lordship of Guysnes, and all other castles, &c. within the said marches, specified in the treaty of Bretigny, to be held of God alone, without homage, &c. In answer to a request made to them to specify what lands they included under these general terms, they replied, the duchies of Normandy and Brittany, the comtes of Flanders, Anjou, and Maine, the duchy of Aquitaine, comprehending therein the lands of Gascony and the Basques, the duchy of Turenne, also the comtes of Tholouse, Poictou, and Ponthieu, the town of Moustreville, and the castles and lordships of Beaufort and Nogent - - - - p. 371, 372

On Wednesday, the 22nd of July, being so cold and rainy a day that many of the horses were injured, the ambassadors of both parties again assembled at the place of convention, and having entered the tent, the Archbishop of York stated that the schedule which had been presented on the preceding day was so indefinite that no answer could be given thereto, and requested that the lands which it was intended to offer to the King should be specified. He also asked whether they would be content with the lands offered to them beyond the Loire, without any reservation, excepting the King's lands in Aquitaine; to which they replied, that the schedule alluded to was not framed by them, but by the Duchess of Burgundy, and that they were not satisfied with the offer made to them. They finally proposed that the King should have two baillages in Normandy, namely, Caen and Constance. Nicholas Rawlyn, in the name of the Duchess, then stated the causes which had induced her to propose this mode of peace, and desired the English ambassadors to state whether the form of the schedule pleased them or not; to which they answered, that they could not reply to a naked form without matter and substance, and required that the lands to be offered should be inserted. The Duchess, dissatisfied with this answer, demanded to know what objections they could urge against the form, at the same time shedding tears, "whether of anger or sorrow," observes Beckington, "I know not." The ambassadors replied, that they were

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22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, & 28th July, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.

not empowered by their instructions to conclude a peace of such a nature; and being urged to state what would be their opinions on the subject, supposing this form were admitted, they added that, even were the matter debated in the King's presence, they could only give their opinions for and against, and leave the determination thereof to the King's wisdom, but that, in his absence, they could do nothing therein. They promised, however, that if the lands to be offered were inserted in the schedule, they would send it to the King, and ascertain his pleasure, which they hoped might be obtained within three weeks. The French ambassadors then requested a specification of the lands mentioned in general terms in the schedule proffered by the English, as "belonging to the Kings of England." This requiring time for deliberation, the meeting was adjourned

p. 373, 374

On the 23rd of July, deliberation was held as to the lands which the Kings of England possessed in France before the title to the crown devolved upon them, and the Archbishop of York was appointed to specify them in writing on the following day. On the same day Sir Hugh de Lannoy and Master Henry Uttenose, by the Cardinal's request, came to Calais to confer with him - p. 375

On the 24th of July, the said Sir Hugh and Master Henry conferred with the Cardinal; and the Bishop of Vique and his colleagues, from Basle, left Calais, having been previously informed by the Archbishop of York of the King's anxious desire to obtain peace. On this day a report arrived that the French ambassadors were about to depart, to ascertain the truth of which a pursuivant was dispatched to the Duchess of Burgundy - - - - - p. 375

On the 25th of July, a messenger from the Duchess brought word, that she would on the following day certify the ambassadors of the next day of meeting. A specification of the lands which belonged to the Kings of England in France, before the title to the crown devolved upon them, was sent to the French ambassadors - p. 375

On Sunday, the 26th of July, the Duchess appointed Monday the 27th for the next meeting, when the ambassadors of both parties assembled at the usual place, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences and consultations between the Cardinal, the Duchess, and the French ambassadors. At four P.M., after having partaken of wine and refreshments in the Cardinal's tent, and having appointed the following Wednesday for a convention to be held before Calais, for the purpose of communication with the Duke of Orleans, the parties separated - - - - - p. 376

In a council, held on the 28th of July, the Cardinal reported what had passed between himself and the Duchess on the preceding day, and informed the ambassadors that the French had offered, under

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certain conditions, all the duchy of Normandy, excepting Mount Saint Michael, which, they said, they reserved because they originally derived from it their arms of the White Cross, and excepting the homage of the Duke of Brittany - - - - p. 376, 377

On Wednesday, the 29th, the Duchess and the French ambassadors arrived before Calais, and after long conferences between herself, the Duke of Orleans, the Cardinal, and some of the French ambassadors, it was finally decided that the convention should be adjourned until the 11th of September following, and that, in the meantime, fresh commissions and instructions should be obtained on both sides p. 377

On the 30th of July, members of the embassy were appointed to return to the King's presence for new instructions, and the offer made by the French on the preceding day was brought to Calais in writing. This offer is entered in the journal, but the purport of it has already been stated - - - - p. 377—382

On Friday, the 31st of July, the Bishop of Tournay and others presented to the Cardinal the schedule which they had brought from the French ambassadors, and afterwards conferred with the Duke of Orleans in the great hall of the staple. A clause respecting the year's notice to be given before breaking the truce was subsequently inserted in the schedule, and the following day was appointed for the ambassadors to give their several opinions respecting the proposed mode of peace, in writing, for the King's guidance - - p. 382

On Saturday, the 1st of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were read, and they adjourned until the following day - p. 382, 383

On Sunday, the 2nd of August, the opinions of the ambassadors were again read, and safe conducts were brought from Saint Omer's for the lords who were about to return to England; and the Cardinal was informed that anxious inquiry was made in that town whether himself or the Duke of Orleans went or remained, and being told that they remained, it was observed that it would be needful for them to keep strict watch. On this account the sentinels were increased - - - - p. 383

On Monday, the 3rd of August, the Cardinal reported the tidings which he had heard, and the ambassadors deliberated respecting the safe custody of the town - - - - p. 383

At eight A.M. on the 5th of August, the ambassadors who were to return to England embarked, and the Duke of Norfolk, in a balingier called "Jaquet," landed at Sandwich, and arrived at Canterbury the same evening; but in consequence of contrary winds the other vessels cast anchor near Risbank, and did not sail until eleven A.M. Twenty-two vessels sailed for England on that day - - - p. 383

On the 6th of August, the Cardinal with his retinue embarked at

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6th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, & 26th August,
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a place called "the Stones," and proceeded to the castle of Hammes, where he was visited on the 13th by the Bishop of Norwich and Beckington, who were very courteously received and sumptuously entertained. After dinner they rode, accompanied by the Cardinal, to the chapel and tomb of St. Gertrude, where they performed their devotions, and brought away from the grave some of the earth, to which a miraculous power was ascribed. Having partaken of pears and wine at the castle, they returned to Calais - - - p. 384

On the 19th of August, Sir John Luxemburgh brought to the Cardinal the unwelcome tidings that Arthur of Brittany, who called himself Constable of France, had taken the town of Meaux by assault, had beheaded a valiant knight, called the Bastard of Tian, and had put to death all his prisoners who spoke the French language. On this day a balinger and a barge of the Earl of Oxford's, arrayed for war, arrived in port - - - p. 384

On the 20th of August, the Cardinal's servants came to Calais with his household utensils - - - p. 384

On the 21st of August, the Cardinal himself arrived, when the balinger and the barge before alluded to, the former with 80, and the latter with 100 picked men, sailed towards Gravelines - p. 385

After midnight, on Sunday the 23rd of August, Thomas Warden, the constable of the castle of Guisnes, brought word from Pyrton, the lieutenant, that some of his acquaintance had been present on that day, when letters were read before the Duke of Burgundy, in the town of St. Omer, stating that Lord Talbot, with an army of 6,000 or 7,000 men, had arrived at Meaux, had sent provisions into the market of the said town, a place well fortified and still in possession of the English, and with the provisions Sir William Chamberlain and 500 men, and warlike engines and habiliments; that he had seized the vessels laden with wine and provisions for the use of the enemies occupying the town, and had put to death all the men found in them, sparing none; that he had taken and destroyed the "bastiliones" erected against the said town, and had killed all those who were in arms therein, had seized the guns (*bombardos*) and other military stores and sent them into the market, and had offered battle to Arthur of Brittany and Le Hire, occupying the said city, if they would come out therefrom, which they had declined. - p. 385

August 24th. On this, as well as on the preceding and following days, the Cardinal was ill with a flux: as he expected further tidings from Meaux, he did not send to the King - - - p. 385

On the 25th, Thomas Waren and others were sent to the King with the aforesaid news - - - p. 386

On the 26th, it was reported that the vessel, wherein Thomas

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26th, 29th, 30th, & 31st August, and 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, & 7th September,
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Waren, and his companions sailed narrowly escaped foundering in a violent storm, on the coast off Sandwich; and that the belfry of the church of St. Lawrence, in the isle of Thanet, had been destroyed by lightning - - - - - p. 386

On the 29th, the Earl of Oxford's vessels, well manned and laden with military stores, sailed from Calais, having on board many of the soldiers of Guisnes - - - - - p. 386

On Sunday, the 30th, a pursuivant arrived from the Chancellor of France, bringing a confirmation of the report of Lord Talbot's having offered battle to Arthur of Brittany, and reinforced the market of Meaux. The Earl of Oxford's vessels were on this day seen in pursuit of four large ships to the south - - - - - p. 386

On the 31st, a messenger was sent to the King with news, and the Cardinal and the Bishop of Norwich went to examine an irruption of the sea near Newnham Bridge - - - - - p. 386

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On Tuesday, the 1st of September, a great number of men were sent to repair the breach made by the sea:—The Cardinal was again attacked by the flux, but recovered on the following day - p. 387

On the 3rd of September, it was agreed that the charge of repairing the said breach should be entrusted to one person, who should complete it for the sum of £85, and the Cardinal and other ambassadors gave bonds for the payment of the money - - - p. 387

On Saturday the 5th, an esquire of the Earl of Dorset arrived from Rouen, and stated, that on the preceding Monday two English esquires, named Tregos and Kyrkeby, came from the market of Meaux, stating, that Sir William Chamberlain had entered into an agreement with Arthur of Brittany and the occupants of the fortress of the city, that if he did not receive aid before the 15th of August he would surrender the market; that he had given hostages for the performance of the conditions; and that he had not attacked the enemy since the departure of Lord Talbot. It is, Beckington says, not credible that this crime should have been committed by the said knight - - - - - p. 387

On the 6th of September, a messenger arrived from Sir John Luxembourg, confirming the preceding tidings - - - p. 388

On the 7th of September, a petition, praying that safe conduct might be granted for the Flemish vessels employed in fishing for her-

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8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, & 12th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

rings, was brought to the Cardinal, who replied that he would consult the ambassadors, who were returning from England, thereupon p. 388

On the 8th of September, being the feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, the Bishop of Norwich, Master Henry Uttenose, and Beckington, dined with the Cardinal. A report was received of the death of the Lord Crepicord, one of the ambassadors of the adverse party

p. 388

On the 9th of September, the ambassadors who had been sent to England returned to Calais with new instructions. These instructions are entered in the journal, but as they are in English it is unnecessary to abstract them. To them are appended "the causes on account of which it seemeth that the aforesaid mode of peace offered can on no account be admitted or accepted," also in English - p. 388—395

On Thursday, the 10th of September, a council was held as to the mode of proceeding, as a rupture appeared to be inevitable, but to prevent which it was agreed that the Cardinal, as a mediator, should use his utmost exertions - - - - - p. 395

On the 11th of September, the English ambassadors proceeded to the place of convention, having previously sent a herald to Gravelines, to notify their coming to the ambassadors of the adverse party, who, on his return, stated that none of them had been seen in that town since the 30th of July. A protest was consequently read, and, after the return of the ambassadors to Calais, the Cardinal informed them of the receipt of letters which had been sent by the Adversary of France to the Duke of Orleans and the Duchess of Burgundy, to the effect that he could not assent to the proposed mode of peace without the assent of the lords of the blood and of his council, whom he had summoned to meet at Paris on the 25th of this month, before which time they could not assemble, on account of the absence of the Dauphin in Languedoc; but that, having deliberated with them, he would send an answer as soon as possible, and requested that the meeting should be deferred. This, however, appearing to the ambassadors to be a subterfuge, especially as during the time of convention the French had besieged and taken the King's towns, as Meaux, &c. and it being evident that there could be no necessity to deliberate upon the matter, the same question, in effect, having been discussed in the diet of Arras; and, considering the danger which might arise from the Duke of Orleans remaining at Calais, they resolved that the convention should not be continued, but that the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duchess of Burgundy, should nevertheless continue to mediate for peace - - - - - p. 395—397

On the 12th, the Cardinal reported to the other ambassadors, that, in accordance with their decision, he had refused the continuation of the convention, which had been requested on behalf of the Adversary

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12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.

of France; that the Duchess of Burgundy had requested letters of safe conduct to come to Calais for the purpose of communicating with himself and the Duke of Orleans, which were consequently granted for the Duchess and 300 attendants; and that the Flemish had also requested safe conducts during the time of the herring fishery, which was refused, unless they could give security that the inhabitants of Dieppe, Brittany, and other their adherents, should not molest the English - - - - p. 397, 398

On Sunday, the 13th, the Cardinal signified to the ambassadors that the Duchess of Burgundy would appear at the accustomed place of convention, near Calais, on the Tuesday following; and, after consultation, it was agreed that the Cardinal, as mediator, should exert his utmost endeavours to procure the appointment of another term to meet and treat as to the means whereby peace might be concluded, if both the princes should consent thereto; and should inform the Duchess that the King of England could not in anywise admit of the mode of peace proposed by her and the Duke of Burgundy. It was also agreed, that the reasons on account of which the said mode was rejected should be written down and given to the Duchess - p. 398

On the 14th, the English ambassadors again consulted upon the matters above mentioned, and agreed in effect as before; and it appeared to them, that for the said conclusion, the medium of the Duke of Orleans might be of much avail. In reply to the request from Flanders for safe conducts for fishermen, the Cardinal stated that they had no power to grant safe conducts by sea, but only for such as wished to come to Calais, or the place of convention, by land - - - - p. 398

On the 15th, the Cardinal, the Duke of Orleans, and the ambassadors, rode to the place of convention, where they were met by the Duchess of Burgundy, with about one hundred horsemen, and a son of the Duke of Bourbon, of the age of ten or eleven years, and the whole of the day was spent in conferences between the Duke of Orleans, the Duchess of Burgundy, the Cardinal, the Chancellor of Burgundy, and the Bishop elect of Catalonia - - p. 399

On Wednesday, the 16th, the Cardinal reported what had passed on the preceding day, namely, how the Duchess had urged that the proposed form of peace should be accepted, and how, when he had assured her that there was no hope thereof, she suggested a continuation of the treaty according to the letters sent to her and the Duke of Orleans by the Adversary of France, which he refused. When he accused the adverse party of fraud in causing delay for the purpose of having the advice of the lords of the blood, &c. since they had made more ample concessions in the diet of Arras than they offered now, she replied that the King was then of greater power, and alluded

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to the towns which he had since lost. She then inquired, with apparent indifference, whether or not the truce should remain in force, and whether there should be any further discussion respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders, both of which questions were ultimately decided in the affirmative; and it was concluded that a new treaty should be commenced on the 15th of April or the 1st of May, if both the princes assented thereto, of which the Duchess should be certified before the feast of St. Martin in the winter at St. Omer's, and the King at Calais - - p. 399

On the 17th of September, a consultation was held respecting the safety of the town after the departure of the ambassadors. The Treasurer declared that he had unwillingly undertaken that office at a time of great danger, and that it was to him a duty of more burden than profit. It was stated that the soldiers had not been regularly paid, that there was no captain or lieutenant; that the garrison was small in number and many of them ineffective; that the walls and fortresses were in ruin, so that if speedy remedy were not applied, they could not defend the town if they would. The Lords Stafford, Oxford, and Bouchier took upon themselves to treat with the officers and soldiers for their payment, and on the following day treated with them accordingly; but they alleged that the danger was so great, that unless a sufficient captain and lieutenant, with a reasonable force and store of provisions, were appointed, they dare not await the event. Debate was held as to the repairing of the walls and towers, and the Treasurer promised to use his endeavours to borrow money from the merchants of the Staple. Philip Nanfer, Master of the requests of the household of the Duke of Burgundy, Louis his secretary, and Master Henry Uttenose, arrived in Calais to treat respecting commercial intercourse between England and Flanders - - - - p. 400

On the 19th of September, the ambassadors being assembled in the great hall of the Staple, the Archbishop of York requested that the powers of the said Philip, Louis, and Henry might be shewn; when they replied that they had only verbal authority, but would procure it in writing if the terms could be agreed upon - - p. 400

On the 20th of September, Beckington and Doctor Stephen Wilton, in pursuance of the commands of the Archbishop of York, examined a commercial treaty made between England and France in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and having made certain alterations and additions thereto, conveyed the same to the Archbishop in the church of St. Nicholas. On this day the Cardinal entertained the ambassadors, and news was brought of the surrender of the market of Meaux, an event which Beckington ascribes to treachery and bribery - - p. 401

The 21st, 22nd, and part of the 23rd of September were occupied

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21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th September, and 1st October,
18 Hen. VI. 1439.

in consultations and other business connected with the treaty with Flanders, and on the latter day, the ambassadors deliberated respecting the sum to be paid to Sir John Luxembourg for his fealty, and to render him more disposed to side with the King: ships were appointed, and the baggage was conveyed on board - p. 401, 402

On Thursday the 24th of September, another conference was held with the Flemish commissioners, the horses and servants were embarked, and the following morning was appointed for the departure of the ambassadors, but they were detained by contrary winds; on the 25th they again met, and concluded the treaty with Flanders. News was brought, that the Adversary of France was holding a great Council at Paris, and intended to hold another at Orleans; that Lord Talbot, having heard of the intended surrender of the market of Meaux, had hastened thither with an army of 5,000 men, but had arrived on the day after the surrender - p. 402, 403

On Saturday, the 26th of September, a violent storm threw down a portion of the building, which guarded the gate of the port, called the "Intey," and also a great portion of Risbank, which devastation the ambassadors went to examine on the following day, when the Flemish ambassadors, who had been to the Duke of Burgundy at St. Omer's, returned; and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the wind being still adverse, further discussions were held, the treaty which had been concluded with them was sealed, and on the latter day they departed, and Sir Maurice Bruyn, who had been appointed Captain of Risbank, and — Ludlow esquire, marshal of Calais, landed there p. 404—406

On Thursday, the 1st of October, the horses and carriages were again sent on board; at 7 A.M. on the following day, having previously heard mass in the church of the Carmelites, the ambassadors sailed, landed in the Downs, and reached Sandwich at 1 P.M. The three following days were occupied in travelling by short stages to London. On the 9th, they proceeded to the King at Kennington, and having paid their devoirs, adjourned until the next day, when the Archbishop of York reported to the King, in the presence of the Chancellor and other Lords of the Council, their proceedings during the embassy, and delivered to the Chancellor the protest made by them, and a copy of the writing containing the reasons on account of which they had declined the proposed mode of peace - p. 406, 407

5th September, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Warrant, authorising the payment of 10 marks to Adam Moleyns, the clerk of the Council, for the expences which he had incurred for the release of a carrack of Genoa, which had been arrested by Sir John Speke in the port of Southampton - p. 109

— October, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from the warden

and college of All Souls, Oxford, praying for a grant of letters patent exonerating them from the payment of any aids, tenths, fifteenth, contributions, &c. which might be imposed in a convocation of the clergy, or by the commonalty of the realm in Parliament; which was granted - - - - - p. 109, 110

3rd December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Letters patent signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf, granting to John Carpenter the younger, late Secretary to the City of London, an exemption from sitting on any assizes, juries, inquisitions, &c.; from performing the offices of leader or arrayer of men-at-arms, hobelers, or archers; of customer, searcher, comptroller, taxor, or collector of customs, taxes, &c.; from serving in parliament; from being made mayor, sheriff, escheator, coroner, constable, bailiff, justice of the peace or of sewers, or any other commissioner, officer, or minister; and from receiving the rank of knighthood - - - - - p. 111, 112

12th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from John Earl of Somerset, praying that before his departure to France, and in consideration of the sums which he had paid to the Treasurer of England for the Count of Ewe and the Duke of Bourbon, he might receive all that was due to him of his inheritance in the Exchequer, and of the petty custom in the port of London, from Easter term in the third year of the King's reign, when he became of full age, notwithstanding that the certificate of his age was not returned into Court until the 24th of September following; which was granted - - - - - p. 112, 113

18th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.—Petition to the King from the kings of arms, and heralds, praying for their livery out of the great wardrobe at every Christmas, "like to other squiers of the King's court;" which was granted - - - - - p. 114

4th February, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Proceedings of a Council held at Reading, wherein Cardinal Beaufort consented to prorogue the term of redemption for certain of the King's jewels, which had been pledged to him for 7,000 marks, from Easter term to the feast of St. Martin next ensuing - - - - - p. 115

About Easter, and apparently in the 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—An ordinance of Council, whereby the Chancellor was directed to write to all Archbishops and Bishops, requesting them to ascertain from the curates of their respective dioceses, the names of all householders who were liable to the payment of a subsidy, which had been granted to the King in the Parliament begun at Westminster and concluded at Reading - - - - - p. 421

20th May, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Petition to the King from William Lyndewode, Keeper of the Privy Seal, praying for a discharge for the sum which he received as apprest on his going on an embassy to Arras, he at the same time discharging the King from the payment of any other sum which might be due to him on that account; which was granted - - - - - p. 116

- 10th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorizing the delivery to the warden, scholars, and college of All Souls, Oxford, of the “books and volumes” mentioned in a schedule annexed, which the King had given, “to remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide collage for the tyme being” - - - - - p. 117—119
- 20th June, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorising the payment of 13 marks to Sir John Styward, late Master of the Horse, for a palfrey purchased by him for the King’s use - - - - - p. 119
- Ibid.*—Warrant commanding the Keeper of the Privy Seal to make indentures between the King and Sir Ralph Gray, for the custody of Roxburgh Castle for six years after the expiration of the former indentures - - - - - p. 120
- 7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant authorising the grant of letters patent to Sir Philip Chetewynde, and his heirs male for ever, of the viscounty and town of Tartas in the duchy of Guienne, then in the hands of the Lord de la Bret, the King’s rebel - - - - - p. 121
- Ibid.*—Warrant for the payment of £6,000 out of the first money to be received from the tenth and fifteenth, for the payment of 200 lances and 500 bows in Normandy - - - - - p. 122

19 Hen. VI. 1440–1.

- 16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Warrant for the payment of £100 to William Bishop of Rochester, the King’s ambassador at Calais, and for the Treasurer and Barons to account with him and with Lord Dudley, Stephen Wilton, and William Sprever, for the said embassy - - - - - p. 122, 123
- 16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, commanding them to account with Lord Dudley for his wages, from the time when he left London to proceed to Calais to treat for peace, until his return - - - - - p. 123
- 28th October, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Petition to the King from William Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, complaining that divers misdoers resisted and interrupted the franchise and liberties granted to the abbey by the King’s progenitors; that the steward of the franchise, whose duty it was to defend the same, resided in a distant county; and praying that the Earl of Suffolk might be appointed to support and defend the said monastery, and to correct “suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres:”—which was granted - - - - - p. 124
- 22nd December, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and Archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne

- 19th November, *aparently* 19 Hen. VI. 1440.—The Treasurer and Chamberlains were commanded to pay to the Duke of York, who was retained to serve the King in France, such sums or parts thereof as he should by virtue of his indentures receive on the 1st of December - - - - - p. 314
- 22nd January, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for payment of £6 5s. 8d. which he expended in the King's message to the Archbishop of Canterbury at Maidstone, from Shene - - - - - p. 130
- 29th January, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ signed by the Council, commanding Robert Whitingham, keeper of the King's mint at Calais, to receive for the coinage of money at the said town, from John Orewell, the engraver of irons for the coinage, 12 piles and 96 crosses for grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for demi-grosses, 3 piles and 12 crosses for pennies, 3 piles and 12 crosses for mailles, 3 crosses and 12 piles for ferlings of silver; and to pay to the said John out of the profits of the said mint for every piece of the said crosses and piles for grosses, 7d.; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for demi-grosses, 6d.; for every piece of the said crosses and piles for pence, 5d.; and for every piece of the said crosses and piles for mailles and ferlings of silver, 4d. - - - - - p. 130–131
- 2nd February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ, stating the great difficulty of providing for the defence of France and Normandy, from want of money to pay the army which had been raised for that purpose, and that the King, wishing to render all the aid in his power, had authorised the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Exchequer to coin, sell, or pledge all his jewels as advantageously and quickly as they could - - - - - p. 132
- 13th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—A list of military stores which were to be provided for the Duke of York, with a writ annexed, commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to purvey the same in all haste - - - - - p. 132, 133
- Ibid.*—Petition to the King from Edmund, Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith in South Wales praying for payment of the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, for the safeguard thereof, from the 7th March, 16 Hen. VI. a° 1438, to the present time :—which was granted - - - - - p. 134
- 19th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council, praying to be presented to the church of Cottingham in the diocese of York :—which was granted. p. 135
- 16th March, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Richard Duke of York, praying for a licence to infeoff the Bishop of Lincoln and others, of various manors in the counties of Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Suffolk, and Surrey, to the use of the said Duke

and Cecilia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs general of the said Duke :—which was granted.

p. 136—138

17th March, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the Duke of Gloucester, Justice of South Wales, praying for a reward for holding the sessions at Caermarthen and Cardigan in the months of August and September last :—200 marks were granted - - p. 138

10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minute of the Council*. The Keeper of the Privy Seal, to make instructions for Lord Dudley and others who were about to proceed to Calais to treat for peace - p. 139

17th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Lincoln, praying for a gift of certain books which he had received from Richard Harowden, late Abbot of Westminster :—which was granted - - - - p. 140

17th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from William Bishop of Salisbury, praying for a gift of “a porthose noted in two parties :” —which was granted - - - - p. 141

30th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the Abbots of Furness, Byland, Salley, Kirkstead, Hayles, and Morgan, stating that they had received a mandate from the Primate of the Cistercian Order to reform in “head and members” all the persons of that religion in England and Wales ; that they had consequently called all the Abbots of the Order to appear at Northampton on the 8th of May following ; and praying that letters of Privy Seal might be directed to all who ought to appear at the said convocation, that they might be received into the King’s protection, and that all his officers and subjects should be commanded to assist in the execution of the said commission ;—which was granted - - - - p. 151

4th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of the Council*. £10 to be paid to John Yerde esquire, who had taken the muster of 200 lances, with the proportionate number of archers, which were of the retinue of the Duke of York, at Portesdowne, in the month of April - p. 142

11th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ for the delivery of money to the Duke of York for the payment of 150 spears, after the payment of France :—£50 to Sir Lewis John who was going into Normandy to be of the King’s Council there :—Wages to the persons assigned to take the muster of the Duke of York and his army ;—and 20 marks to Lord Cromwell, surveyor of the forest of Liffeld in Rutlandshire, for the making of a lodge there - - - - p. 142

14th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Writ to the Chamberlain of Chester, informing him that the manor of Frodesham being of greater yearly value than £20, the King had revoked a grant which he had made thereof to Thomas Darell esquire, one of his henxmen, and had granted to him £20 yearly out of the issues of the said manor.

p. 144

16th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Note by the Lord Treasurer of the delivery to the Duke of York of “certaine ordennance, artillarie, and othere habillementz of werre,” specified in an indenture thereto annexed - - - - - p. 145, 146

23rd May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minute of Council.* Letters to be addressed to the Duke of York, informing him that sufficient shipping was in readiness to convey himself and his whole army over the sea at one time, and urging his speedy departure in consequence of the progress of the French - - - - - p. 146

26th May, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Sir Francis de Surienne, called the Arragonese, stating that he had, for upwards of seventeen years, faithfully served the King in his wars; that by reason of the rebellions in France, himself and his wife had lost all their possessions, which he enumerates, and prays the King to grant to himself, his wife and children, some rent, fief, or possession in England, and to make them denizens thereof. He also requests that, if, in consequence of the peace which was about to be treated for, restitution was made of the castle and lordship of Loigny in Perch, of which he had been governor, and in defence of which he had incurred great expence, a stipulation should be made for repayment of the sums which he had expended: he adds that, on account of the diminution of the revenues of Normandy, it was upwards of a year since he and his retinue had received wages, excepting some of them who were at the siege of Harfleur, and whilst they were on the frontiers against the adversaries, being at Louviers and Conches; that they cannot now gain any thing from the enemy, because all those round about him have safeguards from lords who were obedient to the King, which he wished not to break, whereby he was obliged to remain inactive at Rouen or elsewhere, and prays the King to command that those who gave safeguards should expressly except therein the petitioner and his followers. He remarks, that such safeguards do great injury, inasmuch as the King's subjects preferred to reside in the obedience of the enemy, because under one safeguard from one of the King's adherents they were preserved against all others, and if they remained in the King's obedience, ten safeguards from his adversaries would not preserve them; and concludes by advising that those who might be sent to treat for peace should be experienced in treaties and well informed as to the state of the war:—The King granted to him an annuity of 100 marks - - - - - p. 147—150

3rd June, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from Adam Moleyns clerk, secondary in the Privy Seal Office, praying for the same yearly reward and clothing as was paid and delivered to Master William Lindewood, late secondary in the said office:—which was granted.

p. 150

20 Hen. VI. 1441-2.

- 14th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of the Council.* Provision to be made of victual, artillery, and warlike stores for the defence of Calais:—The lieutenant of Calais to be commanded to revoke the permission which he had granted to the inhabitants of Dieppe, to fish for herrings at Calais, under cover of which “great multitudes” had entered that town - - - p. 153
- 26th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* £30 to be paid to Robert Mansfeld esquire, who had been, and was again going with letters to Calais;—5 marks to be paid to Richard Sharp, a merchant, who was also going to Calais:—The Duke of York to be informed of the intention of the King’s enemies to seize the town and castle of Crotoy p. 154
- 10th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Articles agreed to in a Parliament at Dublin, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other “messengers” to the King, requesting him to appoint an English Peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then deputy to Lionel Lord Welles - - - p. 317—320
- 13th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 4s. per diem to Sir John Popham, who was going to Rouen with a message to the Duke of York - - - p. 155
- 14th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from John Lydgate, the poet, a monk of Bury St. Edmunds, praying for a new grant of the sum of £7 13s. 4d., a previous grant which had been made to him of that sum being informal:—which was granted. p. 156
- 15th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Minutes of Council.* Letters of credence to be sent to the Duke of York in favour of Sir Lewis John and Master John Rivel:—Letters to be sent to the towns of France and Normandy, thanking them for their “trew acquittailles,” and praying a continuance:—All captains, &c. of towns, strengths, and fortresses, to be warned to keep strict watch and ward:—The copy of the Duke of York’s indentures for the lieutenancy of France and Normandy to be delivered to Sir John Popham:—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville to be bound to abide the award of certain lords in a dispute between them - - - p. 157, 158
- 17th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Answers were given to articles sent from the Duke of York to the King:—Letters from Guienne and Calais were delivered to the clerk of the Council:—Secret matters relative to Guienne were passed - - - p. 159
- 21st November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Sir Philip Chetewynde was examined relative to a violent assault which had been committed upon him and some merchants of Bristol in passing from Bristol through the town of Hungerford:—The ambassadors from the three estates of Guienne were promised speedy answers to their requests:—

The Council declined to confirm, in the King's name, a grant which had been made by the Earl of Huntingdon to William de Caupenne, of the seneschalcy of the Landes:—The following day was appointed to hear the dispute between Sir Robert Ogle and one Bedford:—Payment to be made for the conveyance to France of £5,000 to the Duke of York:—The Duke to be warned of the intention of the King's enemies to obtain possession of Harfleur, Caen, Hounflew, and other places near the coast, and to be directed to garrison the same:—An answer was promised to the ambassadors from Bayonne - - - - - p. 159—162

22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Lord Talbot to be informed of the intention of the King's enemies to seize the town of Harfleur, and to be charged to purvey victuals and habiliments of war for the defence thereof:—The merchants of the staple of Caley to have an assignment of four nobles on every sack of wool shipped thither, until they should receive therefrom the sum of £10,000 which they had lent to the King:—The captains of various castles and towns in France and Normandy to be charged to keep strict watch and ward for the safety thereof:—Allowance to be made to Robert Whitingham, Treasurer of Calais, of all payments which he made during a quarter of a year and eighteen days, during which time there was no comptroller there:—A copy of an article in the instruction received from the Duchess of Burgundy to be enclosed in a letter to the Duke of York:—The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville agreed to put "in treaty" a dispute between them respecting the office of steward of the duchy of Cornwall:—Sir Philip Chetewynde declared upon oath that no one urged him to make a charge of assault against the Earl of Devon (*vide Minute of 21st November*):—John Combe and others of Colchester who had been accused by a prisoner in the King's Bench of being "untrue to the King," having been examined, were dismissed:—The following day was appointed for the attornies of Ogle and Bedford to appear before the Council - p. 163—167

23rd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The English merchants presented a bill of complaints against the merchants of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk":—An assignment to be made to the merchants of the staple of Caley of four nobles upon every sack of wool until they received £10,000 which they had lent to the King, as in the minutes of the preceding day - - - - - p. 167

24th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* Answer to be made on the morrow by one Ryman in a dispute between himself and Flete:—A licence granted to one Cantelowe to ship wools to Calais without "departison against the ordinance of the staple" to be suspended:—Wages of 40s. per diem for 60 days to be paid "in hand" to Sir John Popham, who was going into Normandy to the Duke of York p. 168

25th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The Genoese to find security for the payment of soccage to the Mayor and Aldermen of London

if it should be found due :—The Earl of Huntingdon to be treated with for victualling his ship to Bordeaux, for the conveyance of William Basset esquire, whom the King was about to send there on a mission :—100 marks to be paid to Doctor Wilton, and £20 each to Edward Grymston and William Port, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy :—A protection for a year to be granted to Doctor John Derby, who was going into France to the Duke of York :—The complaints made by the English merchants against those of "Pruce, Hansze, and pe Dansk" having been examined, it was directed that application should be made to those countries for redress - - - - p. 169—171

27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* An estimate was made of the number of soldiers which might be maintained by the Duke of York out of the £20,000 yearly allowed to him by the King, and the taxes which he imposed upon the inhabitants of France and Normandy :—One Ryman, against whom William Flete had preferred a bill of complaint, was commanded to appear before the Council in the quinzaine of St. Hilary - - - - p. 171

28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Devon and Sir William Bonville, between whom a dispute existed which had tended to the disturbance of the peace of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, were charged by the King and mutually promised to keep the peace towards each other, to submit to an arbitration, and to surrender their respective patents of the stewardship of Cornwall ; and they were informed that a commission would be issued to ascertain by whom the riots, through which the King's peace had been broken, were commenced, so that the offender might be punished :—The oath taken by the Duke of Orleans was delivered to the Keeper of the Privy Seal :—10 marks to be paid to a clerk sent from the Archbishop of Cologne to apply for the arrears of his annual pension ; it was promised that the said pension should be paid in Hilary term next :—100s. to be paid to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York, in Normandy :—Provision was made for the payment of Doctor Stephen Wilton and Edward Grimston, who were going on the King's service to the Duchess of Burgundy :—Application to be made to the Duke of Brittany for restitution of vessels, goods, &c. which had been taken by his subjects from the English :—Safe conducts granted to Spanish merchants and vessels to be prorogued for a year :—The Mayors and bailiffs of Southampton and other ports were directed to ascertain in what manner the English were treated in Pruce, Hansze, and Dansk, and what losses and grievances they had sustained since the appointments late made with those places, and to certify the Council thereof :—£5,000 to be paid to the Duke of York for the first quarter of the second year of his service as Lieutenant-general of France ;—the constableness of the castle of Snith was granted to the Earl of Huntingdon :—A pardon was

granted to the Earl of Westmoreland, who had levied a fine to John Nevill his son and Anne his wife, of certain manors in Devonshire and Yorkshire without the King's licence; licence was also granted to the said Earl to vest in feoffees the manors of Bywell, Bolbek, and Styford, in Northumberland, and rents in Newcastle-upon-Tyne;—licence was also granted to — Wollesley, citizen and mercer of London, to import such cloths of arras and furs as he should buy beyond sea without paying custom or subsidy therefore.

p. 173—180

28th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Warrant for the payment of 100*s.* to Clarenceux king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of York in France, and 60*s.* to John de Frauwremborgk, who had brought letters from, and was returning with letters to the Archbishop of Cologne - - - - - p. 181

Probably in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—A letter from the King to the Earl of Devon, charging him under a penalty of £1,000 to refrain from injuring the servants or tenants of Lord Bonville, and to appear before the Council on the 25th of the month to answer such charges as should be preferred against him - - - - - p. 408

14th December, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from the masters and parish clerks of London, praying to have the letters patent by which they had been constituted a guild or fraternity delivered out of the hanaper without payment of a fine:—which was granted.

p. 182

13th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.—Petition to the King from John Bishop of St. Asaph, praying for a reward for his services between the months of July and December last passed, and for permission to make his will and to commit administration thereof to such persons as he pleased:—£100 and the licence which he required were granted to him - - - - - p. 183

28th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, in reply to a message from a Parliament held at Dublin, requesting an assignment for the payment of the soldiers comprised in the Lieutenant's indentures, and that power might be given to the Lieutenant for the time being to create Peers of Parliament. To the latter request the King replied, that he would reserve that power to his own person, but desired that the names of such as were recommended to the peerage should be sent to him - - - - - p. 184

22nd April, apparently 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrant for the appointment of Thomas Thorp as receiver of the "great good" which it was expected would accrue to the King from the general pardon he had granted to his subjects in Easter last, the which "good" were to be applied for the defence of Calais - - - - - p. 185

14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrant for the appointment of Sir John Echingham, Sir Roger Fenys, John Yerde, and Walter Strickland esquire, as commissioners, to take the musters of Lord Talbot and

- 200 men-at-arms, who were about to join the Duke of York in Normandy - - - - - p. 186
- 14th May, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Instructions issued to the commissioners who were sent into Kent for the purpose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais - - - - - p. 187—189
- 26th June, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Warrants for the delivery of eight barrels of gunpowder to Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, for the use of certain ships and vessels with which they had been appointed to keep the sea; and for empowering them to grant letters of safe conduct to such prisoners as they might take - - - - - p. 190
- 6th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Writ to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Northampton, commanding them to see diligently to the good rule and governance of the town, and to ascertain and punish the beginners and doers of divers rumours and congregations of people, who had proceeded “so fer forth that therfore the common belle of the saide towne was late rongen to grete distourbanse of the people there” - - - - - p. 191
- 13th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Writ to the judges of assize at Bedford, commanding them to punish such as should demean themselves at the assizes otherwise than according to law; and to send to the King the names of such as disobeyed them - - - - - p. 192
- 29th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Minutes of the Council.* 940 marks to be paid to Sir Philip Chetwynde, Mayor of Bayonne, for the wages of as many archers as he could procure for that sum for a quarter of a year for the safeguard of Bayonne;—Sir William Eure, knight, John Heron and Miles Stapleton, esquires, to be commanded to perform the covenants contained in their indentures for keeping the sea:—Sir John Popham and William Soper to be added to the commissioners for taking the musters:—The commissioners from Holland for the reparation of attempts committed between the English, Dutch, and Zealanders, received permission to return for an extension of their powers:—It was provided that if the city of Bristol would furnish 100 archers for the safeguard of Bayonne for a quarter of a year, Sir Philip Chetwynde should have the command of them:—No safe conduct to be granted for any Spanish vessel being in Flanders to return to Spain:—Payment to be made to Walter Colles, late Constable of Bourdeaux:—The King’s warrant for the release of two persons who had been committed to prison by the Council was entered on record:—A bill respecting John Machon’s clothing was granted - - - - - p. 192
- 10th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* William Lindewode, who had been appointed by a papal bull to the bishoprick of St. David’s, having renounced all words in the said bull which were prejudicial to the King’s prerogative, the King restored to him the temporalities of his see, and received his oath of fealty - - - - - p. 195

21st August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. The wardens of the craft of tailors of London to be forbidden to exercise the right of search amongst themselves, which had been granted to them, and to be commanded to obey the mayor after the old usages, customs, and laws of London:—Sir William Eure, Sir Stephen Popham, knights, and John Heron and Miles, Stapleton esquires, to be directed to muster upon the sea under the Isle of White instead of at the Cambre:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Abbot of Gloucester who had been on an embassy to the Emperor:—The Archbishop of Bourdeaux stated the causes of his coming to England
p. 196—198

22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. Spears, bows, and arrows to be delivered to Sir Stephen Popham, Sir William Iver, knights, and Miles Stapleton and John Heron, esquires, who were appointed to keep the sea:—Victualling for 100 archers to be delivered to the said Sir Stephen:—"What grounds" the King had for sending an army to France were discussed; it was agreed that goods should be provided on the security of the Lords:—Cardinal Beaufort promised to lend, for the King's use, plate to the value of £4,000:—The Duke of Gloucester and other Lords promised to give bonds for repayment of money lent to the King:—Wheat to be sent into Guienne:—Sir Thomas Kyryell to be summoned:—The Abbot of Feversham to be directed to retain in his custody the title deeds of Lewis Clifford, the King's ward:—The fellowship of the staple of Calais to be requested to lend £500 for the payment of the soldiers of Guisnes:—Letters to be sent to the said soldiers, thanking them for their services, &c.
p. 198

24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. Letters to be sent to towns and persons requesting them to lend, and commissioners to be appointed to borrow, money for the King's use, in the defence of Guienne:—The Lords of the Council promised to lend the specified sums, if an army was sent there:—The city of London and "all towns that the King hath name in" to be sent unto:—The navy to wait until the expedition was ready:—The Lieutenant of Ireland to be sent for immediately:—The Archbishop of Dublin was to remain:—The Treasurer of Ireland to be examined as to who were the most indifferent persons to be appointed deputies in Ireland, and to state his complaints in writing - - - - - p. 201

27th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. Popham to be appointed Seneschal of Guienne, and to command the army going there;—Bonville to be entreated on the said matter:—A letter of request to be made for Master Thomas Chapman, a messenger to the Court of Rome, who was taken prisoner in Flanders - - - p. 203

28th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. The Earl of Stafford, who had been appointed Captain of Calais, promised to go there within ten days after the feast of St. Michael, and to send thither some of his

trusty servants in the mean time ; and he requested that, if before he arrived at Calais the soldiers should seize the wools there, as they had before done in consequence of the nonpayment of their wages, blame might not be imputed to him :—Commissioners were appointed to take the musters of Sir John Popham, Sir William Eure, and others on the sea under the Isle of Wight :—The Treasurer to state the means which he possessed of making assignments to such as would lend money, and what jewels there were to pledge for the expences of the present army :—Lord Hungerford promised to lend 100 quarters of wheat :—The ships going to the vintage to be warned to assemble at one place, and not to depart until the army was ready :—A courteous letter to be sent to Bayonne in reply to their request for repayment of £2,000, for wheat, and for aid :—Sir Thomas Kyriell discharged from the office of Lieutenant of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford appointed :—100*s.* to be paid to Doctor de Lukomalo who brought letters from Bayonne :—The army to be directed to proceed straight to Bayonne, to inform the inhabitants that the King had sent them 500 archers under Sir Philip Chetwynde, and would shortly send wheat and fodder :—Safe conducts to be granted to persons bringing wines for the Duke of Orleans :—Rosencrans to have a gift of 250 marks :—The ordinary charges, wages, and rewards to officers in Ireland, to be paid out of the revenues thereof :—The discords between the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, to be repressed, and themselves to appear before the Council at the octaves of the Purification p. 203

29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—Ibid. Provision made for the payment of the soldiers, and for the works at Calais :—Letters of thanks to be written to the soldiers there :—Memoranda respecting the mortgaging and sale of the King's jewels, and the payment of the Earl of Stafford :—1,000 quarters of wheat to be purveyed in Bristol and sent to Bayonne :—Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Mortaine, created Earl of Dorset :—Kyryell was forbidden to go to Calais :—Warrants were issued for the payment of rewards to a knight and a herald from the King of Portugal, to Garter king of arms, to a messenger from Bayonne, to the secretary and a herald of the Duke of Brittany, and to a herald of the Duke of Orleans :—Kyryell discharged from the lieutenancy of Calais, and the Earl of Stafford made captain of that town ;—A levy to be made of various sums due to the King in South Wales - - - - - p. 207—209

*About August or September, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, Treasurer of Ireland, “ for the wele and profyte to the Kyng, and good gouvernaunce of his seid lande.”

21 HEN. VI. 1442-3.

7th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* A truce to be entered into with France, in case the French Ambassadors would not conclude a peace: Instructions to be sent to the Duke of York - - p. 210

8th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The King was advised to assent to a long truce with France, if a peace could not be had, under the instructions issued to the Ambassadors:—Lord Grey to be summoned, and to keep the peace towards . . . Digby:—The statutes of the reign of King Edward respecting riots in Wales to be examined:—The Lords Marchers to be commanded to provide a remedy against riots in Wales before Christmas:—Restitution to be made to the Bretons of their goods which were seized during the lifetime of the late Duke of Brittany, and also to such of them as had been taken prisoners since his death, on giving security to pay for the same in case the present Duke should not “make his allegiance to the King:”—Letters of privy seal to be made for the delivery of the said goods to such Bretons as should sue for them p. 210—212

9th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was advised that Burgundy and Guienne, but not England, should be included in the “abstinences” taken and sealed between the Duke of York and the Duchess of Burgundy; and that the commissioners, who are named should be appointed to treat for peace with France:—The Lords Marchers to be summoned before the Council on account of riots in Wales:—The Duke of York to be requested to appoint some of his Council to commune with the other Lords Marchers on the same subject:—The statute of Winchester made against thieves to be executed under the Great Seal - - - p. 212, 213

10th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Commissioners to be appointed to take the musters of the Earl of Buckingham (Stafford) at Calais: The Earl to have licence to take with him gold, jewels, and plate, for his rank, to the amount of 5,000 marks:—Letters of Privy Seal to be issued, commanding the restoration to, and forbidding the seizure from, the Bretons of their goods - - - p. 213, 214

11th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Letters directing the Duke of York and others to meet the French Commissioners on the subject of the peace on the 25th of the month, to Lord Sudeley, the King’s chamberlain, and to the Lords Marchers respecting riots in Wales, were read and passed:—The Chief Justice of the King’s Bench to be directed to certify the Council of the tenor of the indictments against the Abbot of Tower Hill and others, and to stay all proceedings against them in the mean time - - - p. 214, 215

12th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, in compliance with requests made by the merchants of the staple of Calais, that, for

the security of the wools shipped thither, payment should be made to the soldiers; also that they should have an assignment of one mark of the subsidy due for the sack of wool, for repayment of money lent by them to the King; to this, however, the Cardinal Beaufort and the Lord Treasurer refused their assent, on the ground that previous assignments had been made thereupon; the Cardinal also refused to dispense with the act which required the merchants to bring in a third part of the value of their wools in bullion:—The Treasurer declared: “what grounds the King had to borrow money on,” and the amount - - - - - p. 215—217

14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* The city of Bourdeaux to have 1,000 quarters of wheat, custom free, if they would have it of their “common good;” but if any “singular merchants” desired to have it, then the custom to be paid:—£20 to be paid as a reward to Master Gervais de Vulre, the King’s secretary, who was going with letters to the Duke of York:—Letters to the King of Arragon were read and passed - - - - - p. 217

16th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* Six singers of England to be chosen, and to be sent to the Emperor:—The Duke of Somerset delivered in “a bill of the articles of his desires,” if he should go into Guienne:—The Treasurer declared what grounds there were to borrow money on:—The office of clerk of the customs of Bourdeaux was granted to Robert John - - - - - p. 218

18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.—*Ibid.* It was agreed, for various reasons, which are stated, that for that time only the act which required merchants to bring in the third part of the value of their wools sold at Calais in bullion should be dispensed with:—Chamberlains to ascertain what assignments the persons who had lent money to the King desired to have, and to certify the Cardinal thereof:—The Cardinal to declare the King’s intentions respecting the borrowing of money upon assignments on the tenth and fifteenth granted in the last Parliament, and upon mortgage of the King’s jewels:—A silver-gilt cup to be delivered as a gift to the secretary of the Duke of Brittany:—140 persons, or thereabouts, belonging to Lord Bonville, to be committed to bail until the octaves of the Purification:—A pardon of £40 was granted to Walter Strickland, late Sheriff of . . . :—20 marks yearly to be paid to Friar John Bridde, whom the King had frequently employed as a messenger, until he had received £120 which were due to him for the said service:—Shipping to be provided at Pool for Master Gervais, the King’s secretary, who was going into Normandy - - - p. 219—221

18th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Letters of Privy Seal addressed to the merchants of the staple of Calais, informing them that for this time only the act which required them to bring in a third part of the value of their wools sold in bullion would be dispensed with (*Vide*

the preceding minute);—Licence was granted to Ralph Bailly to ship twenty sarplers of wool in Normandy without payment of custom.

p. 221—223

6th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Minutes of a Council*, wherein the opinions of the Lords were given *seriatim*, respecting the provision to be made for the defence of Guienne and Normandy, and upon the question which country should be first provided for - p. 223, 224

25th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 100s. to be paid to Maine, a herald who was going to France with letters to the Duke of York :—The letters patent by which the office of Sheriff of Cheshire had been granted to Sir Robert Booth for life to be cancelled, because it was intended that he and William his son should have that office jointly for their lives - - - - - p. 224

26th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty of York, and the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of St. Mary there, were to be directed to keep the peace towards each other, and to submit their disputes to arbitration :—A certificate was granted to Nanfan and Curzon of the sum for which they were bound to the soldiers at Rouen at the time when the Earl of Warwick's body was brought to England :—An exemption was granted to William Chartesey from serving on juries, &c. - p. 225

27th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Credentials given to Master Adam Moleyn, and what he was to state to the Earl of Somerset on the King's behalf :—£200 was granted to Roger Hunt, baron of the Exchequer, out of customs in the port of London :—Licence was granted to the burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to purchase wools hides, and woolfells, the produce of the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and the bishoprick of Durham, for two years, to be exported to Bruges in Flanders during the first, and into Zealand during the second year, without payment of custom :—Restitution to be demanded of seizures made from the English by of "Pruce, Hansze, and the Dansk," and the customers to be directed to permit the inhabitants of those places to trade freely with England :—A safe conduct was granted for the owners, crew, and cargo of a Flemish vessel called the Gabriel of Dunkirk - - p. 226—228

28th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas was sent from the fleet to Caermarthen Castle, there to remain a prisoner until he should find security for 1,000 marks due by him to the King :—Sir John Clifton to be appointed Governor of Norwich in case the franchise of that city should be seized - - p. 228, 229

2nd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer declared the impossibility of raising two armies :—The King granted to the Earl of Dorset the constablership of Windsor Castle and the keeping of Windsor forest for life, receiving his wages out of the issues thereof, instead of being paid, as previously, by the Chamberlain of South Wales :—The Sheriffs of Drogheda were to be directed to pay £90 out

- of the fee-farm of that town to William Galway, for six horses which Thomas Wise, esquire, took from him for the King's use :—The men of the household appointed to go over the sea were to be before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter :—The receipt of letters from the Duke of York to be acknowledged :—The Earl of Somerset to “commit men to tell his money onward,” whilst the indentures were ensealing :—Garter to have £20, and Stacy 20 marks p. 229—231
- 2nd March, apparently in the 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—Instructions issued to John Viscount Beaumont, Leo Lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire for raising loans, &c. ; to which is annexed the copy of a letter received by the King, informing him of the ravages committed by the Adversary and Dauphin of France in the duchy of Guienne. As these and the preceding instructions are in English, it is unnecessary to give an abstract of them - - - p. 414—418
- 4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—*Ibid.* Sir William Estfeld to be summoned to appear before the Council in all haste :—Sir Richard Newton to be directed to end his assizes, and to hasten into Norfolk, where the Chief Justice and other Judges were waiting for him :—Letters to be sent to the Chief Justice, thanking him for his great labours, and informing him that Sir Richard Newton has been commanded to join him ; and directing him to consult such as he should find well-disposed in the country there, as to the expediency of sitting at Thetford or Walsingham :—Question as to the army to be sent into Guienne, the leader thereof, the time when they should be ready, and the place where they should assemble :—Sir Richard Caudray and Sir William Estfeld to appear before the Council :—Lord Scrope to be directed to appease the discords existing between the Abbot of St. Mary and the Mayor and commonalty of York :—The Earl of Stafford, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Fanhope, Henry Bromflete, Stourton, and Caudray, to be directed to pay into the Exchequer the money which they had promised to lend to the King :—Proclamation to be made commanding the soldiers, who should have gone into Guienne with Sir William Bonville, to assemble at Plymouth :—Clerks to be appointed to arrest ships :—The answers given to the Duke of Somerset in the King's presence at Eltham were delivered to Gerard, and Sir John Fastolf and Waller were informed that they had been appointed to receive the money which the Duke should receive for himself and his retinue for the present expedition - - - p. 231—233
- 5th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—*Ibid.* It was agreed that a monk, who told “cronicles at commorthees and other gatherings” in Wales, should be arrested :—The Treasurer declared that “the Spruciers [Pruissians] and Hansze” were more free in England than the King's subjects, to the amount of £100,000 ;—The Mayor and Commonalty of London, having desired that the Bishop of St. David's and the two Chief

- Judges, who had been appointed to hear the disputes between the Prussians and the English, should be commanded to attend thereto, were informed that such command had already been given, and they were directed to prepare their complaints:—Commissions of trial to be made on all the sea coasts; and also commissions into divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne:—Four nobles to be paid to Master Robert Kent for his riding into Cheshire; and 20 marks to Master Adam Moleyns:—The said Adam and Sir John Stourton were to be with the Earl of Somerset on Saturday next, to commune with him on such matters as the former should declare on the King's behalf:—Letters were to be written to the Duke of Norfolk and seventeen other persons, whose names are annexed, thanking them for their diligence in finding the rioters and misdoers at Norwich, and requesting them to continue their exertions therein - - p. 233—235
- 6th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Letters of credence to be directed to the Earl of Somerset in favour of Master Adam Moleyns and Sir John Stourton:—Commissions of array to be issued to all the sea coasts:—A commission to be granted to Bowyer, yeoman of the crown, and others, empowering them to levy customs on all such goods as had for five years previously been shipped by the Lombards without payment of customs, the commissioners receiving a third part of all the custom so recovered - - p. 235, 236
- 7th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Commissioners were appointed to arrest ships in various ports which were to assemble at “the Caumbre” on St. George's day next coming:—The Recorder and Mayor of London were commanded to use their utmost endeavours to induce the people to lend an aid to the King:—A credence was given in favour of Master Adam Moleyns, both to the Earl of Somerset and to Sir John Stourton:—All the King's freemen, and also his Great Council, were to be summoned to appear in a Great Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter:—Such as had promised to lend money to the King were to be directed to pay it into the Exchequer - - - - p. 236—237
- 8th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* Five marks to be paid to Tymperlee, “that brought men of Norwich:”—Six marks to be paid to Wenlock, for his shipping to the Duke of Orleans:—40s. to be paid to Collar a pursuivant, who was going abroad on the King's service, for his passage, and five marks by way of reward - p. 238
- 9th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid.* All persons having any fee or livelihood of the King as of his duchy of Lancaster, to be before the King and his Council at Westminster in the quinzeine of Easter next coming, for certain matters touching the good of the King, his realms and lordships:—Instructions were issued to the commissioners who were appointed to arrest ships for the conveyance of the army going into Guienne with the Earl of Somerset:—The Trea-

surer and Chamberlains to make "prests" for such ships as should serve now to do the King service of war:—The King's jewels to be mortgaged:—Payment to be made to Edmund Earl of Dorset, captain of the castle of Aberistwith, for the wages of one man-at-arms and twelve archers, from the 7th of March, a° 16 (1438):—The Earl of Devon to be informed of the enterprizes of the King's adversary in Guienne, and of his intention to besiege Averanches in Normandy, and to be requested to go in person for the relief thereof, following the steps of his father, who, when the late King desired him to go to Chirburgh, went thither and rescued it.

p. 238—240

11th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Lieutenant and other officers of Calais to be commanded to arrest all ships coming from thence to England, excepting six "passagers," until the owners should give security to be ready in the Cambre on St. George's day to convey the King's army over the sea - - - - p. 240

12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir John Neville was charged, under a penalty of £1,000, to bring before the Council the persons who had committed a riot at Fountains Abbey; and also to keep the peace towards the Abbot and convent, their servants and wellwillers.

p. 241

13th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* A message was brought from the King, requesting that information might be sent to him relative to the matter of Sir John Neville, and also whether the journey of Seynloo to Bristol and Somersetshire might be dispensed with.

p. 242

14th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.*, containing various memoranda and answers given by the King to articles relative to the seizure of the franchises of Norwich:—The Earl of Dorset to be directed to appoint no man his deputy in Wales excepting such as the statutes would authorize:—Seynloo was charged to go to Bristol, and to do that which he might for the King's aid, as for Bayonne, &c.:—The Duke of Norfolk was commanded to depute Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, in case the franchises thereof should be seized:—Memorandum that the sum now delivered to John Merston was to be considered as the King's alms for Easter:—Griffith ap Nicholas and the Abbot of Whitland to appear before the Council in the quinzeine of Easter:—Owen, son of Griffith ap Nicholas, to be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Meredith Gough, bailliff errant of Caermarthenshire:—The Earl of Desmond, Lord Barre, and others in Ireland, to be requested to lend an aid of men, victuals, and ships, for the defence of Guienne:—20 marks to be given to Thomas Stacy, who was going with letters into Ireland, and £20 to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters and credences to the Duke of York in France:—Letters to be sent to the Duchess of Norfolk.

p. 242—245

15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The stewards of various manors in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, which came into the King's hands by the death of John Lord Tiptoft, were to be directed to make new estates of various parcels thereof, by copy of court roll, reserving to the King such rent as had been paid for the same during the life-time of the said Lord, and taking a reasonable fine for the renewals :—William Stevenys clerk, chaunter of the cathedral of Wells, was to deliver to the said stewards all court rolls, &c. concerning the said manors :—The Master of the Mint in the Tower of London to be commanded to make a new seal for the comptroller of the customs in the port of Bristol :—40 marks to be paid to the clerks of the privy seal for their labours in writing :—Such esquires of the King's household as had been appointed to do service of war were to appear before the Council in the quinzaine of Easter :—Letters of thanks were to be directed to Lord Hungerford, for the suppression of riots and assemblies at Salisbury - - - - p. 245—247

23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Ewe, captain of Crottoy, was to be commanded to release three merchants of Ipres, who were going to Calais to buy wool, whom some of his soldiers had seized between Gravelines and Calais, in defiance of the truce existing between the King and the Duke of Burgundy :—40 marks to be paid to Bidan, who was going with letters to Ax, Bayonne, and elsewhere :—Letters to be sent to Lord Hungerford, thanking him for the suppression of riots at Salisbury, informing him that there was cause to believe that they were not wholly subdued, and requesting him to pay attention thereto :—Memorandum that the clerk of the council was to meet the Earl of Suffolk at the King's house, with a minute of a letter to the Earl of Ormond and the Archbishop of Dublin :—Canynges of Bristol was to be directed to give a passage to Bidan, esquire, whom the King had sent to Bourdeaux, Baion, Ax, and other places with letters, in a vessel, called the Katharine of Bristol, which was going to Bayonne with provisions :—Bidan to have with him a duplicate letter to Bourdeaux, and a letter to the three estates at Bourdelois :—Chief Justice Fortescue and Judge Westbury reported their proceedings at Norwich and in Norfolk :—The Baron of Carew to be directed to give credence to Thomas West, esquire, who was to state to him the proceedings of the Adversary in Guienne, and to request him to man and victual ships to proceed to Bourdeaux and Bayonne, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the inhabitants of those places where the Adversary then was, and which of the said cities was most in need of succour - - - - p. 247—249

27th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Fauconberg to be captain of Roxburgh for five years, from Easter next :—Letters to be sent to the lieutenant of Sir Ralph Gray, the late captain, who was dead, thanking him for his services, requesting a continuance

thereof, and promising to reward him and his soldiers for them:—The Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin to be summoned to appear before the Council in Easter next, to answer complaints made against them:—Licences to be granted to such persons as would convey wheat or other provisions to Bourdeaux or Bayonne, to export the same without payment of custom or subsidy:—The Earl of Westmoreland and the Bishop of Carlisle as well as other lords to be summoned to attend the Great Council in the quinzaine of Easter:—A general pardon was granted to John Clerc, otherwise John Codeman, of Eggesford, in Devonshire, gentleman - - - - - p. 240—251

30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Containing the answers given by the King to certain articles and requests made by the Duke of Somerset, who was about to proceed into Guienne, as lieutenant and captain-general there:—John Geraldyn of Florence and Thomas Vaughan, a Welchman, were made denizens:—The King commanded the Council to make Sir John Clyfton governor of Norwich, and to appoint sheriffs and justices of the peace there - p. 251—256

3rd April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Waller exhibited a schedule of ordnance necessary to be purveyed for the army; attached to which is a list of the proportion thereof to be assigned to the Duke of Somerset:—Lord Dacre and his sons were to be summoned to attend the Council in the quinzaine of Easter, the former under a penalty of £2,000, and the latter of £1,000 - - p. 256—258

5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The victualler of Calais was to be commanded to deliver 1,000 “malles” of lead to the master of a ship, to be by him conveyed to Portsmouth, and there delivered to the master of the ordnance of the Duke of Somerset:—A clerk to be appointed, with Stratton and Selwood, for the making of a bridge of barrels:—£20 to be paid by way of apprest for the making of the said bridge:—Letters to be made for the deliverance of two ships of Bayonne, laden with wheat for the victualling of that town:—Memorandum of the passing of Thomas Brown's bill, in consideration that he should endeavour to discover the prisoners who had escaped from Maidstone gaol:—Instructions were given to Garter king of arms to state on the King's behalf to the Duke of York, lieutenant general and governor of France and Normandy - p. 258—264

6th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The Keeper of the privy seal was commanded to make a duplicate of the preceding instructions:—Letters of credence were granted to Garter king of arms:—An annuity of £40 was granted to John Saint Yon, and also 40 marks for his costs in coming from and returning to the Duke of York in France:—Licence was granted to the Bishop of Evreux to return home:—Masters Thomas Beckington and Adam Moleyns were directed to examine the letters of safe conduct which had been granted to a Spanish knight and a retinue of twelve persons, one of

whom, a Scot, had been impeached by two Englishmen, and to ascertain whether they were available for him or not:—The commissioners who had been appointed in divers shires to procure an aid of men, victuals, and ships for the succour of Bourdeaux and Bayonne were to be directed to execute their commissions:—Payment to be made to the Bishop of St. David's, keeper of the privy seal, of the wages due to him for his office:—The King signed a schedule of the ordnance assigned for the Duke of Somerset.

p. 264, 265

11th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Licence was given to the Duke of Gloucester, Richard Leyot, and Walter Shirington, to give the priory of Pembroke, in South Wales, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, to pray for the Duke's welfare and for the good of his soul after his decease - - - - - p. 266

25th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, Lord Keeper, Giles Thorndon, Treasurer, and other Lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, respecting the state of Ireland - - - - - p. 325—327

2nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Prior of Farlee was to appear before the Council at Westminster, on the 12th of this month, to answer to certain matters, under a penalty of 1,000 marks - p. 266

3rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Duke of Somerset requested that the shipping and ordnance might be prepared, and that he might muster on the 3rd instead of the 17th of June, as had been previously appointed:—It was agreed that no pardon should be granted to William Wadham, late sheriff of Devon - - - - - p. 267

5th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Sir William Bowes, knight, William Hoton, and William Rakwode, were to appear before the Council at Easter next, to answer certain matters, under a penalty of 400 marks each - - - - - p. 267

7th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 16s. 6d. per diem, for twenty days, to be paid to John Yerd, esquire, who was going to the sea coasts to provide "herbergage" for the Duke of Somerset and his retinue:—20 marks to be paid to William Toly, as a reward - p. 267, 268

8th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* 50 marks to be paid to Sir John Fortescue the Chief Justice, and £10 to Judge Westbury, for the execution of a commission at Norwich - - - - - p. 268

10th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Archbishop of York complained that, some of his officers having executed his spiritual jurisdiction within his diocese, a riotous assemblage had thrown down some of his houses, broken the pales of his parks, thrown down his water and wind mills, and wounded his servants; and that he was informed that it was their intention to injure his manor of Southwell:—upon which matter the two Chief Justices were commanded to report on the morrow what had best be done in the matter.

p. 268, 269

- 11th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The aforesaid Judges made their report, and the King's serjeants and attorney gave their advice as to the mode of proceeding against the rioters; Sir John Penynghton confessed that he was present at the said riot, and the Chancellor would have committed him to the Fleet, but the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Dacre became security in £3,000 for his appearance;—all which matters were reported to the King - p. 269—271
- 12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority:—Thomas Pilly of Norwich to be released from the Tower - - - - - p. 271
- 13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Griffith ap David ap Thomas to be released from the Fleet, Sir William ap Thomas having given security for him to the amount of 1,000 marks:—A list of Bishops and Abbots who had promised to lend money to the King. p. 272, 273
- 18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Dorset, Lord Willoughby, and the two Chief Justices were appointed to sit in Yorkshire upon an oyer and terminer:—The Archbishop of York desired that the Earl of Northumberland might be examined respecting a letter said to have been written by him to his officers in the north country, which had given rise to great riots and disturbances; upon the question whether he should be examined, the Lords of the Council delivered their opinions seriatim:—Licence was granted to the monastery of Erdebury in Warwickshire, of the foundation of Lord Sudeley, to purchase 100 marks of livelihood:—The Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer to be directed to account with Sir John Stourton for the custody of the Duke of Orleans; an annuity of £40 was granted to the said Sir John, out of the issues of two parts of the hundred of Ambresbury, and the manor of Bryghtiston Deverel:—25 safe conducts were granted for Flemings coming into England with ships and merchandizes - - - p. 273—275
- 20th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was debated whether the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day appointed in his indentures or on the 3rd of June:—100s. to be paid to Philip Phoewzet, a priest, who brought letters from the Duke of Silesia:—The Earl of Northumberland delivered, in writing, an answer to the charges brought against him by the Archbishop of York:—5 marks per diem to be paid the Earl of Dorset, and 40s. per diem to Lord Willoughby, who were going to hold an oyer and terminer in Yorkshire, and they were to have letters of privy seal commanding the knights and esquires of that county to attend them - - - p. 275
- 21st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* It was decided that the Earl of Somerset should muster on the day specified in his indentures:—£8,000 were wanted, above what had been borrowed for the expences of his army:—The Mayor of Hull was to be directed to cause such ships being in that port as had taken apprest, to assemble at Ports-

mouth in all haste for the conveyance of the Earl and his retinue :
—Sir John Stourton was sent to Eltham, to the King, with a minute
of letters patent - - - - - p. 276

22nd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. In answer to the merchants who
had made application for letters of marque against the Bretons
the King replied that they should have “letters peremptory of
request” to the said Duke, and if he did not make restitution to the
complainants, letters of marque should be granted to them - p. 277

23rd May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. . . . Ferrers, esquire, was charged
under a penalty of £1,000 to keep the peace towards the dwellers
upon London Bridge and the inhabitants of Bridgeward :—Two
persons of the King’s household, who had made a riot in Southwark,
were committed to the Fleet :—The Mayor and Aldermen of London
were charged to keep the peace within the city, and to punish such
as used seditious language - - - - - p. 277, 278

24th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. A protection for a year was
granted to Lord Clinton, a prisoner in France :—Licence was granted
to Hamond Sutton, Mayor of the Staple at Calais, to take thither
money and plate to the value of £500 :—The Mayor and Sheriffs of
London were to be commanded not to take scuage until the two
Chief Justices had decided in the matter :—The Mayors of Calais,
Lynne, Yarmouth, and Cromere were to be directed to send to Ports-
mouth, in all haste, all such vessels being in those ports as had
taken apprest for conveying the Earl of Somerset to France.

p. 278, 279

25th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. The King commanded that the
patent, made for the assignment for the surety of £10,000 lent to him
by Cardinal Beaufort, should pass under the great seal :—The
Treasurer of Calais was to be directed to deliver to the victualler of
Calais the third part of the mark assigned for the payment of the
soldiers there :—The Earl of Somerset to muster on the 17th of
June :—The Cardinal declared that his patent should be similar to a
minute which was read in Council, or that he would lend no money,
at the reading of which the Duke of Gloucester inquired what
was the use of reading it, since his uncle had plainly stated that
he would lend money on no other terms :—Licence was granted to
Benedict Boromey, a merchant of Florence, to ship in the port of
London 600 sacks of wool, and to export the same to Middleburgh
and Antwerp, to be from thence conveyed into Lombardy.

p. 279, 280

28th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Ibid. Containing memoranda relative to
the payment of the Earl of Somerset :—Gilbert Parr, master of the
King’s ordnance, was to be directed to deliver military stores, which
are specified, to John Dawson, the Earl’s master of the ordnance :—
Licence was granted to the Earl to employ 100 of the 800 spears
specified in his indentures as archers :—It was agreed that the

- Treasurer should shew to the Earl the "books of the King's livelihood," for the purpose of enabling him to select the lands out of which he would receive a yearly sum of £600 which had been granted to him and the heirs male of his body by the King - - p. 281
- 29th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* A vessel called the Grace de Dieu of Helderness, which had been arrested for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset, was discharged on account of her drawing so much water that she could not approach by ten miles the place where he intended to land :—£40 yearly was granted to Lord Roos during his minority :—The clerk of the hanaper was directed to deliver to the Anchress of Westminster a patent, whereby the King had granted her an annuity of 6 marks, without payment of any fee. p. 282
- 31st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Earl of Salisbury and Lord Bergavenny having given bonds to the Earl of Westmoreland for the appearance of the Lords Latimer and Falconbridge on that day, those four noblemen accordingly attended - - - p. 283
- 1st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Messengers were appointed to go to the Duke of Brittany with the complaints of English merchants, and to require redress - - - p. 283
- 3rd June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £1,000 to be paid to John Langton, Treasurer of Calais, for making the east and west jetties, the wheel of the haven, and other water-works there, and for the repair of the walls of the town and castle - - - p. 283
- 4th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* £100 6s. which Whittingham, late Treasurer of Calais, had paid for the works there, were to be allowed in his account :—The petition of . . . Franke of Lynne was granted :—Memorandum to request the King to direct that the Earl of Somerset's ordnance should be sent abroad at the King's risk :—£20 to be paid to a messenger who was going to Bourdeaux :—A letter was to be sent to the Mayor and commonalty of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, thanking them for the 100 marks which they had lent to the King :—Memorandum of what was to be done with certain money which the Duke of Somerset should take to, or receive in, Guienne for appatisements - - - p. 284
- 5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer of Calais to be directed to deliver to the Earl of Buckingham, Captain of Calais and of the Tower of Risbank, £3,400, in obligations of custom, which the Treasurer of England had delivered to him in part payment of £5,000, due to the said Earl for the wages of himself and his retinue - - - p. 285
- 20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The King commanded that a clause should be inserted in the patent granting £600 yearly to the Earl of Somerset, to the effect that if any of the lands out of which that sum was payable should be recovered from him, others should be granted to him in lieu thereof; that the Earl having in his pos-

session the Lordship of Kendale, should have the title of Earl of Kendale to him and the heirs of his body, and that Tacyn his bastard daughter, and the heirs of her body, should be made denizens.

p. 285—288

21st June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Payment to be made for a bridge of barrels, for the use of the Duke of Somerset:—Letters were to be written in reply to those received from the Duke of York, informing him that the power granted to the Duke of Somerset was not prejudicial to that which had been granted to himself:—£40 to be paid to the Earl of Somerset for the completion of the bridge of barrels:—The Earl declared the manner in which he understood the powers contained in his patent, and that it was not his intention to do any thing in prejudice of the Duke of York - - - p. 288—290

26th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Thomas Oker and Ralph Basset, esquires, appeared before the Council, and the copy of a bill which had been preferred against them by . . . Fitzherbert was delivered to them - - - p. 291

27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* . . . Tanfield, in the name of the Mayor and town of Northampton, was commanded to permit . . . Slaade to come in peace to the Council to answer to the complaints which had been made against him:—Master Adam Moleyns suggested the arguments to be urged to the Earl of Longueville to induce his son to surrender the town of Blaye to the King's officers:—Robert Whitgreve and Thomas Pound were to be directed to make a deduction in the second payment to be made to the Duke of Somerset of the wages of such knights, barons, and bannerets as he had received payment for for the first quarter, but who had not mustered with him, and to pay the sum so deducted to Sir Louis Despoy, who was going with a retinue into Guienne - p. 291, 292

28th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The surveyor of Calais to be directed to pay out of the money being in his hands for the repair of Calais, for the injuries done to Guisnes during the siege there:—The Treasurer of Calais to have £200 out of the subsidies of wools shipped to Calais, in repayment of £200 which he had lent for the payment of the lieutenant and garrison of Guisnes:—John Yerde to go over with the Duke of Somerset, to muster his army on the opposite coast, and to return with the ships, bringing with him the rolls of the re-musters;—The Duke of Somerset to be informed that there was not sufficient shipping to transport his army at one time, but that Yerde was to go over with the first portion of it, and to return for the remainder - - - p. 293, 294

29th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Containing minutes of the evidence of witnesses who were examined relative to a riot which had been committed in a disputed claim to right of common, in some place not specified:—A writ of proclamation to be issued com-

manding the attendance of witnesses in a dispute between . . . Flete and the executors of . . . Ryman:—Flete's counsel were to wait upon the Chief Justice, to settle what writs should be issued for the purpose - - - p. 294, 295

3rd July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* One of the criers of the Common Pleas stated, that on the feast of Corpus Christi last he delivered a writ of privy seal to Sir Richard Vernon at Haddon in the Peak, in the presence of his wife:—£100 to be divided amongst Sir Louis Despoy, John Gassias esquire, and the town clerk of Bayonne, who had brought messages from Bourdeaux, Bayonne, and elsewhere in Guienne, and were returning thither - - - p. 295

4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The instructions which were to be given to messengers to the Earl of Longueville and his son, to the Seneschal of Guienne, to the Council, and the Mayor and Jurats of Bourdeaux, were read and passed:—£100 to be paid to Sir Francis Arraganoy, and £20 to . . . Galaad, who came with him:—Restitution to be made of certain horses which had been taken by Haukyng Selander from a Breton, and had come into the possession of Sir William Bonville and other of the King's subjects:—40 marks to be paid to Gervais de Vulre, the King's Secretary, who was going to the Duke of Brittany:—A letter to be sent to the Duke of Somerset:—Payment to be made to the Lieutenant of Ireland:—The Lieutenant to assemble the three estates of the land to examine patents of grants which had been made, to ascertain which were surreptitious, and to certify the Council as to the best mode of resuming the same:—The governors of cities and towns in Ireland to be commanded to pay their fee-farms and customs as they had done in old time:—500 marks to be paid to Ralph Lord Cromwell for his good services:—The Justices of the King's Bench were to be directed to record attorneys for 140 persons who had been indicted, and for whom a *capias* was like to be immediately issued p. 296—298

6th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The [Archbishop] of Rouen declared the cause of his coming to the King:—Lord Cromwell requested the King to accept his resignation of the office of Treasurer, which he resigned chiefly on account of ill-health; and prayed that if any charge injurious to his character were made against him, his Majesty would give no credence thereto until he had answered it; that leisure might be granted to him until Christmas to make up his accounts; and that his successor might be commanded to observe the assignments made for money borrowed during his time:—100 marks were granted to Adam Moleyns for services rendered to the King since his return from beyond the sea; and an annuity of 50 marks was granted to Albert de Albertis Cardinal of St. Eustachius p. 299, 300

8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Livery of clothing to be granted to Richard Alred, a chamberlain of the Exchequer, for the feast of St. John:—A clause to be added in the credence of Sir James Aleyn,

who was going into Ireland, to the effect that the King marvelled greatly that the Earl of Shrewsbury had not been paid his duties in Ireland, and ordered him to be paid:—A balinge to be sent [to the garrison of the Bastile of Dieppe] to inform them that victuals should be sent without delay, and to desire them not to despair of the loss of their victuals which had been taken at sea:—The custumer of Winchelsea to be spoken with for the victualling of the Bastile at Dieppe:—Letters of thanks to be sent to the garrison of the Bastile:—The sergeant of the bakehouse to ascertain the quantity of wheat in the King's garners in Surrey and Sussex, and to take thereof for the victualling of Dieppe:—Whittingham to be sent to Cardinal Beaufort with the Act of Parliament for the keeping of the sea:—A mittimus of the indentures for the keeping of the sea to be sent to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer:—A schedule was delivered of the provisions required for the Bastile:—Proclamation to be made for all persons who were engaged to join the Duke of Somerset to do so forthwith, and to state that if they were found in London on the following Wednesday they would be committed to prison:—250 quarters of wheat, 500 quarters of malt, 100 pipes of beer, 10 quarters of salt, and 12 barrels of honey, to be sent over the sea in all haste in four great barges with forecastles, and two balingers having in them 120 men-at-arms and 480 archers:—Master Adam Moleyns desired to be discharged from the commission appointed to hear the mutual complaints of the English, and of the inhabitants of Holland and Zealand p. 301, 302

9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* The Treasurer and Chamberlains to be directed to purvey victuals for the Bastile:—Answers were given to Yerde and Eltonhede, who had been sent to the Council by the Duke of Somerset to request a prorogation of his day of muster - - - - p. 303, 304

About the 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and Eltonhede, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset - - - - p. 409—414

11th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* "The addition for the Earl of Shrewsbury to the Lieutenant and Council in Ireland, and also to the Treasurer of Ireland as touching the seising of livelyhood," &c. were read and passed:—Letters to be sent to the Lieutenant and Council, and to the Treasurer of Ireland:—Letters of liberate, current, and allocate dormant to be made for the payment of Ralph Botiller and Bartholomew, and eight soldiers, for the keeping of Conway, p. 304, 305

12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Lord Grey of Ruthin to be commanded to keep the peace towards the inhabitants of Northampton:—The Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Alrede were appointed to go to Norwich; and the estreats of all those who had been assessed to make any fines for any presentment made against them for offences were to be sent to them - - - - p. 305, 306

13th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Provision was made for the victualling of the Bastile of Dieppe :—£1,000, which had been borrowed from Cardinal Beaufort, were to be delivered to Robert Whitgreve, and . . . Pounds for the payment of the ships assembled at Portsmouth for the conveyance of the Duke of Somerset and his retinue :—An assignment of £1,000 to be made to Sir Robert Rolleston for the repayment of £1,000 which he had borrowed from the Cardinal for the King's use, for the Duke of Somerset's army :—The Bishop of St. David's and Master Adam Moleyns were appointed to treat with the commissioners of Holland and Zealand for the reparation of attempts, &c. :—The powers of the said commissioners being deemed insufficient, the Council resolved that the Bishop and Moleyns should proceed in the matter, and that the commissioners should in the meantime procure a new commission; and the said Bishop and Moleyns were to be empowered to issue letters of inquisition to inquire who were the takers of any of the Hollanders' and Zealanders' goods.

p. 306—308

— July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.—*Ibid.* Arderne, clerk of the King's works, was appointed to go into the north country to oversee the repairs of buildings belonging to the see of York which had been thrown down, and which, in pursuance of an award made between the Archbishop and the Earl of Northumberland, the latter had been directed to restore :—Two robes and garters of the order of St. George were to be delivered to Garter king of arms, one to be by him conveyed to the King of Arragon and the other to Don Henrik of Portugal, uncle to the King of Portugal :—William Okherst of Sussex and Thomas Staundon appeared in the matter concerning Flete, and were commanded not to depart :—A letter to be sent to the King of Arragon immediately :—25 marks to be paid to Sir Louis Despoy who was returning into Guienne, in addition to 50 marks previously granted to him :—The Earl of Longueville to be one of the King's Council in Guienne :—£20 to be paid to Garter king of arms, who was going with letters to the Duke of Brittany :—Letters to be written to the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux, stating that the King had confirmed the privileges of the inhabitants of Guienne, that that provostée should never be separated from the crown, but always be governed by the King's officers; and notwithstanding that the Earl of Longueville, the Mayor of Bourdeaux, and others had surreptitiously obtained grants of certain parishes and villages therein, belonging to that provostée, the Seneschal of Guienne and Council of Bourdeaux were forbidden to put the said grants in execution, and to dispossess any person who had taken possession by virtue of them

p. 309—311

ADDENDA.

Indorsed in a modern hand, 15 Hen. VI., but the date is very doubtful.—

Instructions to Commissioners who were appointed to summon before them all the householders and inhabitants of certain towns, of the age of sixteen and upwards, and to enter their names in a book. They were also to summon before them two persons of every parish, and to signify to them that, although the King might by law command the personal attendance of any of his subjects for the defence of the realm at their own costs, yet that he was pleased to dispense with that attendance if they would grant him a sum equal as would amount to their expences for two days if they served in person; the said two persons of each parish were to treat with the remainder of the inhabitants, being above the age of sixteen years, for the same purpose - - - - - p. 417—421

APPENDIX.

- 23rd November, between the 17th and 23rd Hen. VI. 1438-1445.*—Writ of privy seal commanding the Treasurer and Chamberlains to pay to the Duke of Bavaria, out of the money assigned for the use of the King's household, the sum of 4,800 marks - - p. 315
- Apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, and the 7th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.*—Petition to the King from the merchants of the Staple of Calais, praying that no licences might be granted to export merchandizes of the Staple to other places than to the Staple itself - - - - - p. 316
- Between 20 Hen. VI. 1441 and 22 Hen. VI. 1444, probably late in 1443 or early in 1444.*—Articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England - - p. 327—334
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A C T S
OF
THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
IN THE REIGN OF
KING HENRY THE SIXTH.
1422—1461.

ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

OF

KING HENRY VI.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92. *Original Minutes.*

ACTA DE ANNO QUINTODECIMO.

Minutes of Council, 21st November, 15 Hen. VI. 1436.]

xxj. die Novēbr̃ a° 1c. xv°. ap^d Westm̃ in Ca^ma
Stella^t 7 pntibz dñis Archiep̃o Ebo^r Cōite Northūbr̃ Dñ̃is
de Hung^r 7 de Tiptoft Ro^bto Rolleston clico Cancellar̃
The^s 7 Custode privati sigilli.

M^d p^t Conestables in Wales goo hom to pei^r offic^r.

The Chābleins to be at hom.

Eṽy lord̃ to holde h^a owne contrey and to holde pei^r
courtes on oon day.

☞ The gromes of þe chābr̃ when þei we^r in þe werre
þei ha^d but xl. marc̃ 7 7 now þei have xl. li.

☞ To adṽtise þe K' p^t he yeve offic^r to such psones as
þoffic^r wer convenient to 7 not to hiegh estat a smal
office 7 neþ̃ to lowe estat a grete office.

And þe K' joelx be leyde oute by auctoritee of ple-
ment my lord̃ þe Tref York Chan^c 7 Whitynghā wol be
bounde.

M^d þ^t þe Warderobber speke to þe K' þ^t þe [a] sauf-
conduyct of þe Scott^e ~~be be p^{ro}ged~~ be new maad to
endure for iij. monethes.

þe Venicians saufconduyct was granted for a yer.¹

[*Ibid.* 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxij. die Novēbr̃ in Caṡna Stellaṡ R̃ ap^d Westm̃, p̃ntibz
t̃c iḡm ḡnis Archieṡo Eboṡ Cōite Northūbr̃ Dñō de
Hung^oford̃ Cancellar̃ Theṡ t̃ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.²

[*Ibid.* 23rd November, 15 Hen.VI. 1436.]

xxij. die Novēbr̃ anno t̃c. xvj.¹ in Caṡna Stellaṡ R̃ ap^d
Westm̃, p̃ntibz ḡnis Archieṡo Eboṡ Cōitibz de Staff
t̃ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^oford̃ t̃ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃
Theṡ t̃ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Fiant ĩre M^{ro} Prucie [pⁱma p^{ri}candis s̃cda] p̃ fro

Fudent^r ĩre sup appunctuamenta.

Fiat act̃ p̃ Duce Bavar̃.

the writ t̃ reto^rne of Rosencrans was delivered into
þe consail by ~~Rosencrans~~ my Lord Chañc
P^{ri}t þerle of Saṡ.

¹ On the 7th November in this year letters of safe-guard were issued to some Venetian merchants. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 289.

² The proceedings of the Council on the 22nd November are not stated.

³ *Sic*; but evidently a mistake, as these Minutes occur on the same paper as those of the 22nd November, 15 Hen.VI.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 130. a modern
Transcript.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 23rd November, 15 Hen. VI.
1436.]

R. H. nous avons graūte.

Au dit nostre souverain seigñ.

Supplie vostre humble subget et oncle Humfrey Duc of Gloucestre que come le tresnoble Roy vostre pier qui Dieu pardoint graunta par ses l̃res patentz cynk centz marcز apprendrez annuellement a luy et ses heires males de son corps engendrez de toutz les chastelx seignuries manoirs terres et tenements a les principalte de Gales et duchie de Cornewaille apperteignantz ou regardantz as termes de Pasq̃ et Seint Michel par ovelx portions par les mains de general receivers de mesmes le principalte et duchie pour le temps esteantz tanque a ṽre dit suppliant et a ses ditz heirs serroit. Pourveu par ṽre dit pier et ses heires de terres et tenementz deins le roialme Dengleterre a la value de cinque centz marcز par an. Et ainsy soit que par le trespassement de Johan nadgaires Duc de Bedford frier du dit suppliant les Isles de Jeresey et de Gernesey sont divenuz a voz mains. Vous please de vostre bone grace grauntier au dit suppliant les ditz Isles de Jeresey et Gernesey a avoir a luy et ses heires masles de son corps engendrez¹ avec les droitures et appurtenantz queconques en la manere et auxi entierment come le dit Duc de Bedford les avoit quant il estoit en vie en deduction de les cynk centz marcز annuelex avantditz.

(*In dorso.*) Lettre ent feut faite a Westm̃ le xxiiij. jour de Novembre par manere come il est desire lan 7c. xv.

¹ Those islands were granted to the Duke of Gloucester, by patent tested 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls vol. ii. p. 291.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 92 b. *Original Minutes.*

7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap^{ti} in pñcia R in cañla p consilii pliamēti ,
đni Dux Glouč Cardinal Cantuař Eboř London [Car-
liolen] Assaveñ Norwiceñ Wigorñ Epi , Cōites Hunt Warř
Northūbr 7 Suff Dñi de Tiptofte 7 de Ponyngel Can-
cellař 7 Custos p^lvati sigilli pñtes.

Fiat İra đno Duci Eboř de expectando in Franč p etū
tempus quousq, đns Rex possit ordinař p alio capitaneo
7 hoc p etū tempus.

İt fiant consİles İre eđit al đnis İbm.

ix. die Ap^{ti} a^o 7c. xv. in cañla consilii pliamenti ap^d
Westm, in pñcia Regel İbm, pñtib, đnis Duce Glouč
Dño Cardinali, Archieps Cantuař 7 Eboř, Eps de
London Carleolen Assaveñ Roffeñ 7 Wigorñ, Cōitib,
de Hunt Warř Northūbr 7 Suff Dñis de Tiptot 7 de
Fanhoř, Canč 7 Custode p^lvati sigilli.

Dñs Carđ reportavit Regi q^d Canč Franč nōiavit Arch-
iepm Eboř 7 Epm Linč ēe de consil R, et non vellet
nōiari aliquē Fr locūteñ R in Franč.

Cōissař p mařia pacel.

Arch Eboř.

Epus Lincolñ

Cōites de Warř 7 de Suff

Barones de Hung⁷ford

[de Tiptoft] 7 de Fan-

hoř.

Portent İre đim nōium đnoř

sřualiū 7 tempaliū 7 oĩa

feod R.

İt nōia omniū q^d pstarūt R
pecunias.

¹ With the King, or, as he was styled, "the adversary," of France.
Vide Fœdera, vol. x. p. 664.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 7th and 9th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

vij. die Ap^l anno ꝑc. xv. in ꝑncia R̄ in ca^ma consilii
pliamenti ap^d Westm̄, ꝑntibz ꝑc i^m dn̄is Duce Glouc̄
Dño Cardinale Archieꝑis Cantuar̄ t̄ Eboz, Eꝑis de
Londōn Carlisle Assaveñ Norwič t̄ Wigoriñ, Cōitibz de
Hunt War̄ Northūbr̄ t̄ Suff Dñis de Ponyngē t̄ de
Tiptoft Cancellar̄ t̄ Custode privati sigilli.

Dñs n̄r Rex de avisamento ꝑdcoz dn̄oz considerans
qualit̄ indent'e in^o iꝑm t̄ consanguineū suū Duč Eboz
p locūtenēcia Franc̄ t̄ Normāñ sunt quasi expirate,
et q^d i^d Dux [non] vellet ultⁱus morari in illis ꝑtibz,
sed vellet esse in Angl̄ voluit t̄ concessit q^d fierent Ire
sub ꝑvato sigillo ei^d Duci regraciando ei ꝑ ꝑviciis ꝑc.
t̄ desiderando ꝑ easdem Iras q^d iꝑe vellet morari in dictē
ꝑtibz post expirač indenturaz ꝑ etū tempus ꝑc. sciens
ꝑ firmo q^d si i^d Dux revenit in Angl̄ ordinaciōe R̄ ꝑ
illis ꝑtibz non fact̄ ee ill^d cedet in grave ac maximū
ꝑjudič R̄ dn̄ioz t̄ subditoz suoꝝ i^m.

It̄ cū t̄libz vel consilibz considerač fient consiles Ire
om̄ibz a^t dn̄is in Franc̄ t̄ in Normāñ.

ix. die Ap^l eis^d anno t̄ loco in ꝑncia R̄, ꝑntibz om̄ibz
sup^adcis Dñis excepto Dño de Ponyngē ac ꝑntibz Eꝑo
Meneveñ t̄ Dño de Fanhoꝑ.

Dñs Carđ t̄ Archieꝑus Eboz q^d ~~ase~~ ꝑ dn̄m R̄ missi
fuerāt ad cōicand̄ cū Cancellar̄ Franc̄ ꝑc. reportarūt R̄
q^d Cancellar̄ nōiavit a^t dcm Archieꝑm t̄ Eꝑm Lincolñ
fore de consil̄ R̄ in Franc̄.

It̄ dn̄s n̄r Rex de avisamento dn̄oz ꝑdcoz appunctuavit
cōmissar̄ ꝑ ma^tia pacē Archieꝑm Eboz Eꝑm Lincolñ
Cōites de War̄ t̄ de Suff Barones de Hung^oford̄ Tiptoft
t̄ de Fonhoꝑ milites.

[*Ibid.* 10th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Savoie. x^o. die Ap^l eisđ anno ⁊ loco, in pñcia Regē,
 pñtibz đnis Duce Glouč Dño Card Archiepō Cantuar,
 Eps London Assaveñ Meneveñ ⁊ Wigorn
 Cōitibz de Warř ⁊ Northūbr ⁊ Suff
 Dño de Fanhoř.

f Theš Nōiať sunt Henř Bromflet miles ac Joñes Popham
 hospic R. miles ⁊ Whytyngnam armiger ⁊ Joñes Stour-
 toñ miles.

[*Ibid.* f. 93 b.]

x^o. die Ap^l.
 pro campo Dñs de Beaumont
 Dñs de Bourghchier } vť duo ipōz
 Dñs de Willughby }
 Dñs Dux usq, p^lmū diem Julii ad
 reportē Canč Frāč
 Fiāt ĩre p cťr Dñis de
 Dies tractat^o Fiat ĩra p Dño de Welles
 Fiat ĩra Joñi Pophā militi de čendo
 d cū R cū ōi festinač
 Pro tractatu t t g Cōes Warř
 t p consil t g t Dñs la Warř ⁊ de Suff
 Dñs de Hung^oford
 - Archiepus Eboz
 - ~~Roffen~~ Epi Lincolñ duo istoř archiep t epōř
 Peant xvij. die Ap^l - ⁊ Norwič
 Rauf Botiller
 Joñ Stourtoñ
 - H Bromflet

[*Ibid.* 11th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Ap^ri eis^d anno ⁊ loco p^rntib³ ꝥc i^hm in p^rncia R^e
 dⁿis Duce Glouc^e Dⁿo Card^e Archiep^{is} Cantuar^e
 ⁊ Ebo³ Ep^{is} Londoⁿ Cōitib³ de Hun^t ⁊ de War^r
 ⁊ de Northūb^r Dⁿis de Tiptoft ⁊ de Fanhop^e.

[*Ibid.* 13th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xij. die Ap^ri a^o xv. in p^rco loco p^rntib³ ꝥc i^hm in
 p^rncia Reg^e dⁿis Duce Glouc^e Dⁿo Card^e Archiep^{is}
 Cantuar^e ⁊ Ebo³ Meneven^e Norwi^{ch} Assaph^e ⁊ Wigorn^e
 Ep^{is} ac Carliolen^e Cōite de War^r Northūb^r
 Suff^e Dⁿis de Tiptoft Hung^eford^e ⁊ Fanhop^e
 Cancellar^e ⁊ Custode p^rvati sigilli.

Archiep^{us} Ebo³ concessit se ire in ambassia^t R^e p^r
 tractatu pac^e.

Et sic fecit Comes Suff^e.

H^e deptyng discouragyng of þe op^{er} p^rtie to come to þe
 said^e traitie by cause þ^t þei wol^d seye þ^t he seyng þe
 unlyklynese þ^t w^{as} þe K['] had w^{as} it.

Whe^r þ^t [it was desired on þe K['] behalf of] my
 Lord þe Cardinal desired^e [for to go unto þis consail,
 the same my Lord desired^e] of þe K['] licence now to
 depte oute of Eng^l to þe courte for to doo h^e duetee
 considered^e þ^t he hath the K['] patent of reste, also
 [þ^t] now God^d hath sette þe K['] in such age þ^t he may
 be þe better absente him, all þabovesaid^e lord^e con-
 sideryng þe jup^{er} unseuretee of þe wey ⁊ þe greet jupdie
 of h^e p^rsone and þe grete good^e ⁊ neighyng to þe said^e
 pees þ^t h^e p^rsence myzt doo whe^r he we^r on þe said^e
 tretie or elles he^r in Eng^l, concludedeⁿ þ^t in no wyse
 þei ne durste consaille þe Kyng to licence him after his
 desir^e, and namely at þ^e tyme, and þ^t h^e p^rfor^e þ^t he
 myzt be stured^e [by þe K[']] to leve h^e [said^e] desir^e.

L^{ra} salvi
 conduct⁹
 Savoie.

Considera-
 tions of h^e ac-
 c^rtailed . . .
 frices at aff
 tymes.

. . . siderac^e
 wisdom
 discrecon
 p^rod con-
 si.

[*Ibid.* f. 94.]

Sic. Die Sabbi v¹z xiiij. die Ap¹t in pñcia R in can¹ con-
siliu p¹liamenti, pñtibz t¹c i¹bm dñis Duce Glouč Dño
Card Archiep¹is Cantuar t¹ Eboz, Ep¹is Norwič Carlioleñ
t¹ Wigorn Ep¹is, Cōitibz de Northūb¹ t¹ Suff, Dñis de
Hung¹ford t¹ de Tiptoft, Cancellar The¹s t¹ Custode
p¹vati sigilli.

Pdonačo finis t¹ feodi p¹ īris patentibz de denzein p¹
Ticolinio.

Dñs n¹r R de avisamento t¹ assensu dñoz de consilio
suo vult t¹ concedit q^d fiat warrant d¹ sub p¹vato sigillo
suo Cancellar suo Ang¹ mandando ei^d q^d i¹pe fieri fač
sepalia brevia [p¹clamač] šb magno sigillo [R] omibz t¹
singlis portubz regni Ang¹ menč faciencia q^d dñs n¹r R
quibzdam de causis i¹pm t¹ consil¹ suū moventibz vult q^d
nullus eskippet nec eskippari fač [absq¹ speciali licencia
Reg¹] aliquos pannos laneos extra regnū Ang¹ nisi
fūint p¹vilegiati p¹ īras patentes R ut sunt isti de Prucia
de Portugalia t¹c, v¹l ali¹ nisi statuta regia ad in p¹lia-
ment¹ R p¹ v¹l in p¹liamentis p¹genitoz suoz v¹l p¹decessoz
suoz p¹ antea [fač] velint aliquē aliq¹s pannos laneos
eskippari p¹mitter¹, Proviso q^d non sit aliquod statutū
obvians voluntati regie anted¹ce.

The K¹ wol by p¹advis t¹ assent of his counsail p¹ p¹le be
for etain causes him and his consail moevyng p¹ p¹ be
maad a warrant und¹r p¹e p¹ve seal unto p¹e Chaunceller of
Eng¹ eha¹ cōmandyng him to [do] make sev¹all writte¹
und¹r p¹e Kyng¹ grete seal to p¹e K¹ coustums t¹ op¹ [h¹]
officers in all t¹ evich p¹e portz of Eng¹ cōmandyng hē
p¹ p¹ei souff¹r no man shi¹p [nor do shi¹p] any wollemn clooth
or op¹ in ov¹ p¹e see [ne¹] carie oute of England¹ eny
wollen cloth] withoute p¹e Kyng¹ specialle licence, but

yif he have power [~~of þe K'~~] so to do ~~by of þe K' by~~
~~vertue of h^s graunte or elles of h^s confirmacon by h^s~~
~~lres patentes heñ befor by ouñ pgenitours or by us~~
~~by ouñ or þeiñ lres patent^r undr ouñ~~ [~~þ ouñ þe K'~~]
 gret seel.

[The following article occurs on parchment, in a contemporary hand,
 but not in that of the Original Minutes.]

xii^o. die Aprilis anno ꝑc. xv^o. dñs nñr Rex [^{ut} de
 causis ipm moventibz] de avisamento ꝑ assensu dñoꝝ de
 consilio suo vult ꝑ concedit q^d fiat warrant sub privato
 sigillo suo Cancellario suo Anglie mandando eid ꝑd ipe
 fieri faç sub magno sigillo Regis sepalia brevia omibz
 ꝑ singulis custumañ ꝑ al officiañ Regis in quibuscumq;
 portubz regni sui Anglie eosd firmiter injungentes q^d
 ipi non pmittent aliquos pannos laneos eskippari extra
 regnū Anglie absq; speciali licencia Regis nisi p tales
 extraneos qui sunt de amicicia Regis ꝑ sunt ad hoc per
 Regem privilegiati ut sunt isti de Prucia Portugalia

Proviso semp q^d non sit
 aliquod statutū obvians voluntati regie antedçe, pñtibz
 ꝑc ap^a Westm in camia consilii parliamenti dñis Duce
 Glouç Dño Cardinali Archiepñs Cantuañ ꝑ Eboꝝ Epñs
 Carliolen Norwiceñ ꝑ Wigornieñ Cōitibz de Northūbr
 ꝑ de Suff Dñis de Hung^lford ꝑ de Tiptoft Cancellañ
 Theš ꝑ Custode privati sigilli.

[*Ibid.* f. 94 b. *Original Minutes.*]

~~R a noz tsohs ꝑ en amor foiaulx les goevnuear~~
~~eschevyns juratz ꝑ cent pars de ñre citee de Baione~~
 saluz. A laudience de nous ꝑ de ñre consail il est
 devenuz pmy la grevous complainte de ñre ame lige

Rogger Spycer m̃chant de ñre ville de Bristwit en ñre roy^e Denglet̃r q̃ comb̃n q̃n une cause dappelle nadgairs pendant devant les goovneurs eschevyns juaratz ~~et cent pers~~ [le maĩr] de ñre d̃te citee pent̃r le f̃dit Rogger dune pt et un Sanbate de Fargud citein de mesme ñre citee daut̃r pt sentence feust p eux [luy le dit maire] dōnez p^r le dit Rogger [sicōe il appiert p credibles evidenc̃e ~~de vs vo^s~~ en la co^rte de mairallte de mesme ñre citee remaignantz a ce q̃st dit] de la quelle sentence mesme le Sandbate appella a la ~~courte~~ [Justice des appellez] civiles et criminelles de Gascoigne, la quelle sentence mesme le juge conferma [cōe dit est nientmoins ycelle execu^{ti}on ycell mesme le Rogger] unquore ~~mesme le Rogger ne poest avoir~~ [nad peu avoir execu^{ti}on de mesme le jugement [sentence] ja soit q̃il [pur l'execu^{ti}on de la quelle mesme le Rogger ad] longement et ove grande instance ~~il ad et diligence il ad~~ pursuez p^r ~~mesme l'execu^{ti}on~~ avoir a ses grandz coustag̃ et despenses en no^s suppliant [hūblement] de luy ycelle faĩr avoir cōe justice la requiert. Et no^s considerrantz ce q̃ dit est et vuillantz droit est̃r fte et administree a chun de noz subgitz, volo^s et vo^s mandons q̃ a toute bone haste ap̃s la veue dicestes [~~et saunz oultr̃ delay~~] vous facez faĩr avoir a mesme le Rogger bone due et convenable execu^{ti}on de le f̃dit jugement ~~saunz lui solonc les loyes et usag̃e de ñre citee desd̃~~, en faisant oultr̃ de avoir au dit Rogger due recompence et satisfac^{ti}on p^r les coustag̃ expenses et damages q̃ux il ad euz et sustenuz en moien temps p^r la poursuite de la susd̃te execu^{ti}on et a cause dicelle. Et de ne lessez ~~en nulle maniere. D~~ et q̃appellez devant vo^s ceux q̃ de droit doivent en ceste ptie est̃r appelez et veue bn p vo^s [et examine] la f̃dite sentence et appelle vous facez avoir a mesme le Rogger sur mesme

la sentence plein droit execuçon ⁊ justice selonc les loyes ⁊ usagē de nre citee desfd. Et ce ne lessez en nulle maniere. D

A nre chr ⁊ bn ame Gēmote Dalbag . . lieuteñ
⁊ gouvnour de nre citee de Bayoñ f

[*Ibid.* f. 112. *Original Minutes.* 16th April, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Apri inf^ascripte loco ⁊ a^o pntibz
dnis Duce Glouč Archiepo Cantuar ⁊ Eboz Epis Car-
lioleñ ⁊ Assaveñ Cōtibz de Hunť Warť Northūbr ⁊
Suff Dñis de Hungforđ ⁊ de Fanhoř.

Fiat fra salvi conduct^o p Johe de Savoyse ⁊ xij. psonis
in cōtiva sua duratur vsq p'mū diē Junii.

Dñs de Fanhoř concessit se
p̄stare Regi - ccl. marc

Of the last
p̄tie of pe xv.

Dñs de Tiptoft concessit se
p̄stare Regi - ccl. marc

undr' condic'on p'
he may have good as-
signem't of all' p' pe K'
oweth him at p' day ⁊ p'
may be founde due unto
him by accountes her'-
after.

Dñs de Hungforđ cōcessit
se p̄stare Regi [si non ibit in
fvič B] - - c. li

Mř Th Bekyngton - xl. li
Custos p'vati sigilli [si pořit
bonas assignač sive soluč de ōi
eo qđ ei p B debiř existat] c. li

Comes Suff - ccl. marc

si ⁊c. o'es cōites sil'i
modo volu'int facer'.

Of pe latier
p̄tie of the xv.
erga cras.

Comes Northūbr - c. li

erga cras.	Comes Huntyngham	- c. li
	Epus Wigorn	- c. li
As þe Tref ⁊ he may accorde.	Epus Bathon	- c. li
	Epus Assaveñ	- x. li.
What assigne- ment he wol gyve he wol agree.	Epus Carlisle	- c. marc
As þe Tref ⁊ he may accorde.	Archiepus Eboꝝ	- cc. li.
	Dñs de Cromwell	ccl. marc
	Archiepus Cantuar	d. marc
	Whityngham	e. marc c. li
	f Rauf Rochefort	- c. marc
	m ^l viij. [ix ^e] iiij ^{xx} ij. li.	

[*Ibid.* 17th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xvij. die Ap^ll̄ dñcis a^o ⁊ loco pñtibz dñis in pñcia R^e
Dño Carđ Archiep̄is Cantuar et Eboꝝ Ep̄is Carlisle W
Assaveñ ⁊ Wigorn Duce Norff Cōitibz Northūb^r Suff
Dñis de Hung^oford ⁊ de Fanhoþ
Cancella^r ⁊ Theſ.

Hit is appointed for Guysnes for 1 quarter

~~Yif John de Savoie.~~

John de Savoie saufconduyct for to endur for ij.
monethes ⁊ yif þ^o nede any lenger saiffconduyct þ^t þe
Chan^c of Frāce have in cōmandement to make it.

To bringe þe names of lord^e knyzt^e ⁊ squiers to
morow.

Be þ̃ maað Ires for Whetherby¹ } Wednesday after
 Be it wist [of my Lord of Glouc̃] } Saint Georges day.
 whoo put up þe bille - - - }

York } To see þolde endentur̃ of þerle of Mortain
 Chañc } for Anjou ⁊ Mayñ ⁊ also h^s ar^{les} ⁊
 Hung³ford } to reporte þe difference betwyx hē

[*Ibid.* f. 95.]

xvij. die Ap^l in p̃script̃ a^o ⁊ loco ⁊ in p̃ncia R^o p̃ntib³
 dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Card̃ Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ ⁊ Eboꝝ
 Ep̃is Assaveñ ⁊ Wigorñ Cōitib³ de Huñ War̃ Northūbr̃
 ⁊ Suff̃ Dñis de Hung³ford Fonhoṽ Willo Pheliṽ Can-
 cellar̃ Theṽ ⁊ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Lecti fuerūt c̃ti ar^{li} Cōit̃ War̃.

Sic. þ^e day was þe pⁱve seal of restreint of cloth was rað in
 þe consail ⁊ confermed as for þ^e tyme.

¹ The following, which occurs in f. 95. of the same volume,
 was probably a copy of the Letter alluded to :

Depar le Roy.

Ch ⁊ bñ ame ⁊ Pour c̃taiñes l̃sgrandes ⁊ l̃schargeables matieres
 nous ⁊ ñre counsail especialment moevantes volons de lavis ⁊
 assent de mesme ñre counsail ⁊ vous mandons fermement
~~enchargeants~~ [estroitement] q̃ toutes autres choses lessees ⁊ ex-
 cusaçons cessantes soiez en ṽre prop̃r̃ p̃sone devant nous ⁊ ñre
 dit counsail a ñre paloỹs de Westm̃ le Mesquerdy p̃ch ap̃s le
 feste de Seint George p̃ch venant saunz nulle defaute p^r y
~~respond̃r as c̃taiñes matieres ⁊ choses q̃ a ṽre venue~~ [q^e alors] vo²
~~front~~ [oyer ⁊ receiver ⁊ oyer ce q̃ p̃ mesme ñre consail fra]
 monstrees ⁊ declarees a ṽre venue illoeṽs. Et ce ~~sur la foy ⁊~~
 l̃igeances q̃ vo² no² devez ne lessez en nulle manier̃ D

Au Wetherby de Norwiz.

[*Ibid.* 18th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviiij. die Ap^l ap^d Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia R̄ Glouč
Card Cantuar̄ Eboꝝ War̄ Northūbr̄ Suff Hung^lford
Pheliḡ Canč Theš ʔ Custode p^vati sigilli.

The ij^d. ar^{le} of my Lord Card is graunted.

He hath leneḡ x^{ml}. marč.

He hath differreḡ þe day paiable of x^{ml}. marc þ^t lord
be bounde inne unto him [unto Cristenmasse next]
He hath also leneḡ differreḡ h^a day of iiij^{ml}. marč [unto
þe same tyme] ʔ he wol deliḡe unto þe K' þe joyalx.

Be þ^l maaḡ a ĩre to my Lady of Westm̄t ~~to~~ þ^t she wol
confourme here to þar^{le} of my Lord of Warrewyk.

xviiij. die Ap^l a^o ʔc. xv^o. ap^d Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia R̄,
pñtib; Dñis Card Archieḡo Eboꝝ Cōitib; de
War̄ Northūbr̄ ʔ Suff Dñis de Hung^lford Pheliḡ Can-
cellar̄ Theš ʔ Custode p^vati sigilli.

Dñs de la War̄.

Stourtoñ concessit se ire in ambassiata R̄.

Hung^lford

ad Dñam de Westm̄t

{ Alreḡ
Stokdale

* f. 95 b.

* Warrewyk.¹

The K' wol þ^t he have as large ʔ ample power as þe
Duc of York haḡ usyng after þe fourme of an instruccon
þ^t shal be ~~maad~~ [yeveñ] þ^lupoñ unto him.

¹ Richard earl of Warwick was appointed lieutenant-general and governor of France and Normandy on the 16th July in this year. *Vide* *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 674.

He shal have paiement for iiij^e. speres w^t him [t^e þe bowes þ^yto] t^e viij^e. li. [t^e þe bowes þ^yto] to be paid^t t^e contented in money t^e m^echandise.

~~For [half] a yer w^t in þe which þe K' shal be larned.~~

R°. The K' wol [especially] at þ^e tyme appointed p^rvis . . . for þe keping of þ^e land for a yer t^e an half, and trustyng to God þ^e winne þe yer t^e an half by þe good [labo^r t^e] diligēce of h^e cousin of War^r t^e of lieut^e t^e of h^e ch^e þe worshipful fad^r in God and befor^e þe ende þ^yof p^rveie þ^yfor [for þe tyme to cōe] as þe t^e þe necessitee t^e behove þ^yof shal req^r Trustyng alwey þ^e be the good labour t^e diligence t^e of h^e said^t cousines for reasons the land shal so growe þ^e þe necessitees shal not be so gret as þei be now.

[*Ibid.* 26th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxvj. die Ap^ril a^o t^ec. xv. in Cam^a Stellata R ap^a Westm^e, p^rntib³ t^ec i^bm dⁿo Duce Glouc^e Cardinali Archiep^o Ebo^r Comit^e War^r [Northūbr^e] Cancellar^e The^s t^e Custode p^rvati sigilli.

Dñs de la War^r concessit se ire in fvičo R.

To þe mai^r sherriefts aldremen t^e coialtee of Norwich,¹ For as moche as þ^e þe K' is enfourmed di^vs bondes beth betwix di^vs of þe K' subgitt^e þ^ye as for þelleccion of þei^r mai^r whe^r þorough di^vs grete rumoures [t^e inconvenienc^e] beth lyke to ensue, þ^e God forbede, The K' wol þ^yf hath deputed cōmissaries [t^ec.] to be p^rsent þ^ye at þe day of þe said^t elleccon for to her see þ^e no such rumoures noþ^r inconvenienc^e ensue t^e to reporte

¹ *Vide* Blomfield's History of Norfolk, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104 106.

ʔt yif þʃ any folowe þʔ Goð forbede, þʔ þenne þei seese þeiʔ franchise [into þe Kʔ hand] as for þelleccon of þeiʔ maiʔ unto þe tyme þʔ þe Kʔ yeve hē opʃ in cōmandement.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b.]

The xxvj. day of Aʒill þe xv. yeʔ ʔc. In þe Sterred Chambʔ at Westm̃. The lordʔ of þe Kʔ counsail þʔ tyme beyng þʃent þʃe considering þʔ þe bondes ʔ alliance [confederacies] þʔ of late tyme have be hað ʔ maað among ʔ betwið diʃs of þe Kʔ subgitz in hʔ citee of Norwiç have late caused grete rumours ʔ discenciones in þe said citee wheʔ þorough þʔ at þelleccon of þe maiʔ of þe same citee on May day next folowyng grete division [at þʔ tyme] is lyke to falle be among þinha-bitantz þʔ said ʔ grete inconvenientz to ~~falle þʃ~~ upon ensue þʃ upon þʔ Goð forbede wʔoute þʔ [it be pʔveied of] hastye remedie on þʔ behalf. For somuch ʔ for reste ʔ pees to be hað among þinha-bitantz þe same citee have deputed ordeined and assigned þʔ Kyngʔ cōmissaires in þʔ ptie A. B. ʔ C. to goo in aʃ haste to þe said citee so þʔ þei be þʃe on Tewsday next cōmyng at þe ferrest and to be þʃent on Wednesdaʃ þenne next folowyng ~~at þe~~ in þe gildehalle þʃe to see þʔ þelleccon of him þʔ shal be chosen into meiʔ þʃe þe same day be hað ʔ maað wel ʔ deuly after [the fourme ʔ effect of] þe franchises libtees ʔ pʔvilegʔ graunted by þe Kyngʔ noble pgenitoures ʔ by þe Kʔ confermed unto þe said citee and þʔ þe Kʔ be duely ʔtified þʃof in fourme acustomed undʔ þe comeñ seal of þe said citee. And also þʔ þei see ʔ ordeine þʔ þʃ be noon þʃent at þe tyme of the same elleccon but such þʔ of ryzt oughte to be þʃe. And þʔ yif any of þe Kyngʔ subgitz doo or attempte any thing into þe contrarye

of þees pmisses to ȝtifie þe K' þof w^t all ~~all~~ ȝ cir-
cūstanc^e ȝ dependent^e ~~thūpon to pententē~~ ȝc. And
þei to do þeir pt to lette all such ryottes ȝ rumours
ȝ to punissh^e þe favoureures þof asfer as lawe ȝ resoñ
wol.

Th

[*Ibid.* 27th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xxvij. day of Avill. þabovesaid^r yā ȝ place
pnt my Lord^e Glo Card York War^r þe Lord^e
Hung^rford ȝ Tiptoft Chaunceller Tref ȝ P^rve Seal.

Be þof maa^d all executories upoñ my lord^e act of Somset
ȝc. to have him undr̃.

.....
..... Verte

* f. 96.	* for shippes	ƒ Will Wolf
	for þe see	ƒ Th Nevill
		The Baroñ of Carreau

[*Ibid.* 29th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Penultio die Ap^ri a^o xv^o. in Cam^a Stellata ap^d Westm̃
pntibz dnis Duce Glouc^e Cardinali Archiepo Ebo^r Dñe
~~de Tiptoft~~ Cōitibz de Hun^t War^r Northūb^r Dñis de
Hung^rford ȝ de Tiptoft, Cancellar^e The^s ȝ Custode p^rvati
sigilli.

For þe see iij^m. men ~~wher~~ for vj. wok^e wherof v^c. speres
ȝ þe remenant bowes, and to have half in mōnoie ȝ half
in vitaille.

Be þof writt^e to sende to all p

Tiptot leneth.

for þe see. Be þȝ maað p've sealx to þe Baroñ of Carreau.
 John de As for þ^e mōnoie as þ^e shold wherof ĩres patent^e shold
 Savoie. be maað and to amende his sauf conduyct for xj. men.

[*Ibid.* 30th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Ultimo die Ap^{ri}l anno ꝛc. xv. in Ca^mra Stella^t ap^d
 Westm^{onasterium}, p^{re}s^{en}tibz ꝛc ĩbm dñis Duce Glou^{cestrie} Dño Cardinali
 Archiep^{iscop}o Ebo^{racensi} Comite War^{re} [t Northūbr̃] Dñis de
 Hung^{ford}ford t de Tiptoft Cancellar^{is} The^saur^{arius} t Custode p^{ri}vati
 sigilli.

Lect^{us} f^{uit}at t concordat ĩre patent^{es} p^{er} Dño Aurelian^{ensem}
 quas Joh^{annes} de Savoie ĩebit secū in Fran^{cia}.¹

Burton	Kent	}	fiat ĩre Dñis de Welles t de Beau- mond.
Baron	Sur ^{ry}		
Caudray	Susse ^x		
Stopyngdon	Susse ^x		
Arderne	Essex		
Ashfeld	Hertford		
Quatremaigne	Sur ^{ry}		
Alred	S	}	
Derby			
Bate			
Kent	}	Brek ^{nock} t Levesham	
Susse ^x			
Sur ^{ry}			
South			
South	}	Yerde	
Wiltes			
Dors			

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. x. p. 665.

Berk ^e	}	Derby vī Haseley			
Oxeñ					
Buk					
Devoñ	}	Baroñ	Merstoñ q ₃ offici & iðm		
Cornewailf					
Som ^ſ		Baroñ			
Wirč	}	M' Joñn Hody vel Whitgreve			
Warř					
Glouc					
Derby	}	Asshefeld			
Staff					
Wirecestr					
Salop	}	Harper			
Hereford					
Chestr					
Lancastř	}	Giles Thornedoñ vel Will Say			
Chestr					
Yorkshir •	}	Manfeld			
Noř					
Northūbř					
Cumbř					
Lincolñ	}	Joñ . . .	Lincolñ	}	Caudray
Leycestr			Cambř		
North			Li		
Hunt			Lincolñ		
Bed			Norř	}	Th Rookes
Buk			Suff		
Oxeñ			Bed		
Rotland			Buk		

Camb̃r

Norff

Suff

Essex

Hertford

} Stoppyngdoñ ṽl Hotoft

[*Ibid.* 1st May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Primo die Maii a^o xv. in Cam̃a Stellať & ap^a Westm̃,
 p̃sentibz ꝑc it̃m Dño Cardinali [Ẽpo Lincolñ]
 Cōite Warĩ Dño de Hung̃ford̃ Cancellar̃ Theſ̃ t̃ Custode
 privati sigilli Archiep̃is Cantuar̃ t̃ Eboꝝ.

Lecti fuerant corā Dño Warĩ ar^{li} sui t̃ r̃nsiones ad
 eosđ t̃ p̃ ip̃m assentati cū ať inficiōibz.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4607. art. 112. a modern
Transcript.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 2nd May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

A lui treshonure tresreverent tresgracious et tresre-
 doute seigñ luy Roy. Supplie humblement Guillyam Pieres
 Sarasyn jadys mescreant ore est convers a loy Dieu lui
 Roy Omnipotent et baptisez le veille du Saint Piere et
 Paule apostollez a Loundres la dit veille avener a deux
 annz passez en leglise parochial de Saint Magne al pe
 de pount du la dite ville. luy quele Pieres ore en veillesce
 par maladie de jour en jour pluis fort est abesse et
 empovy et que pur la vray desir du coer du creer a la
 loy Dieu ad esloigne luy pays des mescreantz refuse
 toutz ses avoires moundaynes sez parentz et amys et
 venuz cy en ṽre terre de vous requers du bon aide en
 sustenance de sa vie. Que plese a ṽre graciouse roiale et
 de ṽre grand almoigne considerant la poverte du dit

suppliant et la grande necessite de sustenance a sa vie dordeigner pur le vivre du dit suppliant viande boir et vesture a son corps necessaire et raisonnable et houstiel ou de reposer son corps es lieux as tielx convers avant ces heures par voz tresnobles progenitours Roys Dengleterre ordeigne sur cest cause foundez et de ent envoyer as gardeins des ditz lieux voz lettres especialx eux comandant densy ordeigner pur la sustenance de vie au dit suppliant en. accomplisment des voloïrs de voz tresnobles progenitours suisditz pur Dieu et en oevre de charite.

(*In dorso.*) Lre ent feust fait a Westm̄ selonc lendorsement. Le second jour de May lan 7c. xv^{me}. le Tresorer reporta a le conseil que le Roy voet que le suppliant eit deux deniers le jour a prendre chescun an pur terme de sa vie en lescheq̄ as termes de S^t Michel et de Pasche par oveles portions.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 97. *Original Minutes.*

6th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The lord~~e~~ of þe [vj. day of May þe xv. yeȝ 7c. at Kenyngton in þe grete chābr̄ þ̄e þe] K' cōsail consideryng þ^t wheȝ þe Lord Fanhoþ by vertue of a subsidie graunteȝ of mennes londes 7 possessones in þ^s land unto þe K' by þe cōes of þ^s rea^e in a plement holden at Westm̄ þe x. day of Octobr̄ þe xiiij. yeȝ of þe K' regne¹ the Lord said Lord was as op⁷ of his estate weȝ dede paieȝ after [for all] h^s lyvelood aswel for priories alienes as for op⁷ of h^s lyv [all op⁷ of h^s] lyvelood þe said subsidie w^t temporell men. And after þ^t he was accesseȝ w^t spirituall

¹ *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 486, 487.

~~men to paie~~ constreyned ~~to paie~~ to paie [~~to yev~~ to þe Kynȝ] dismes w^t men of holy chirch for þe said priouries alienes the which dysmes amounted to þe sōme of xlv. marč so þ^t is [he] was for þe same priories double charged and [~~þe said lord~~ also þe K'] considering þ^t þe ~~Tres~~ said Lord [Fonhoþ] is accorded w^t þe Tref of Engl to take of þe said xlv. marč so by hī paid for dismes xx. marč [ayen] t̃ to relesse unto þe K' þe remenant þ̃off For so moč have [hath] appointed þ^t þ̃e be maað a war̃ to þe Tref t̃ Chābleines to paie unto þe said Lord [Fanhoþ] xx. marč [for þe cause abovesaid] takyng a relees of him of þe said xlv. marč for þe K' discharge þ̃of ayenst him for eṽ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 10th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

x^o. die Maii a^o t̃c. xv. in Camia Stellať & ap^d Westm̃ p̃ntibz t̃c iðm Dñs Canč Angl Cancellar̃ Frācie Comite War̃ Dñis Hung^oford Cromewell Theš Tiptoft ac Dño de Willughby.

For þe half yeť, paiement for a quart̃ in hande t̃ for a quart̃ at þe see side.

. . die Maii 9^r in alio papiro p̃ eoð die

To make an act of to borowe m^l. m^l. marč t̃ to assigne it of þe xv. at Witsontyde.

Joh̃ de Savoyse saufconduyct to enduř from þ^a day for ij. moneth.

Also a saufconduyct for a man of my Ladyes Say called Grym Goupil, þe saufconduyct to enduř for xl. dayes.

The Kynȝ consideryng þ^t for þe paiement of viij^c. speres t̃ þe bowes þ̃to ~~þ^t shal in haste be~~ now beyng in France þe which shullen ~~in haste~~ w^t inne short tyme bee at þe

Kynges wage þæt fauteth þe sōme of m^l. m^l. d. marc, Forsomoch by þadvis t̃ assent of h^a consail wol þæt þe Tref t̃ Chābī of h^a escheq^{er} borowe in h^a name m^l. m^l. d. marc t̃ of [t̃ for] þe same sōme [to leye þe Kynges weddes or] to make ~~assu~~ sufficeant assignement of [to] him or of [to] hē of whom it ~~was~~ [shal be] so borrowed of [that ptie of] þe xv^e. graunted unto þe K^r by þe cōes of þ^a h^a rea^o paiale at Witsontyde next cōmyng.

[*Ibid.* 11th May, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Maii anno ꝛc. xv. in Magna Camēa & ap^d Kenyngtoñ, in pñcia & pñtib; dñis Duce Glouč Dño Card Archiepo Eboꝝ Ep̃is [Londoñ t̃] Lincolñ Cōitib; de War̃ t̃ de Suff Dñis de Hung^{ford} Scroop Tiptoft Willughby De la War̃ Welles Cancellar̃ Theſ t̃ Custode p^lvati sigilli.

Sevañ war̃ passed for my Lord Tref.

Conces^f est licencia legať exeundi extra regnū cū eq^ls bagagiis bonis t̃ hñesiis suis.

Will Aleyn concēs^f se ire in fvičo & ad apportand̃ aur̃ t̃c in Frāč.

Be þæt mað a war̃ to þe Tref t̃ Chambleins to paie unto þe rle of War̃ in ptie of paiemēt of þe xv^e iiij. li. ~~x. s.~~ [vij. d. ob] to him due ꝛc. m^l. marc in hande t̃ to [sufficeantly] assigne him of þe remenāt or by [þe K^r wedde to leye unto him sufficeant] plegge ~~to satisfie him of~~ [for] þe remenāt so due unto him.

It a war̃ to þe Tref t̃ Chambl̃ to paie to maistres t̃ marins for mōney by wey of app̃st for þe keping of þee see.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 14th May, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The following article occurs on the same paper as, and precedes the following Minute of the 14th May, but it is in a different, though contemporary, hand.]

It is appointed by pavis of al my lordꝛ of þe counsail that of þe xx^{mi}. m^{ar}ē þ^t the Kyngē haþe late borrowed of þe staple of Caleyꝛ that þe T^rsorer of England̄ shal deliue the sōme of m^l. li. to þe T^rsorer of Caleyꝛ forto be employed upon archs on horssebak unto þe nombre as ferr as it may strecche for þe tyme of half a yere takinḡ viij. d. a day and thise archs to be pourueieð in England̄ and to be sent unto þe castell of Guysnes by my Lorde of Glouc̄ capp^{ne} of þe same place for þe seuretee of þe same.

xiiij. die Maii a^o xv. apđ Fřes Pdicatores Londoñ dñi de consil Rē consesfūt ut f^a pñtibz dñis Duce Glouc̄ Dño Cardinal Archiepo Eboꝝ Cōite Northūbr̄ Cancellar̄ Theš t Custode p^vati sigilli.

It sup isto ar^{lo} fiat warrant p exoñlacōe dce sūme p Theš Caleš in compoñ suo.

Eisđ die t loco concess fuer t concludē int̄ fuerūt indentur̄ int̄ R t Dñm de Willughby.

For my Lord
Willughbyes
ar^{le} York.

It diu^f garř p Theš t Camar̄ dirigenđ.

It emendet^r garrant direct̄ dñis Theš t Camar̄ qđ pñtūt p illis de Hansza.

[*Ibid.* f. 97 b. This article occurs on the same paper and in the same hand as the following *Original* Minute of the 14th May.]

Caleyꝛ
xij. ar^{le}.

For as moche as my said Lord of Warrewyk hath graunted to relese unto þe Kyng of þ^t þ^t shal be founde due unto hym in þ^s ptie m^l. li. on condiçon þ^t he may have paiement or sufficeant assignemēt of þe remenant of þe sōme þ^r in þ^s ptie shal be founde due unto him.

forsomuch the Kyng wol þ^t þ^s be maad a war^r und^r þ^t h^s pⁱve seel direct to þe Tref t̃ Chābleins of h^s escheq^{er} cōmaundyng hē þ^t of suche sōmes as [is t̃] shal be founde due unto h^s said^r cousin in þ^s ptie þ^t ~~as good may growe unto t̃ come~~ [he releesyng þ^s] of unto þe K' mⁱ. li.] þei make [unto] him paiement or sufficeant assignement for [of þe remenant þ^t so is t̃ shal be founde due unto him] of such good^e as ~~groweth t̃~~ shal [growe t̃] come to þe Kyng^e use.

P^resent at þe Freres P^rcheoures at London at afternooⁿ for þe re-
qste of Frāce t̃ Normādie my
Therchebisshop^e of York t̃ of
Roan [Chācellr of F^r] my Lord
þe Chan^c of Eng^l Therles of War^r
t̃ of Suff my Lord Tiptoft.

The xiiij. day of May þe
xv. ye^r t̃c. at þe Grey f Freres
P^rcheoures at London [at after-
nooⁿ] my Lord of Suff deliv^ed
unto my Pⁱve Seal a ryng b^t to
token þ^t ~~be~~ [fro my Lord þe
Cardinal latyng him wite þ^t my
said^r Lord þe Cardinal] wol^d þ^t
þ^s bille sholde passe und^r as it is desired t̃ to þe same
entent my Lord^e [of York War^r] þe Chaunceller t̃ my
Lord of Suff have yeve þeir assentes.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. 5th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Quinto die Junii anno t̃c. xv^o. ap^d F^res P^rdicatores
Londoⁿ , p^rntib^z t̃c ibm Dⁿis de Glouc Archiep^s Rotho-
mageⁿ t̃ Ebo^r Cōitib^z de Hun^t t̃ de War^r Cancellar^r
The^s t̃ Custode privati sigilli.

Soit fte garrant dessouz le pⁱve seal n^re f^r le Roy au
Robt Whytyngham Tref de Caleys [p^r sa descharge]
p^r deliv^er une balinger nadgairs avec tout lapparail
dicell nadgairs p^r le Roy achatez de les executoures de
nadgairs Counte Darondett au a monf le Counte de Hun^t
admirall d'Engle^t p^r ~~yeell vitailer t̃ estofer de gens~~

My lorde
warf of
Warf. ¶] ~~[t mettĩ sur la meer]~~ p^r la guerr la quelle baling^l le
d Counte ad achatez du Roy.

par^{les} of þe Chanç of Ff weř Fiat Cancellar Ff in-
answered þ^s day. digena largissio modo.

Be þ ^l maađ an ar ^{le} how	Carđ	
þ ^t þ ^s mōnoie shal be em-	Cant ^b irs	
ploieđ.	Staff	} Fiāt ire de ēend eor [cū a ^l] consil & in crastino Sçi Johis p ^x .
To amende þanswerē	Hung ^l f	
of my lord of Warf	Tiptot	

Also þe feffemēt þe K'
graunted on Whitsone-
moneday, pnt f W. Pheliþ.

[*Ibid.* f. 98 b. It is not *certain* that the date of this Minute is the 5th June, as the figure occurs close to the outer margin, which has been pared off. It is, however, most probable that no figure preceded the "v."]]

v°. die Junii a° xv°. ap^d Ffres p^dicatores Londoñ
concesf fuit p^r dños de consil & qđ fierent sepalia war-
ranta šb p^rvato sigillo & div^f psonis de com^l Cestr^l t Lanç
de ēendo corā consil & in octab^l Sçi Johis sub fide t
ligeancia ad audienđ tc. pntibz tc iřm Dño Cardinali
Archiepo Eboř Cancellar Theš t Custode privati sigilli.

It concesf fūunt sepalia warf parcař de Pleschee p
una dama, de Apechild p a^l dama, t de Windesoř p
ij^b. damis p Cancellar Franç.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. *Original Minutes*, 8th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yeř tc. my lord þe P^rve
Seel send to þe K' from þe at þ^t tyme beyng
at Westm for to have in knowlech of ~~ctain matiere~~ h^s
entent in ctain mat^s as for þe seuretee of

my Lord of Warre as touching þe lordshypp of Bergevenny
 'tc. an opþ þe pdoñ of my Lord of Willughby
 comanded unto said þat so as his counsail be agreed
 þ'to he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report
 þe sa [maad] to þe said lord'e seyde þ'to þe same matier
 þei wer agreed befor' t yet þei agree hē to þe same.

~~Þe as Tref Chambl' 'tc. f. Nous volo⁹ de lavis t
 assent de nre counsail t vo⁹ mando⁹ q p^r les gag^e t
 regardz q sont duez a nre ch t foial [chir] Francoys
 Arragoneys cappitain de noz chastel t ville de Mount-
 arges t a noz souldoures demorrantz sur les seuf t
 sauferde de dyceff ven jusqs a la feste de Pasq darrein
 passez vous facez paier de nre tresor a mesme le Francoys
 en plain paiement [t satisfaccon] de les gag^e t regardz
 desd^t jusqs a le dit feste vo⁹ facez paier de nre tresor
 oyt centz livres a nre d.~~

Þe as Tref t Chābl' 'tc. f. Nous volo⁹ de lavis t assent
 [de nre consail t vo⁹ mando⁹] q p^r ce qst duez a p
 no⁹ duez a nre ch t foial chir Francoys Arraganoys
 cappitain de noz chastel t ville de Mountarges p vertue
 de les appointment t acconte fait pent^r nre tisch t
 foial cousin le Counte de Suff t luy p^r la seuf t sauf-
 garde de noz chastel t ville desd^tes jusqs a la feste
 de Pasq pch venant vous facez paier de nre tresor
 a mesme nre au dit Francoys p^r mesme le temps oyt
 centz livres sessant t dys sept troys souldz t dys deniers
 D.

[The following article, which is a fair copy of the first of the pre-
 ceding Minutes of the 8th June, occurs in a different, though
 contemporary, hand.]

The viij. day of Juyn þe xv. yere 'tc. my lord þe Prive
 Seal send to þe Kyng from þe lordes of his counsail at
 þat tyme beyng at Westmynstre for to have knowlech

of his entente in certaine matieres as for þe seuretee of my Lord of Warrewyk as toucheing þe lordeshiþ of Bergevenny ꝑc. an oþer as for þe pardon of my Lord of Willughby seið þat so as his counseil be agreed þerto he holdeth him wel content. After þe which report maad to þe said lordꝑ seyde þat to þe same matier þei were agreed before and yet þei agree hem to þe same.

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. *Original Minutes.*]

Henri to þe worshipful fadir in God þe Bisshoþ of Bath our Chauncelloꝝ au Chaunceller ꝑc. f Cõe no^s sommes agreez daccepter estat p^r le tme de deux ans t dun semaigne de [nre tsc̃h t foial cousin] Richard Counte de Warrewyk de les chastel manoir ville t fie de Bergevenny avec les appurtenancꝑ ou des autres psones de ce a estĩ enfeoffeez en fee simple p le dit Counte la quelle feoffement [ensi] a estĩ fait Nous volo⁹ q̃ sufficeant licence soit fte en due fourme saunz fyn ou fee p^rce estĩ fa affair ou p appaier en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autĩ p lieu Et no^s volo^s t grantons q̃ depuis la dte lease t dun semaigne ainsi a luy fte q̃ no^s volons cōmettĩ p noz tres patentes la garde des ditz chastel manoir ville t f lo^r appurtenancꝑ et les issues t pffitiz diceulx as tieulx psones cōme le dit Counte nōmera durant deux ans de le dit tme de la cōmencement dicel Rendant tantsoulement p^r yceulx sys souldz t oyt deniers p an a le feste de Seint Michel larchangel. Et outĩ ce no^s volo^s t grauntons q̃ le dit Counte ou autres psones p luy anōmers a tieulx temps cōe le dit Counte desirera avā ou avont de nre graunte la residue du dit tme de t en les ditz chastel manoir ville t fie de Bergevenny avec lo^r appurtenancꝑ t les issues t pffitiz dyceill ap̃s la fyne des

ditz deux ans saunz aucune chose rendr̃ p' yceill saunz
autr̃ graunte de ce a est̃r fte a aucune autre psone. Et q̃
les dit feoffees ap̃s le dit t̃me de le dit lease a no^s ainsi
fte finisshee a^ont sufficeante licence roial a est̃r fte en
due fourme p' refeoffer le dit Counte de t̃ en les ditz
chastel manoir ville t̃ f'ie ovec lo^r appurtenanc̃ a avoir
t̃ tenir a luy t̃ a ses heires p' toutz jouer saunz fyn ou
fee en aucune de noz courtes ou en aucune autre lieu p'
ce a est̃r fte ou paieez vo^o mando^s t̃c.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 11th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xj. die Junii a^o xv. in Ca^mra Stella^t R^e ap^d Westm̃,
p̃ntibz t̃c ibm d̃nis Archiep̃o Ebo^r Cōite War̃ Cancellar̃
The^s t̃ Custode pⁱvati sigilli concess̃ t̃ appunctuat̃ fuit
p̃ d̃nos de consil̃ R^e quodd̃ act̃ p̃ solu^t D̃ni War̃ in Ff̃.

Fiat f̃ra Willo Aleyn p̃ expeñ Cancellar̃ Ff̃.

[*Ibid.* 12th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xij. die Junii a^o t̃c. xv. in Ca^mra Stella^t R^e ap^d Westm̃
p̃ntibz t̃c ibm D̃nis War̃ Cancell̃ The^s t̃ Custode pⁱvati
sigilli¹

[*Ibid.* f. 99 b. 13th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xij. day of Juyn the xv. ye^r t̃c. in þe Sterred
Chamb^r at Westm̃ it is accorded̃ t̃ assented̃ by þe lord̃
of þe K' consail þ^t þ^eas þ^e is due by þe K' ou^r

¹ This occurs at the bottom of the folio, and the following part is not preserved.

sou^vain lord unto my Lord of War^r ~~for~~ [as he seith]
 c^tain sōmes of mōnie as for mōnie lent ~~ov~~ ^o ~~passignement~~
~~[of]~~ ~~p^t he hath of p^e K^e for p^e same cause~~ and fvice
 doon unto p^e K^e he beyng in p^e rea^e of Fr^e p^t is to say
 for mōnoie p^t my said Lord [as he seith] borowed for p^e
 sau^vgarde of Meaulx xj^e vj. li. xij. s. iiij. d. also for p^e wag^e
 of xx. speres ⁊ lx. bowes for ij. monethes p^e tyme of ~~yo^r~~
~~[p^e K^e]~~ corona^con in Frāce an ciiij^{xx} xix. li. and by a bille
 of debent^r of Hotoft^e p^t tyme Tresorer of p^e werr^e as
 it appereth by p^e said debent^r ciiij^{xx} xvij. li. vij. s. iij. d.
 ob. Of p^e which sōmes for as moch as p^t my said
 Lord hath graunted to do [at p^e tyme to] p^e K^e fvice of
 wer^r in h^e rea^e of Frāce for a c^tain tyme my said Lord
 shal have of p^e K^e m^l. marc^e in hande that for p^e re-
 menant of p^e said sōmes [p^t is to say viij^x xxxvij. li. vij. s.
 iij. d. ob] my ~~Lo^r~~ said Lord [shal] have sufficeant assigne-
 ment [of ~~it~~] ~~to~~ upon [a^l maⁿ of] pⁱssues p^ffitz ⁊ revenues
 of Southwales p^t shal come unto p^e K^e use [aswel ~~for~~ of
 sessione as elles] to be paied egaly ~~w~~ of p^e same sōmes
 wⁱnne iij. yer next folowyng after the feste of Trinitee
 next cōmyng ~~and yf it happen~~ [so alwey] p^t ~~[it]~~ p^e
 mariage of therle of Aronde^l wⁱnne p^e same tyme be
 not sold and yif p^t it happen wⁱnne p^e said iij. yer to be
 sold [it p^t my said Lord have noþing received by vertue
 of p^e said assignemēt upon Southwales] þat þenne my
 said Lord of War^r [shal] have paiement ⁊ sufficeant
 assignement of p^t p^e said remenant ~~or~~ ~~of~~ of it upon p^t
 p^t shal be paied for the said mariage [restoryng p^e same
 assignement of Southwales]. And yif it so be p^t my said
 Lord by vertue of the said assignement upon South-
 wales receive any mōnoie for the said remenant [and in
 p^e same tyme p^e said mariage be sold] p^t þenne of p^t
 p^t so remaineth unpaied of p^e said remenant p^t my
 said Lord [shal] have paiement ⁊ sufficeant assignement

of ⁊t upon þe said mariage abovesaid restoryng also þe assignement of Southwales abovesaid.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 15th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xv. day of Juyn þe xv. yeȝ in þe Sterred Chābȝ at Westm̃ pnt þ' my Lord⁹ therle of Warȝ þe Lord Hung⁹ford the Chauncellȝ Tres ⁊ P've Seel ⁊ all the jug⁹.

Compuerūt Joȝ Cambrugge Joȝn Gerard⁹ Robt Toppes Robt Launesdale Joȝn Cypatȝ Edmond⁹ Broo Wiȝt Hempsted Henri Pykynȝ Wiȝt Asshewell Gregory Drap ⁊ mandat⁹ est eis qđ null⁹ eoȝ absq; mandato Rē se sepet s̃b pe* mill' li. ⁊ dat⁹ est eis dies compend⁹ in die Mart⁹ p̃x.

My Lord⁹ power of Warȝ is granted⁹ to have it as my Lord of York hadde it.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 16th June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Junii anno ⁊c. xv. in p̃ncia Rē in Magna Car̃a sua ap^d Kenyngton p̃ntib; d̃nis Duce Glouc Archiep̃o Eboȝ Ep̃o Lincoln Cōitib; de Hunt ⁊ de Suff Dño de Suff Hung⁹ford Cancellar⁹ Theŝ ⁊ Custode p'vati sigilli.

Hit is graunted⁹ a p̃doȝ as it is desired⁹ yif it so be þ' my Lord þe Card have īres of ~~sale~~ [rejoysing] of þe jewelx ⁊c.¹ The which p̃doȝ shall be seeled ⁊ delivēd unto þe Tres unto þe tyme þ' my said Lord Card come unto þe Kē p̃nce at þe which tyme þe K' wol delivē

¹ A general pardon for all transgressions was granted to the Cardinal on the 26th of this month. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 670.

unto him þe same pdoñ w^t þees wordē þ^t how be it þ^t he have þe K^e pdoñ of þe said jewelx yit þe K' trusteth in him þ^t at such tyme as he shal [mowe] paie unto my said Lord þe Card such sōmes of mōnoie as þe said jewelx weř leyde unto him for þ^t my said Lord wol [of h^a kyndenesse] delive unto him ayen þe said jewelx ~~as for h^a owne~~ And yif it so be þ^t my said Lord have no such ĩre of rejoysing of jewelx as above þ^t þenne þe K' wol sende unto him ^{it} leye befoř him ~~the weighte~~ what þe said pdoñ wolde weye as touching þe said jewelx.

Also þe K' hath graunted þe pdoñ ~~of~~ for þe Lord Willughby. But first þ^t my said Lord Willughby make a genalle acquittance unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 101. 17th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

Die Lune viz xvij. die Junii a^o ĩc. xv^o. in Cañia Stellař Rē ap^d Keny Westm̃ pñtibz Dñis Archiepo Eboř Epo Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dño de Hungřford Cancellar Theř ĩ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Fiat ĩra p Francisco Araganoyz p dccc. ĩi. p vad̃ suis ĩ soldar p tempe quo fuit cappitane^o ĩbm usq^z fm Pasche p^x ĩ fiat de dař.

[*Ibid.* 18th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xviiij. die Junii a^o ĩc. in Cañia Stellař ap^d Westm̃ pñtibz Dñis Archiepo Eboř Epo Carlieleñ Dño de Hungřford Cancellar Theř ĩ Custode pⁱvati sigilli ac justič řvientibz ĩ attornar Rē.

Cōpuerunt pđci hōies de Norwich ĩ ~~dař est~~ mařia & cōpitionis sue fuerat eis monstrata ĩ dař est eis dies řndendi in die Venis p^x.

Fiat warř p Dño de Fanhoř p xx. marč řc.

It p Mřo Adam Moleyns p viij. marč x. ř. viij. đ.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 19th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

The xix. day of Juyn þe xv. yeř řc. in þe Sterred Chambř at Westmřnt my lordę the Chaunceller Tref ř Pře Seel ř þe Kę justice Kę fgeantz ř attourney. Will Pek of Bedfordshiř late assigned ~~by þe K' wť opř~~ by þe Kę cōmissiōn to enqueř¹ [of felonees insurreccōns řspasses de-ceites řc.] ut in cōmissione sworn upon a bok befor my said lordę ř justice for to seye þe treuthe of þingę þť he shold be demanded of ~~caus K'seide~~. First it was demanded of him ~~what he ř~~ how [ř what devoir] þť he ř hť opř commissioners diden for to execute þe ~~sa~~ Kę said cōmissiōn [ř yif] and yif ~~any trouble wer at þe tyme if þť it sholde have ben executed who þť pexecuciōn þť of wer lette who ř which wer causer or causers þť of ř how for w wher for [it was lette]~~ [þei sette not why ř for what cause and yif þť any þe gaderyng of poeple was þťe þť day how ř by whom] and shortly þť he shold enfourme my said lordę þe treuthe in dede ř þe circūstancę þť of how þť þť þei demened hē by vertue of þe Kę said cōmissiōn [ř yif any ryot gaderyng of poeple was þťe þť day was þťe þe day þť is shold by whom ř in what fourme] To þe which demandę þe said Will as answered þť be vertue of þe Kę said cōmissiōn ~~he wrote on þe Friday viz [þe Saturday vřz] he wrote unto~~ delived a pcept unto þe Sherrief of Bedřshiř for to come befor ~~se~~ þe said cōmissiōns a sufficeant panel on þe Tewsdays next after þť at Senleshoo in þe said shiř for to enfourme

¹ See also the Minutes of 28th June and 28th July for further proceedings on this subject.

Etifie hē ⁊ of þ^e pointes in þ^e said cōmissiōn At the
 which day þe said Will ⁊ John Ludshoþ on op^y of þe
 same cōmissiōns comen to þe said Senlschoo ~~befor whom~~
~~was comen to þ^e towne~~ wher þ^y was þe Lord Fanhoþ
 comen to a place of h^s owne. And as þe said John ⁊
 Will stoden at in þ^e a place by þe churche wher þ^e þei
 purposed hē to sitte þ^e day in sessions þ^y cam Enderby
 ⁊ ~~ab~~ w^t a v^{xx}. or vj^{xx}. of defensible men ~~w^t on~~ foote w^t
 bowes sōme bent arowes palatt^e [sōme] doublett^e of
 defense ⁊ gisarmes ⁊ polaxes [⁊ staves] ⁊ passed by hē
 þorough þe towne oute of þe same ⁊ mette w^t þe Lord
 Grey comyng ~~on her~~ þiderward w^t l. or ~~xl.~~ lx. men
 [as he supposed] arraied as above and broughten him to
 towne to þe churche þ^e. At þe which tyme þe said John
 ⁊ Will m^yvaillyn what ~~my~~ þe said [Lord Grey] ~~lord~~
 deden þ^e ⁊ what poeple [he] w^t þe said Lord Grey
 [comen unto] him ~~comen unto him~~ at þe which þei^r
 cōmyng þe said Lord Grey asked hē what þ^e þei deden
 þ^e and þei answered for to sitte þ^e by force of þe K^e
 cōmissiōn directed unto hē ⁊ op^y psones þe which þ^e
 þei shewed unto him ~~To~~. And þe said Lord seide þ^e he
 wolde abide ⁊ see what was doo þ^e þ^e day. At þe which
 tyme þe foresaid Enderby seide unto þe said John ⁊
 Will þ^e þe [labour of þe] said cōmissiōn was stolen oute
 ⁊ laboured by nyzt^e for to endite þe said Lord Greys
 tenant^e [and þ^e þei þ^e beth now in cōmissiōn an op^y
 tyme may be w^toute] And þenne oon Roger Squyer
~~seid aye~~ toward þe said Lord Grey seid unto þe said
 Pek þ^e he beyng toward þe [said] Lord Fanhoþ m^yvailed
 þat he wold yeve þe same Lord Fanhoþ counsail to sette
 þe said sessions þ^e consideryng þ^e it was þe said Lord
 Greys towne. To whom þe said Pek answered þ^e it was þe
 K^e matier ⁊ noon op^y ⁊ for him it was sette þ^e [⁊ þ^e ~~my~~
 þe said Lord Fanhoþ had noþing adoo þ^y w^t ⁊ ~~my þe some~~

oon of þe said Lord Greys counceill desiryd of the seyd
 John t Will þt no ssessions sholde be holden þe þt day
 for þe multitude of poeple þt was come þidr þt day t more
~~sholde come [was lyke to come] t þat þe said Lord Grey~~
 had but short warnyng t yif he had had rather warnyng
~~me sholden have come þider~~ hit it was asked of þe said
 Pekke which it was and he answered þt as he supposed
 it was John Boughton. And þ upon comen come in
 Fitz wth div^{er} sep^{ar} þe pson of Shitilyngton t þe pson
 of Barton. At whoes comyng ~~amonge in þe pnce of þe~~
~~said Lord Grey t of beginn to Enderby t þe~~ [seyde
 to þe] said John t Will Fitz is come t þe oon of þe
 justic of þe pees in þe quoz t þe said Lord Grey t he
 shal holde þis day sessiones he^r [by hē you hē] t enquer
 as wel for þe K' as þei. And þ upon þe foresaid psones
 laboured betwix þe foresaid lord to sette hē in reste
 t pees tretynge þe said Lord Fanhoþ þt þe amonge t op^{er}
 treties to avoyde þe towne wth h^s meyny on þt oon syde
 of þe towne and þe said Lord Grey at was agreed to
 do þe same [dept] wth h^s felowship on þt op^{er} syde of
 þe towne. To þe whic and þe sessiones for to be
 holden. To þe which desir þe said Lord Fanhoþ agreed
 t depte^d [after whoes agreement after þe] cōmy
 [of þe said psones] unto him for þe pees to be kept
 he seynge what multitude of poeple cam to þe Lord
 Grey he send to Ampthill for h^s harneys t mo^r men]
 And [þe said agreement] þt reported to þe said Lord
 Grey t h^s counsail [by þe said psones] the said Lord
 Greys [consail] answered þt þe ~~Lord Grey~~ said psones
 had noon auctoritee [of þe Lord Grey] for to reporte to
 þe Lord Fanhoþ as þei de dide wthoute þt þt sessiones
 we^r adjourned for t it we^r no worship to þe Lord Grey
 for to depte t þe sessiones to be holden whe^r þt h^s
 tenant^e myzt be greved. And þe said cōmission^s con-

sideryng þe pill þ^t was [lyke] for to have falleñ þ^t day yif þ^t þe said sessiones hað be holdeñ and also þ^t þe said Lord^e Grey & Fanhoþ hað cōpmised hē by þe labor of þe said cōmission^{is} & psones to stande & [to] thaward & arbitrement of c̄tain psones as for þe mariage of a wōman & for c̄tain good^e &c. adjourned þe said sessiones to þ^t eende þ^t a good eende myzt be hað þ^{is}inne & pees to be kept.

~~The said Will Peke also~~

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 22nd June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxij. die Junii anno &c. xv. in Cam^{ra} Stellat R^e p̄ntib^z &c iñm dnis Duce Glouc Dño de Hung^{ford} Cancellar The^s & Custode p^{ri}vati sigilli.

The Tref seide befor þe Chaunceller & P^{ri}ve Seel þ^t þ^{is}e as he hath paied oute for Caleys þe sōme of a vij. or viij^l. li. þe which he shold take of þe marc of þe sak assigned to Caleys for his repaiement ayen wolde þ^t noþing þ^t sholde passe into þe contrarie he^{re}of.

For þe deniszein of þe Chauncell^r of Fraunce.

[*Ibid.* f. 101 b. 28th June, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxviiij. die Junii a^o &c. xv. in Cam^{ra} Stellat R^e ap^a Westm̄ p̄ntib^z &c iñm Dño Cancellar The^s & justic R^e capitalib^z & capital barone.

Knewe not
unto þe same
day on þe
morowe þ^t
any sessiones
sholde be
holden.

Fitz knowleched¹ E^{derby} moeved him for þe sessiones of þe pees and he wold not for þe cōtrei was not sōmoned.

¹ See the Minutes of the 19th June and 28th July.

Also he seyth þ^t my L^rd Grey ~~be~~ destroubled not þ^r pees noþ^r lette not þe sessions to be holde t þ^t þei we^r not defensably arraied.

Also he seiþ þ^t seyng þ^t þe Lord Fanhoþ was ~~armed~~ arraied t þe Lord Grey unarraied yif þ^t þei hadde sette in sessions it wolde have caused grochgyng t þ^rfor þe special sessions we^r diferred.

Also he seyth þ^t both þe lord^e t grete multitude of poeple was come to Senleshoo or þ^t he was come.

Ludeshoþ

Knowleched Pekke t he come to þe towne w^t þ^r Lorde Fanhoþ Endirby hað folowyng [him [an] l. psones whe^rof vj. of h^r owne w^t w^t wepenes bowes t gisharmes. The Lord Grey asked Ludeshoþ what þ^t þei dede þ^re t he seið for þ^re to holde þe sessions t he asked yif þ^t þei hað any oþ^r place to holde hē but þ^re hit was holde þ^re in despite of hī, nev^rthelesse he wolð not lette þe sessiones but he wolð [wite] what þe cōmis^r mened or þ^t he [þei] wente. Wautoñ t Grimesby seyde ~~to~~ t y^t þe lord^e wolde putte hē on ij. men of þe on ptie t ij. on þ^t oþ^r t þei to make an eende betwix hē t þe sessions to be adjo^rned. When þe sherrief was come Wautoñ [t Endirby] seið ~~he wolð requ^r þe sherrief to reteine a panel t to sitte for þe pees~~ [þ^t when þei have doo þei wolð sitte for þe pees and availle þe K^r in þ^t sessions as much as þei dede] t [þenne Ludeshoþ] seyde þ^t and ~~þe cōmis^r hað~~ [þei] sette þe Lord Fanhoþ wolð have sette w^t hē t þenne it wolð have ben an evel sitting. The Lord Grey came w^t an l. horses. The diferryng of þe sessions w^t was for þinconvenienc^e þ^t was lyke to falle and also þ^t þe jurreurs ~~wolð~~ [durst] not have appiered and hangyng þis cōicaçon þe contrey felle in to þe nōb^r of v. or vj^e. psones to þe Lord Grey from h^r lordshippes sōme of Northampton.

[*Ibid.* f. 102, *Original Minutes.* As a blank is left in the MS. for the *day* of the month, these Minutes are placed at the *end* of the Proceedings of the Council in the month of June, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The day of Juyn þe xv. yeŕ ꝑc. my lordē
be of þe Kē counsail beyng at Westm̄ sendeñ my lordē
and said unto þe K' amongē opþ þingē w^t þis cedula for
to wite of h^a hieghnesse yif þ^t he ~~were accorded~~ [he hað
graunted] to þe contentes w cedula.

The day of Juyñ þe xv. yeŕ [ꝑc.] my Lord
P'ive Seal beyng by þe cōmandement of my lordē of þe
K' counsail w^t þe Kē at Coppedhalle beside þabbey of
Waltham desired of h^a [hieghnesse] on my said lordē
behalf ~~whether~~ [yif] þ^t he hað yeve h^a assent to þe con-
tentis w^t with inne þis bille as þ^t my lord þerchebisshoþ
of York hað reported unto my said lordē þ^t h^a hieghnesse
hadd [on þe yeve on þe Moneday¹ next after Whitsonday].
To whom þe K' answered þ^t he ~~was not avised þ^t he hað~~.
~~Notthesse þe K' cōmanded my said Lord P'ive Seal þ^t~~
yif [it shold seme to] þe lordē of his counsail at þ^t tyme
beyng at Londoñ ~~wold assente~~ þ^t þis same cedula shold
[ꝑc myzt] passe in fourme as it is maad mençon of with
inne / þ^t þenne my said Lord shold doo it to be executed by
h^a ~~p'ive seal~~ warrant undr h^a p'ive seal in due fourme / ~~And~~
~~yif it so happened~~ Whoes report on þe morowe next after
my said Lord declared unto my said lordē / at þe which
tyme it was þought expedient unto my said lordē þ^t it
shold passe as it is maad mençon of w^t inne / And þ^t by
cōsiderac . . þ^t elles my said Lord of Warř wold not
in any wyse doo unto þe K' fvice of werř at in h^a rea^e
of Fraunce ꝑ duchee of Normandie as þ^t he ~~hath~~ [hað]

¹ May 20th.

graunted him ~~to doo herbefor~~ to doo undr̄ ȝtain con-
diçons contiegned in h^r ar^{les} ministred unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* The following article is written on a separate paper from the
above, but in the hand of the *Original Minutes*.]

. . . . | for lyv̄ees
Tresor̄ | for distresses

York Lincoln War̄ Hung^ŷford Chanç Treš ʔ P^{ve} Seel.
passignemēt of my Lord of War̄ is passed.

To þenke þ^t þe Chanç of Fř bringe in h^r ar^{les} ʔ answers.

Loys Despoye ʔ yif þ^t þe Chaunceller of France may be
entreted þ^t þe same Lowes may have xx. arch̄rs of h'
mōn . . . it is wel and elles þ^t þ^ŷ be maað a war̄ unto
þe Tref ʔ Chāb̄l to make paiement for þe said xx. arch̄s
for half a yeř.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. The date of the following article is illegible.]

. at Kenyngton in þe Grete Chāb̄r þ̄le the
Kyng wol þat ~~fro~~ [of] þe some of x^m. març said
Lord þe [Cardinal] good̄ seur̄ ʔ sufficeant assignement
of þe xv. ʔ d x. last graunted by þe cōes ʔ clergie of þis
rea^e unto þe Kyng. And moreo^v þe Kyng wol þ^t of
~~such casueltees~~ [from hens forthward] fro tyme to tyme
til þ^t my said Lord þe Cardinal be fully ~~satisfied ʔ con-~~
~~tented of þe said sōme~~ [paied of þe said sōme] that
~~þe Tr~~ my said Lord þe Tresorer ~~assu~~ make ʔ delive unto
my said Lord þe Card̄ sufficeant assignement upoñ such
[casueltees] as shal falle into þe Kyng^e hand̄e [ʔ come
unto h^r use] at such tymes as þei shal falle Receivynge
ayen toward him for þe Kyng^e use as moch of þe said
assignement of þe xv. ʔ of þe x. as þe said assignement
of such casueltees wol stretche unto.

And moreo^v [he wol] ~~yif~~ þ^t [as ofte as] my said Lord þe Card^e desi^r to have h^a said assignement or pcell þ^of changed þat my said Lord deli^vyng such assignement to my said Lord þe Tref he [doo] make unto my said Lord þe Card^e such assignement of þe same sōme þ^t he wol so resto^r as may be accorded betwix my said Lord þe Card^e ⁊ him.

[*Ibid.* f. 103. 8th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

viiij. die Julii a^o ⁊c. xv. in pñcia R^e in Magna Cam^ela sua ap^d Kenyngtoñ, pñtibz ⁊c iñm Archieþo Eboz Eþo Lincolñ, Cōitibz de Hunt Staff ⁊ de Suff, Dñis de Hung^of ⁊ de Tiptoft Cancellar^e Theš ⁊ Custode p^rivatī sigilli ac Willo Pheliþ.

Fiat fra Gilbto Par ad deliband^e Glouc^e m^ro ordina^e in Normaⁿ v^e. de xl. c. li. de salpet^r ⁊ j. piþ de sulphu^r ⁊ m^l. arcz ⁊ m^l. garb de siett^e p^r le Counte de War^r.

Fiat fra Theš ⁊ Cam^elar^e ad solvēd^e Cancellar^e Fran^e in ptē solu^e annuitat^e m^l. marcaz capien^d ad festa Pasche ⁊ S^ci Mich^e ⁊c. ij^e. ⁊ l. marc^e p^r v^lz a fo Pasche ult usq^z ad fm Na^t S^ci Joh^e.

Be þ^o maad f^res to archedeaknes denes bisshoppes ⁊ to all to leene þe K['] mōnoie upoñ seuretees in þ^a h['] necessitee.

And pact of plement may be obfved for þe takyng of þe marc of þe sak the K['] wol þ^t and Caley^s may be wel ordeined for ⁊ fved of a marc of þe sak that to þe sōme of þ^t þei of Caley^s have late had of þe revenues of Eng^l ⁊c. ~~viiij^ml.~~ li. þ^t of þe same sōme þe Tref of Eng^l doo make laie of the marc of the sak

graunted to Caley's yif þ' it be not contrarie to þe said
act. In þ' matieſ be it cōeð w' Whitynghā.

Stewardſ to depte, þnt York Hunt Suff Chanċ Tref.

Lſes to Boneville ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* 9th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

ix. die Julii a° xv°. in eoð loco in ꝑncia R̄ [in Magna
Carnia sua ap^a Kenyngton] ꝑntibꝫ dn̄is Dño Card̄ Glouc
Dño Card̄ Eþo Lincoln Cōitibꝫ de War̄ Staff ꝑ de Suff
Dñis de Hung^ſ ꝑ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ Theſ Custode
p'vati sigilli Archieþo Eboꝝ Willō Pheliþ.

Be þ' maað a war̄ to þe Tref ꝑ Chāb ꝑ cōmaundyng
hē þ' asmoche as hath ~~now late~~ be paieð [w' inne þ'
ij. yeſ last passeð] of þe Kſ revenues to þe souldours
of Caley's of þeiſ wage ꝑ reward ꝑ þe said Tref ꝑ
Chāb take somoch uþ of marc of þe sak [or of þe xx. ſ
of þe sak] assigned for þe wage ꝑ reward to þe said
souldours in þe plement last haldeñ at Westm̄ for to
satisfie þoo psones þ' in þ' þe Kſ necessitee for þe sould
soulde of men of armes ꝑ archrs in h' rea° of France
shal lene þe K' mōnoie.

Fiat salvus conduct^o p̄ P̄ho Caudrey ꝑ xij. psonis in
cōitiva sua p̄ ij. mēf.

Be þ' maað a war̄ to þe Tref ꝑ Chāb ꝑc for vij. l. marc
from Estſ unto Midson̄ last.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 10th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1437.]

x°. die Julii anno ꝑc. xv. ꝑntibꝫ dn̄is in eoð loco in
ꝑncia R̄ Dño Card̄ Archieþo Eboꝝ Eþo Lincoln Cōite
Suff Dñis de Hung^ſ ꝑ de Tiptoft Cancellar̄ Theſ ꝑ

Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliþ ꝛ Justiĉ ꝛ f'vient
ꝛ attornať Rę.

Ordinaĉ fuit fĉa p ill de coñ Cestr ꝛ Lanĉ ut in a°
paupir.

[*Ibid.* 11th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xj. die Julii a°. xv. in eođ loco in pñcia Rę pñtibꝫ ꝛ
iĉm Dño Carđ Archieþo Eboꝝ Eþo Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de
Staff ꝛ de Suff Dño de H Tiptoft Cancellar Theś ꝛ
Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliþ.

Be þ} maađ a|ġre of saufconduyct in þe largest wyse
to þe berer of þe saufconduyct to come into Eng^d w^t
c. psones for to bringe þe x^{ml}. marĉ for þe Duc of
Orleance to endure unto þe Feste of Saint Mich next.

Also Francoys Arraganoys to have ġres to all cap^{nes}
for conduyt unto Mountargĉ.

Also to þe Tref ꝛ Chābġ to paie unto him cxvj. ġi.
xix. š. ij. đ. for Montarges unto Estġ last.

Also ġres to Warġ ꝛ Chaunceller to have him re-
cōmended to þe first landĉ þ^t

Also þe ġres for þe x^{ml}. marĉ to be doubled for þe Duc
of Orleans.

The Collecto^r to receive ġnfice to þe value of c. ġi.

That Baudwyn myzt shiþ xl. sarpliers w^toute
custume by di^vs consideraĉons.

verte ad aliud lat^o p eođ die

* f. 103 b. * xj. die Julii ut inf^a pñtibꝫ sili^o Duce Glouĉ ꝛ Cōite
Northūbr.

Thar^{les} of þe Erle of Arminak ꝛc. to be sende o^o to
þe Kę consail in Guyenne a cōmission to appointe ꝛ
conclude a trieues w^t þar^{les} of þerles ꝛ also an instrucĉon

of þoo matierē þ^t þei doubte in þe said ar^{les} ⁊ also w^t þ^s þ^t not oonly þe said Erle shal not suffr h^s subgittē to go into Fr̄ to warre ayenst him but also he shal w^t-drawe þoo þ^t beth in France.

Also þe sauſconduyct for þe c. psones in þe fourme of Engl̄ is graunteð for þe Duc of Orleance as with inne.

Also þe ĩres for þe x^{mi}. marč as wⁱⁿne to be doubled.

Be þ^ȝ maad a ĩre to f Reynold Cobham to late þe herauld to speke w^t þe Duc of

[*Ibid.* 12th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xij. die Julii anno ꝑc. xv°. in Parva Camēa Rē ap^d Kenyngton in ꝑncia Rē ꝑntibꝫ ꝑc ĩbm dñis Duce Glouc Archieꝑo Eboꝝ Eꝑo Lincoln Cōitibꝫ de Staff Northūbꝫ ⁊ Suff Dñis de Hung^ȝford ⁊ de Tip Cancellar^ȝ Theš ⁊ Custode ꝑlvati sigilli.

vj. of þat oon ptie of Norwich ⁊ vj. of þ^t op^ȝ to abide of þe most notorie.

The warde of ~~Londen~~ to Norwich to be cōmitted to Welle, the franchises to be seseð for a cētain tyme.¹

Tappes on to Bristowe to Cant
Weþerby.
Strange.
Grey.
Thabbotē ꝑteccon of Chestꝛ is graunteð.

¹ John Welle was one of the aldermen of Norwich. *Vide* Rot. Patent. 15 Hen. VI. m. 6.

[*Ibid.* 13th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Md þ^t xiiij. day of Juył þe xv. yeŕ ꝑc. in þe Sterř Chābŕ at Westm̄ Lydyard seide befoŕ þe lordē of þe Kē counsail þ^t wheŕ þ^t he w late he was boundē to þe Lord Ferreres in c. li. þ^t he sholde stande to ~~þawar h^a award~~ [þaward] and arbitrement of ~~Harecourt t̄ hī as touching~~ [of iiij. psones to be chosen by hī t̄ Harecourt þei to make an ende of] all matierē [or debatē hangyng] betwix ~~Harecourē~~ hē. That he wolđ abide þe said award t̄ arbitrement after þeffect of þe said bonde t̄ to þ^t entent t̄ þ^t no defaute sholde be founde in hī in þis ptie befoŕ my said lordē al chese in ~~h^a þ~~ þis behalf Newton t̄ Vampage to be ij. of þe said iiij. psones.

[*Ibid.* f. 103 b. *Original Minutes*, 15th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

A fair copy of this article in another, but contemporary hand, occurs on parchment in folio 104, which has supplied many *lacune*.]

The xv. day of Juył the xv. yeŕ of þe Kyng our souv̄ain lord. In ~~þe pñce of þe Kyng t̄~~ [his hiegh pñce and in þe pñce] of my Lord of Gloucestŕ in the Chapelle Chambre at Kenyngton þe worshipful fadŕ in God̄ John bisshoŕ of Baath Chaunceller of England in þe name of himself t̄ op̄ of þe [my] lordē of þe Kyngē counsail þoo beyng þe p̄sent þat is to say Therchebisshop of York the Bisshoŕ of Lincoln Therles of Staff Northūbŕ t̄ of Suff the Lordē Hungford and Tiptoft the Tresorer of England the Keper of þe Kyngē prive seel and ~~ſ~~ Will Pheliŕ declared as for padvis ~~t̄ answer~~ of him and of þe said Archebisshoŕ Bisshoŕ Erles Barons Tresorer Keper of þe p̄ive seel t̄ ~~ſ~~ William Pheliŕ þat it semeth to hem and to þe said lordē þat how weŕ it þat þe Kyng nozt longe agoo þat is to say soon after ye deeth of [noble memoir þ^e] *Quene Kāline* his moder whom God̄ assoille

desired & willed þat on Oweyn Tidr¹ the which dwelled
 w^t *the saide* Qwene ~~Katrine his modr~~ shold come to his
 psence ~~the which Kyngē said wille~~
~~stranged him for to come with oute þ^t assurance & pro-~~
~~messe wē maad to him~~ [for ~~whenne~~ & execucon & fulfilliḡ
 of þe which þ^e K' desir & doute þ^t was hað þ^t þe said
 Oweyn wolde noxt so come w^touten that it were graunted
 and promitted him on þe Kyngē behav that he shulde
 mowe freely come and freely goo, ~~the which freedom~~
 the Kyng graunted him [þ^t he shold ~~have~~ frely come
 to his presence *and freely goo* and willed my said
 Lord of Glouc [to] promitte hit in þe Kyngē name
~~freely come and also goo~~ [to þe said Owen] The
 which þe Kyngē graunte and promesse my said Lord
 of Glouc maad to be notified to þe said Oweyn and
 pmitted him on þe Kyngē behalf þat it shold treuly
 be obfved & kept him. Nevthelesse þe arreste sith þe
 said graunte now late maad by þe Kyngē cōmande-
 ment of þe psone of þe said Oweyn was & is leful
 & lawful & in no wyse *ayenst* þe worship of þe Kyng
 nor of my said Lord of Glouc, and þat for þe causes
 and resonys þat folowe *Furst* for as moche as whenne
 þe Kyngē said graunte and offr was reported [to þe said

¹ Owen Tudor, who married Katherine the queen dowager, and mother of Henry the Sixth. Queen Katherine died on the 3rd of January in this year. In the "Chronicle of London" the following passage occurs:

"Anno xvj. This same yere on Oweyn, no man of birthe nother of lyfod, brak out of Neugate ayens nyght at serchyng tyme, thorough helpe of his prest, and went his wey, hurtyng foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the whiche Oweyn hadde prevely wedded the Quene Katerine, and hadde iij. or iiij^{or}. chyl dren be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed." p. 123. *Vide also Fædera*, vol. x. pp. 686, 710; and *Stowe's Chronicle* by Howes, p. 377.

Owyn] by Myles Sculle the which was sent by my said Lord of Gloucestre [þ]for̃ ~~repor̃te~~ to þe said Oweyn, þoo leyng at Daventre he ne receivēd not nor admitted þe Kyngē said graunte or offre nor agreed him not to come þ]upōn seyyng þ^t þ^e said graunte so maad suffised hī not for his seuretee o lesse þenne þat it weī sent him in writyng. And for so moch and in shewyng þat he cam not upōn þe said assurance or graunte ne upōn þe trust þ]of he at such tyme after as he cam in ful secree wyse to Londoñ dressed him streight to þe seintewarye of Westm̃ and þ]e held him many dayes, eschuyng to come oute þ]of. How it were þat diᵛs p̃sones stured him of frenshiᵑ & felowshiᵑ to have comen oute þ]of [t] some [in esᵑial] to have disported *hem in* taverne at Westm̃ yate. Moreoᵛ at such tyme after þis as þe said Oweyn cam to þe Kyngē *presence* after þat he had declared þe cause of his comyng and how þ^t he undrestood þat þe Kyng was *hevily* enfourmed of him and ~~thinge putte upōn him such as he sholde [have] offended or displeased~~ þe Kyng he [affermed t] declared his innocence and his trouthe, affermyng þat he ne hadde no þing dooñ þat sholde yeve þe Kyng occasion or matier of offense or displaif ayenst him, offryng himself in large wyse ~~redy to defende him~~ [to answer] as þe Kyngē trewe liege man sholde, ~~and to answer~~ to all þing þ^t any man cowde or wolde surmitte upōn him [or say to hȳ]. And so submitted himself by his said offre to abyde all lawful answer. ~~And so~~ deptyng [þ] be] fro þe benefite of þe said graunte, þough þat he hadde admitted it, namely unto þe tyme þat he have [had] byden þe lawe as toward [any] such þingē ~~as bee or can be~~ [þ^t any man kan or wol say to hym or] surmette upōn him. Over þis it is not unknowen how þat þe said Oweyn

* f. 104b. after his said comyng to þe * Kyngē p̃nce retourned

ayen into Wales and so hadde ⁊ used þeffect of þe Kyng^e said graunte, the which graunte havynge reward to þe pson of the said Oweyn þat is þe Kyng^e liege man and sholde with *oute* difficultee or desi^r of any such promesse or offre have [~~had~~] comen unto þe Kyng^e p^sence, was ⁊ is *odious* and mo^r odious þan a conduyt þat had be graunted in semble fourme to þe Kyng^e enemy and *oweth* not þ^rfor to be extended but to be restreyned to o[nys] comynge of þe said Oweyn and o[nys] goynge ayen þe *which* as it is befo^r said he [hath] rejoyced. Moreover þarreste maa^d of þe pson of þe said Oweyn was and is maa^d at þe sute of þe p^tie ayenst ⁊ in p^judice of whom ~~the Kyng~~ by þe *cours of þe K^e comyn* lawe ne [⁊ also of] statutz also maa^d upoⁿ þe same the Kyng^e graunte or p^tec^con taketh noon effect sauf oonly in þe cases exp^ssed in þe said statutz in nooⁿ of þe which þe said Oweyn is or standeth þe which avise so yovyn [to þ^e K^e] be þe said lord^e my Lord of G [considynge þe said p^mes^s maa^d by him to þe said Oweyn on þe Kyng^e behalf] desirid for declaration of his worship to be yovyn to h^y in writynge und^r þe K^e grete sele ⁊ was þoo graunted h^y be þ^e K^e þ^t he shold so have.

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. *Original Minutes.* The following article, which occurs on a separate paper, relates to the preceding Minute respecting Owen Tudor.]

Furst reherse how he was send^d aft^r undir ⁊c.

At what tyme the K^e ne my Lord of Gloucest^r we^r not lerne^d of this malicious purpos and ymaginacioⁿ of the which he enforme^d sithe.

but Also if any lord or othi^r be callid to plemēt bi the K^e au^cte whe^r bi hym owe^d to rejoyse swich p^rvelege

that he shuld have fre goyng and fre comynge zit for mates of lesse wyzt̃ than ben thes that the K' is enformed as for surete of pees t̃ moche more for gretter.

And sir it was thowzt mervelous and is that the K' liege man shuld desir̃ swiche surete for to come to his p̃sence or ellis he wolde not come, the which is more odious than surete grauntid̃ to the K' enemies.

And if the enemy beyng undir the K' save condite offende ~~hit~~ he forfetit the ~~hne~~ benefice of ~~the~~ his saf conduyte, moche rathir the K' liege mē thow he were undir ~~save-conduyte~~ swiche surete.

More oṽ thow he hadde suche surete for to save come and save ~~god~~ go, in so moche as he aft̃ ~~the~~ he come to the K' p̃sence depteid̃ w'oute any empechement: and come azein, if any surete [was] grauntid̃ hym he rejosiid̃ the effectet therof.

And among othir ther is a grete thing that meved̃ my lord̃ as thei have be lerned̃ whan he come to the K' p̃sence he submittid̃ and offered̃ hym to abide and answer to al thing̃ that any man wolde sey to him.

And sithe that he is now in warde t̃ sure hande if my lord̃ wolde avyse the K' to enlargishe hym and aft̃ that if any rebellioñ murmur or incōvenience growe hit is to suppose that my lord̃ hadde to much to answer ther for.

And aft̃ this done, declare to the K' the disposicioñ of Walys desiring that al men in heñ p̃sones entende in theñ p̃sones t̃c.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 47. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Archbishop of Rouen, Chancellor of France, dated 16th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

TRESREVEREND pere en Dieu ñre ame et feal cousin ,
 Pour admener de France en ñre roy^{me} Dangleterre depar
 ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans certaine grant sōme de
 deñrs pourparlee enⁱ nous et le^d Duc cōme vous savez ,
 est besoing que ses gens aient saufcōduit de nous pour
 seuremēt venir pdeca , Mais pour ce que de pñt ne
 savons qui aura icelle charge ne en quel lieu sera
 assemblee la^d sōme , Nous vous mandons que acellui
 qui depar le^d Duc vous sera nōme soit chñr ou autre
 de mendre estat et jusques a cent psonnes en sa com-
 paignie ou audessoubz vous donnez noz ñres de sauf-
 cōduit soubz ñre seel de France en tele fourme que
 aviserez estre cō expedient de faire ,
 pour venir en ñre^d roy^{me} Dangleterre et retourner
 en ñre^d roy^{me} de France , Et a fin de abregier les
 besoingnes dont len a parle , Il nous pla
 samblabeñt vous donner saufcōduiz a aut^s quil
 appartendra pour le ñn de . . . maties , Nñre ame t^t
 feal cousin se requiz en estes depar Jehan de Saveuses
 escuier fviteur de ñre^d cousin Dorleans depñt estant
 pdela la mer donnez a icelui escuier soubz ñre^d seel
 tel saufconduit que besoing lui sera pour retourner pdeca
 en ñre^d roy^{me} Dangleterre. Tresreverend pere en Dieu
 ñre ame et feal cousin ñre f soit garde de vous , Donne
 a Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet.

A pñrevend pe en Dieu ñre ame t^t feal cousin
 Larchevesque de Rouen ñre Chancellr de
 Frañ.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46 b. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Duke of Brittany, dated 16th July,
15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

TRESCH'R et Isame oncle, Nous savons Etainẽt q̃ tous temps estes desirant oir bonnes nouvelles de lestat de ñre psonne. Pour quoy a ṽre consolation vous signifions q̃ de p̃nt s̃omes en Isbonne sancte et prosperite corporele, graces a ñre benoit Createur qui par sa misericorde le samble vous ottroit. Et vous prions de tout ñre cuer que souvent vous veulliez acertener de ṽre bon portem̃t, car ce nous est joye singuliere q̃ den oyr souvent en bn. Treschr et Isame oncle par voz ñres escriptes le ix^e. jour de May dar̃ment passe a ñre ame et feal conseilr le Sire de Saint Pierre, nous est bn apparu le continuel vouloir que avez de vous employer au bn de la paix entre nous et ñre advsaire de France cõment celui qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir deṽs vous en Bretagne¹. Et que pour estre p̃nt a tout ce qui seroit fait a ṽre assamblee et cõvention avez retenu deṽs vous le Bastard Dorleans, lequel y estoit venu pour le bn dicelle paix depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans, a fin de tousjours a ṽre pouvoir induire au bn de la d̃ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter. Et oultre plus que vous et le d̃ Bastard avez si seurem̃t ordonne que en la finãce appointiee pour lallee de ñred cousin le Duc Dorleans par dela la mer naura aucune faulte, avec plus̃ aut̃s raisons fvans en ceste matiere en icell̃ voz ñres cõtenues bn au long. Sur quoy Ischr et Isame oncle com̃bn que la s̃ome de deñrs acordee par ñred cousin Dorleans nait point este aportee en ñre roy^{me} Dangleterre dedens le temps

¹ *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 664.

ordonne entre nous et icelui ñre cousin ainsi que pmiz
lavoit, nous vous signifions de Çtain. En ensuiant ce
que ou mois de Mars darñt passe vous escripvismes
par James Gadart vñre secretaire et Bretagne vñre herault
que sur toute chose mōdaine avons desire et desirons
paix amour union et concorde par tous bons honnour-
ables et raisonnables moiens, et que pour revēce de
Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint
pere le Pape et du saint consille gñal qui deslors nous
avoient escript sur ceste matiere, aussi pour amour et
a la req̃ste de vous ñre Tsch̃r et Tsame oncle qui par
vos diz secretaire et herault nous aviez fait declairer
let̃sparfait desir q̃ avez de vous emploier de toute vñre
puissance aud̃ bn de paix avecqs ce pour eviter la
piteuse effusion du sang humain, la desertion du
peuple, et finablem̃t pour nous mettre en ñre devoir
et nous acquiter enṽs Dieu et les hōmes, tout ainsi
que deslors le vous feismes savoir encores sōmes concluz.
et det̃minez de faire pchainem̃t passer dela la mer ñre
dit cousin le Duc Dorleans pour le bn de la matiere
soubz les manieres et au temps entre nous et lui avisees
et acordees, se a lui ne tient, et en lieu assez prouchain.
des marches de Bretagne, a fin que sil vous plaist y
puissiez venir aiseem̃t pour ce que nous en avez requis,
avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans envoieurons gens de
grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si
ample pover que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne
paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu
et cōsolation des hōmes de bonne volente, si vous prions
Tsch̃r et Tsame oncle que en pseverant en vñre noble
propos vous vous emploiez tousjours pour la conclusion
dicelle paix selon verite et raison cōme en vous en avons
T̃sparfaite confidence. Tresch̃r et Tsame oncle nous
prions le benoit Filz de Dieu qui vous ait en sa sainte

garde et vous doint acomplisseĩt de voz bons desirs Doĩ en ñre hostel de Kenyngtoĩ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet.

A ñre ĩschř ĩ ĩsame oncle le Duc de Bretagne
Conte de Montfort.

[Bibl. Cotton. Julius, B. vi. f. 46. *contemporary* MS.]

Letter from the King to the Seigneur of St. Pierre, dated 16th July,
15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Depar le Roy.

N^{RE} ame et feal, Nous avons veu les ĩres originaulx que ñre ĩschř et ĩsame oncle le Duc de Bretagne vous a escriptes le ix^e. jour du moys de May daĩment passe, contenans le grant vouloir qĩ ñre oncle a de soy emploier au ĩn de la paix entre nous et ñre adĩsaire de France, Cĩment . . . qui se dit Duc Danjou et le Duc de Bourbon devoient venir deĩs lui en Bretagne, Et que . . . estre pĩnt a tout ce qui seroit fait a leur assemblee ĩ cĩvention, il avoit retenu devers lui le Bastard Dorleans, lequel y estoit venu pour le fait dicelle paix, depar ñre cousin le Duc Dorleans afin de tousjours a son pavoir induire au ĩn de laĩ paix tous ceulx qui y pevent prouffiter, Et oultre plus que ycelui ñre oncle et leĩ Bastardĩ ont si seureĩt ordonne qĩ en la finance appointiee pour lallee de ñreĩ cousin Dorleans pardela la mer naura aucune faulte, Avec pluĩs autĩs rais . . . ĩvans en ceste matiere cĩtenues ĩn au long es ĩres de ñreĩ oncle, Sur quoy vous signifions de ĩtain en ensuiant ce qĩ ou ~~ma~~ mois de Mars daĩment passe nous escripvismes a icelui ñre oncle par James Gadart son secretaire et Bretagne son herault Comĩn que la sĩme de deĩrs acordee par ñreĩ cousin Dorleans nait point este apportee en ñre roy^{me} Dangle-

terre dedeins le temps entre nous et icelui ñre cousin , ainsi que promiz lavoit , Que sur toute chose mondaine avons tousjours *desire et* desirons paix amour union et concorde par tous bons raisonnables et honnourables moiens , Et que pour reverence de Dieu ñre benoit Createur pour honneur de ñre saint pere le Pape et du saint consille gñal qui deslors nous avoient escript sur ceste matiere , aussi pour amour et a la requeste de ñreñ oncle de Bretagne lequel par sesdiz secretaire ⁊ herault nous avoit fait declairier le ⁊sparfait desir quil a de soy sa puissance audit ñn de paix , avecqs ce pour eviter la piteuse effusion du sang finablemēt pour nous mettre en ñre devoir et acquiter deslors le feismes savoir a ñreñ oncle encores sōmes concluz et deñminez de faire pchainemēt passer de la mer ñreñ cousin Dorleans pour le ñn de la matiere soubz les maniere et au temps entre nous et lui avisees et acordees , se a lui ne tient , et en lieu assez prochain des marches de Bretagne a fin que ñreñ oncle sil lui plaist y puist venir aiseemēt pource quil le nous a requiz , avec lequel ñre cousin Dorleans envoieurons gens de grant et hault estat qui depar nous auront tel et si ample povoir que de ñre part ne tendra pas que bonne paix et concorde ne sen ensuient a la louenge de Dieu et consolation des hōmes de verite et de bonne volente , Lesqueles choses escⁱpvons de pñt a ñreñ oncle , Et encores se bon vous samble len poiez aētēner seuremēt en le exhortant que pour la conclusion dicelle paix il se veuille tousjours emploier selon Dieu raison et verite cōme bon pñce catholicque doit ⁊ est tenu defaire , ainsi que en lui en avons ⁊sparfaite confidence , Donne en ñre hostel a Kenyngtoñ le xvj^e. jour de Juillet lan ⁊c. xv^{me}.

A ñre ame ⁊ feal conseilr le f de Saint Pierre.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 175. *contemporary* MS. and apparently *Original*.]

Writ, tested on the 23rd July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437, summoning a peer or peeress to attend the funeral of Queen Joan, widow of King Henry the Fourth, who died at Havering at Bower in Essex on the 10th July 1437, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbeloveð cousin, for asmoch as þat we by þavis of oure beal uncle of Gloucestre and oper of oure counsail have appointed þe funelles of oure graundmodre Quene Johane whom God assoille to be holden and solempnizeð at Caunterbury þe xj. day of August next comyng where þat we have appointed oure saide uncle and oper lordes and ladyes of þis our reaume and you oon to be present at þe same day to þe worship of God of us and of oure saide graundmodre. We desire þerfore and pray you htely þat all oper þingis leste and excusaçons cessyng ye dispose you to be in persone at þe solempnite of þe saide funelles and þat ye leve not þis as oure singular trust yis in you. Yeven undre oure prive seal at Westm þe xxij. day of Juyll þ^e yere ʒc. xv^m.

[*Ibid.* *contemporary* MS.]

To be at Cauntbury at Qwene Johanes enterement.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| My Lord of Glouc | * Therchebisshoþ of Cauntbury |
| My Lady of Glouc | * The Bisshoþ of Norwich |
| ⁊ Therle of Hunt | + The Bisshoþ of Rouchestr |
| ⁊ Therle of Northūbr | * The Prio ^r of Crichirch at |
| ⁊ + Therle of Oxen | Cauntbury |
| + The Lord Fonhoþ | * Thabbot of Seint Austyns þe |
| + The Lord Ponyngt | * Thabbot of Bataille |
| ⁊ The Duchesse of Norff | + Thabbot of Fevshā |
| þe yonger | + The Prio ^r of Rouc |
| ⁊ The Countesse of Hunt | |
| ⁊ The Countesse of Northūbr | |
| ⁊ The Countesses of Oxen | |

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 106. *Original Minutes.*

28th July, 15 Hen.VI. 1487.]

THE xxviiij. day of Juyl þe xv. yer in þe Sterred Chābr
at Westm̃.

Fitz oon of þe justice¹ assigned by cōmissiōn t̃e. to
enquer̃ t̃c. knowleched̃ that he knewe not þ^t he was
cōmissioner in þe said̃ [cōmissiōn] til þ^t it was þe
Tewsdai in þe morow tyde þ^t þei sholde sitte on þe same
day, in þe which tyme of morowe tyde he cam to Sen-
leshoo wher̃ þat þ^ȝ was þe Lord^e Grey t̃ Fanhoþ̃ t̃ grete
multitude of poeple. And he seyth þ^t Enderby moeved̃
him for to have holden þe sessiones of þe pees [þ^t day
þ^ȝe] and he seyde þ^t ~~w~~e he wolde not for þe contrey was
not sōmoned̃.

Also he seyth þ^t my Lord^e þe Grey desturbed̃ not þe
pees noþ̃ lette not þe sessiones to be holde and also þ^t
noþ̃ he noþ̃ h^s poeple wer̃ defensably arraied̃.

Also he seyth þ^t ~~þe said̃~~ [he t̃ þe op̃^ȝ] cōmissioners
seyng þ^t þe said̃ Lord^e Fonhoþ̃ was arraied̃ t̃ þe Lord^e
Grey unarraied̃ yif þ^t þei hadde sette in sessiones it wolde
have caused̃ grouchyng and þ^ȝfor̃ þe special assises
[sessiones] wer̃ differred̃.

Ludeshoþ̃

Knowleched̃ þat Pekke t̃ he cōmeñ to Senleshoo w^t
þe Lord^e Faunhoþ̃, and þ^t Enderby hað folowyng him in
þe same towne wher̃ þ^t he yede for to mete w^t þe Lord^e
Grey l. aboute l. psones sōme of hē w^t bowes t̃ gisarmes.

¹ See the other proceedings on this subject in the Minutes of the
9th and 28th June.

of þe which psones vj. weř of his owne men, and þ' at þe comy when þe Lord Grey was comen into þe towne Ludeshoř [ʔc.] yede for to see him. And þe Lord Grey asked him what þ' þei [he] dede þ'e ʔ he seide for to holde þe sessiones by vertue of þe K' special cōmissiōn and þe said Lord Grey asked him yif [þ'] he ʔ h' felowshiř ~~hadden~~ hadden any oř place to have holde þe said sessiones but þ'e. For he seyde þ' it was holde þ'e but in despite of him, nevthelesse he seyde þ' he wolde not lette þe said sessions but he wolde wite what þ' þe comissioneres mened or þ' þei wenten. And

Also he knowleched þ' Wautoñ ʔ Ormesby seyden unto him þat yif þe Lord Grey ʔ ~~Fonhoř~~ wolde putte him on ij. men ʔ þe Lord Fonhoř on [oř] ij. men for all matier ʔc. þei to make an eende betwyx hem ʔ þe said sessiones to be adjourned þeim semeđ it weř best so to doo.

Also whenne þ' þe Sherrief was come Wautoñ ʔ Enderby seyden þ' whenne þe said cōmissioners hadden doon þei woldeñ sitte for þe pees and availle þe Kyng in þ' sessiones as moche as þ'e said cōmissioners sholde availle the Kyng by vertue of þeiř said cōmissiōn. And þenne seide Ludeshoř þ' and þei so setten for þe pees the said Lord Faunhoř wolde sitte w^t hē and he supposed þ' it wolde be an evel sitting

He seide also þ' þe Lord Grey cam to þe towne w^t an l. psones.

He seide also þ' þe differryng of þe sessions was for pinconvenienc ʔ had be lyke to have fallen ʔ þe sessiones had be holdeñ and also þ' þe jurours dursten not have appiered and hangyng þis cōicacon þe contrey

felle in to þe nōbr̃ of v^c. or vj^c. psones to þe Lord
[Grey] from his lordshippes, some oute of Northamp-
tonshiř.

^{f. 106 b.} * Henri of Lye knowleched þ^t whenne þ^t he came to
Senleshoo he ~~eye-my~~ say þe Lord Faunhoř standyng in
h^s place w^t an lx. psones and Enderby hađ an lx. psones,
the Lord Grey cam to towne w^t l. psones.¹

He seyth also þ^t þe contrey felle in to þe Lord Grey
to þe nōbr̃ of ij^c. or iij^c. psones.

He seiđ also þ^t Fitz seyde þ^t Cokain Justice deffered at
Bedford oones a sessiones t counsaileđ his felowshiř
þe cōmissioners to do þe same þ^t day.

He seith þ^t þe Lord Faunhoř [atpende] þ^t is to say
at þeiř deptyng hađ to þe nōbr̃ of vj^{xx}. men amonge þe
which þ^ř weř non haberjons but oon þ^t Wenlok hađ t
on oþ^ř.

The Lord Greyes counsail seyden þ^t whenne þe saiđ
comissioners haddeñ dooñ þei wold sitte for þe pees and
availle þe Kyng in þ^t sessions as moche as þ^t þe saiđ comis-
sioners sholden availle þe Kyng by vertue of þe saiđ
cōmission.

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary*, hand.

29th July, 15 Hen. VI. 1437.]

By the King.

Right trusty and welbeloved, For asmuche as
now late we directed our Ires undir our p've seal

¹ Another contemporary copy of Henry Lye's testimony occurs on
the same folio.

unto f Rogier Fenys Knyght and othr upon a suggestion nat verray made unto us, as it is said, by the which the Priour of Michelham which is of our patronage as of the right of our duchie of Lancastre of thonnor of the Egle in Sussexe was ameved and put oute aswele of the said priourie as of the possessions spirituel & tēporel þeto belonging by þe said Rogier, and þe cōe seal of the same priourie with all þe gooder and cataill of þe said Priour taken and beraste by þe said Rogier in derogacion and disheritance of the libertees and franchises of our said duchie and ayeinst oure lawes & statut of the grete chartre and oþer statutz by the which we undirstande is ordeined that no man shal put away ne to answere of his frehold gooder ne catell but by deue processe that is to say by original writ or deue presentement. We wol þefore and charge you that undr our pive seal being in yoer warde ye doo repelle and adnulle the saide our lres of pive seal charging the said Rogier and othr cōmissioners to surcese of thair power in that behalf. Soo that our said duchie may use and enjoie the franchises and libertees þeto belonging and þat the said Priour be restored ayein unto our said priourie and possessions þeof with the cōe seal and al othr gooder and catell abovesaid and so to stande and dwelle þe undre the proteccion and tuicion of our said duchie. And thise our lres shal be unto you souffisant warrant. Yeven undr our signet at thabbey of Seint Alban þe xix. day of Juill the yere of our reigne xv.

(*In dorso.*) To our
Maistre

[*Ibid.* f. 108. *Original*, on parchment: *contemporary* MS.

Apparently in the 15 Hen. VI. 1487.]

¹ Like it to the Kyng^e oure sou^vain lord^e to g^aunte youre gracious lres under youre signet directe to the Keper of youre p've seel chargyng hym to make a warrant under the prive seell direct unto John Merstoñ Keper of youre jewell^e by the vertue of which lres youre said suppliant may be dyscharged ayenst yow youre heres and executors as for þe deliveraunce of certeyñ jewell^e the which was appointed by youre gracious cōmaunde^mt to deli^ve ðteyñ persones as folow for youre yiftes on Newyeris day last passed the ye^r of youre regne xv^o.

Fyrste delivered by youre graciouse comaunde^mt and appointe^mt to send to Quene Katine for her yerisyfte on Newyeris day she beyng at Bermondesey j. tabulett of golde with a crucifixe garnized with saph and pī weyng aboute xiiij. unč of gold and was bought of John Patteslee goldesmyth for þe sōme of xl. li.

Item deli^ved by youre said comaunde^mt to send to Quene Jane for her yerisyfte she beyng at Langeley on that same day a tabulett of gold garnized with iiij. ba^t viij. pī and in þe myddes a gret saph of entaille weyng vj. unč j. q^art'n ði the which tabulett some tyme was yove the Kyng^e by my Lady of Gloucestre.

Item deli^ved by youre said cōmaunde^mt to send to the Cardinall of Englonde for his yerisyfte that same day he beyng at Essher in Sur^r shire a tabulet of gold with an ymage of Oure Lady on that on partye and garnized with iij. ru^b and vj. pī and on that other partie

¹ This article is printed in the *Excerpta Historica*, p. 148.

a ymage the face of camew and the body of an emeraude weyng x. unċ the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by Quene Katine.

Item delivēd by youre said cōmaundeñt to my Lord of Gloucestre that same day he beyng at Grenewich a tabulet of gold with an ymage of Oure Lady hangyng by thre cheynes garnized with vj. countfaitz in manē of diamand vj. saph clxiij. pī weyng xvj. unċ j. q^rton the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Erle of Warrewyke.

Item delivēd by youre said comaundeñt to send that same day to my Lady of Gloucestre a nouche maað in manē of a man garnized with a fayre gret baī v. gret pī j. gret diamand pointēd with thre hangers garnized with ruð and pī bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the sōme of xl. li.

Item delivēd by youre said comaundeñt to send to my Lord of Warrewik that same day he beyng in Wales j. saler of gold and of jaspis beyng upōñ a grene carage enameilled with egles and ij. antilopes holdyng up the staffe of the said saler garnized with vj. ruð vj. emeraudes and xxxij. gret pī and a saph upon the topett weyng vj. unċ ði q^rton and half a of golde the which was some tyme yove the Kynge by Sire Robt Rolleston youre warderob.

Item delivēd by your said cōmaundeñt to send to my Lady of Stafford the moder on that same day a tabulet of gold maað with ij. levys and with ynne an ymage of the Salutaçon of Oure Lady garnized with roses maað with rougeclere and with xl. pī hangyng by a cheyne weyng vij. unċ j. q^rton the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Bysshop of Norwych.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundeñt on that same day to the Bysshop of Norwych beyng with the Kynge at Eltham j. rounde tabulet of gold garnized with xij. garnades and xxiiij. p^r hangyng by a cheyne weyng v. unċ j. q^atorn the which tabulet some tyme was yove the Kynge by the Abbot of Westmynster.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundeñt and appointeñt to take to youre chamblyen on that said day j. gipsier of velvet russet garnized with silver and gylt that was bought of Remonde goldesmyth for the sōme of a c. s̄.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundeñt to Maister Richard Praty dene of youre chapel that same day a litell tabulet of gold maa in maner of a boke and enameilled withynne on that oon side with an ymage of the Trinite and on that other side with an ymage of Oure Lady and her Sone garnized with oute with iiij. garnades iiij. saph and xxiiij. p^r weyng j. unċ di q^atorn þe which tabulet was yove the Kynge by my Lady Butiller.

Item deliuered by youre said comaundeñt to Robt Rolleston youre warderobber that same day di. peyre of bedys of calcidoyne garnized with golde the which was some tyme yove the Kynge by my Lord of Gloucestre the which was take fro the kepyng of John Penycoke yomañ of youre robes the which conteyne xij. gaudes and thre litell.

Item deliuered by youre saide comaundeñt the Erles of Warrewyke and Stafford and youre Chamblyen beyng p^rsent at that same tyme that is to say on Alle halowenday laste at Merton whanne ye wer crouned ye yaf to an heraude Kynge of armes afore that tyme called Aungoye and thanne at that fest his name chaunged by yow and called Lancastre j. belle of sylver weyng xvj. unċ and

an other belle of sylver at that tyme delivēd to oon that was maade pursevant and thanne callēd Coler the which weyed viij. unc̃.

W. PHELYP CHAUMB'LEIN.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 114. *Original Minutes.*

ACTA DE ANNO SEXTODECIMO.

21st October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

THE xxj. day of Octobr̃ þe yeñ of þe Kyng þe xvj. at h^s manoir of Shene þeñ appiereð befor̃ hī of psones callēd to h^s grete consail þe psones þat folowe.¹

By for̃ whom the Chaunceller of Engl̃ purposed̃ iij. causes ~~of þe~~ touching þe gaderyng of þe said̃ consail refvyng op̃ to þe tyme ~~the~~ þ^t þe Kyng wolde cōmande to shewe hē.

The first cause was consideryng þat þe geñal counceil beyng at Basile which was gedereð for iij. causes pⁿcipally that is to say for extirpaçon of herresies pacificaçon of reaumes ⁊ pⁿcē and reformaçon of maneres exhorbitantz, nowe late have decreed̃ a certaine monytorie ageyns ou^r hooly fad^r þe Pope reclamyng ⁊ ptestyng þⁱ ageyn ȝtain cardinales p̃sidentz of þe said̃ counceil the which monytorie is lykly þat Goð forbede to gend^r a scisme in þe chirch the which eṽy good̃ Xp̃en prince ought to withstonde, Whe^rupoñ þe Kyng̃ desireth to have þe^r good̃ [advises] what we^r conveniēt ⁊ fittyng for him to doo in þe said̃ matie^r.

The second̃ cause was, consideryng how after þe journey of Arras whe^r þe pees trowed̃ sholde have ben

¹ A space is left in the MS. for the names.

concludēd failled ouȝ hooly fadȝr the genȝal counceil wrote to þe Kyng yet for to receive ȝ to cōfourme hȝ to all resonable meenes of pees and in esȝialle the Duc of Bretaigne stured by þe Popes ȝres ȝ opȝ wyse wrote to þe Kyng for þe same cause openyng a mene by þe delivance of þe Duc of Orleance whom he desired to be sent into som place into Normandie for þe same entent. To þe which desirȝ the Kyng hath agreed hȝ so þȝ þe said Duc of Orleance sholde wȝinne a ȝtain tyme þȝ is to say þe moneth of May last passed ~~and after þat~~ have purveied of a sȝme of mȝnoie accorded for hȝ conduyct þier. the which tyme so assigned failled ȝ was proged to þe moneth of Juyȝ last passed. and so from þens to Michelmasse now last passed grauntyng a saufconduyct to hȝ ȝ þȝ sholde bringȝ into Ingland þe said to endurieȝ to þe xv. day of Janueȝ nexte cȝmyng [the which mȝnoie is not yet brought. And ~~in þe which matierȝ~~ . . . [for as moche as] it is lykly [þe said matierȝ] to be renewed the King desireth to have þeir good advis what is to doo heȝ inne.

The iij^{de}. cause was consideryng þat þe Kyngȝ pȝgenitours ȝ þȝdecessoures haȝ of lawdable coustumes ȝ usagȝ at þe begynnyng of þȝ yer to purveie by hȝ passȝt of hȝ greet counsail for all necessaires ȝ chargȝ longyng unto hȝ ȝ to hȝ lordship that weȝ lykly to falle and sue all þe yer after. folowyng þȝinne þe steppes of hȝ said pȝgenitours ȝ þȝdecessoures hath at þȝ tyme called hȝ togidȝr ~~how~~ for to have þeir good counsailx and advises how þe chargȝ of the which fro day to day falle unto hȝ un [to þe] govȝnance of hȝ landȝ ȝ lordshippȝ may best pȝveied ȝ ordeined forȝ.

* f. 114b. * xxj. die Octobrȝ a^o ȝc. xvj. ap^d Shene in pȝncia Rȝ pȝntibȝ dȝnis Duce Glouȝ Dȝno Cardinali Archieȝis Cantuarȝ

ƿ Eboꝝ Epiſ Lincoln ƿ Saꝝ Cōitibꝫ [de] Hunt Staff Saꝝ Northūbr ƿ Suff Dñis de Welles Tiptoft Hung¹for ƿ Fonhoꝝ Cancellar Theſ ƿ Custode p'vati sigilli ac Willo Pheliꝑ ƿ Pho Courtenay Henrico Bromflete ƿ Stourton militibꝫ Dño de la War ƿ Dñs Cancellar declaravit dñs cauf quare dñs nř [Rex] convocari fecit eos ad hoc consil.

Prima causa ~~de eita quide~~ [considerato q.] genale consil ~~eitarūt~~ [decrevit unū mōitoriū 9^a] dñm Papā qui qđ ad etū diē cōperet ~~in consil sb p^a depositionis~~ [p se vl deputat in consilio ƿc. ex quo decreto visile ē scisma oriri n^l ƿc. pvideat de remedio] Quali¹ dñs nř Rex se heret in hac matia.

Sēda declara
vel qualiter.

Sēda causa quomodo si Dux Aurellaneñ portari fecit aurū in Angl scđm qđ appunctuat int¹ Regem ƿ ipm [v^lz p tractatu pacē] quali¹ se debet heri et qui ibunt in hoc negocio ƿc. a Chirburgh.

Tercia causa quali¹ ubi habebit^r aurū p onibꝫ infra regnū ƿ extra p anno futuro.

Eod die J. Dñs Henricus Inglose decl ločtenens Caleš declaravit in pñcia R ƿ pđcoꝝ dnoꝝ necessitat Caleš sup quibꝫ necessitat porrexit Regi billā cui řndet^r cras.

The ĩre p^t cometh from þe K' Chaunceller ƿ Counsail of Normandie wolde p^t as þe K' . . . to go to þat such conclusion as he wolde take heř in Engl ageyns þe sisme ƿc. p^t . . . þof wolde in þe same wyse write.

Nota.

Over see all þe ĩres and entitle þe substancē of hē.¹

¹ This line occurs on the same paper, and above the Minutes of the 5th November, (p. 69, *postea*,) which are pasted under and join the above Minutes of the 21st October. The handwriting more closely resembles the Minutes of the 21st October, than that of the Minutes of the 5th November.

[*Ibid.* f. 113. This paragraph occurs on the same paper, and in the same hand as, but above, the following Minutes of the 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437. It is probably part of the Minutes of the 22nd or 23rd of that month.

..... f Henri Bromflete ⁊
 appoint of duyc⁹t of
 þe Duc of Orleans þ^t þe K' shold^ẽ confourme hī
 to þe herauld^ẽ late ba^r to hī to be sought up
 ed to Saveuses ⁊ to Fuzelier of þe which
 credence the Chancellor of Frāce d pees
 take som op^ẽ way^ẽ ⁊c. to þe geⁿal counsail
 in þe [best] maⁿne [⁊] as p^rcedentz have passed befor^ẽ.

[*Ibid.* 24th October, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The xxiiij. day of Octobr^ẽ þe xvj. ye^r ⁊c. in þe K'
 þnce at Shene þnt my Lord of Glouc^ẽ my Lord þe
 Cardinal therchebisho^p of York the Bisshopp^ẽ of Lin-
 coln Sa^r Wircest^r therles of Hunt Staff [Devoⁿ] Sa^r
 Northūb^r ⁊ Suff the Lord Hung^ẽford^ẽ thabbot of Glas-
 tyngbury Willo Pheli^p Dño de Welles P^ho de Courtenay
 þe Lord^ẽ Tiptoft ⁊ Fonho^p.

The bille of þe Florentyns is graunted^ẽ for a yer so
 þ^t þei fully [hooly] descha charge ⁊ discharge [in þ^r
 land^ẽ] paying all maner custumes subsidies ⁊ devoirs.

Be þ^r maad a ire to f Reignold Cobhā to bringe þe
 Du^c of Orleance [to London^ẽ] ~~to London^ẽ on Satureday~~
~~next~~¹ so þ^t he may be w^t þe K' at Shene on Moneday
 next² for to cōe w^t hī of ẽtain matier^ẽ [⁊c.] of þe pees
 if þ^t þe Chaunceller of Frāce myzt take paiement in
 Frāce for þe souldes of ẽtain men of armes ⁊ arch^rs

¹ 26th October.

² 28th October.

nowe þe of þe paiement þ^t þe Duc of Orleance shold^d paie for þe souldes of certayn men of armes & archers þ^t shold^d goo over w^t him to Chirburgh ~~wher~~ for h^a seuretee wher þe traictie of pees shold^d be, and as moche as þ^t þe said^d Chaunceller shold^d [so] take þ^t for þe said^d souldes of men of armes & archers þ^t shold^d so for þe said^d cause condue þ^e Duc over paiement myzt be maa^d by þe hande of Tref & Chamb^l &c. To þe [which] question it was answered by divs of my lord^e þ^t þeim semed good, and to þe which question my Lord þe Tref seyde he ~~envaille~~ had no mōnoie to paie for þe said^d souldes ~~wher~~ yif þe pte advse or h^a ambassadeurs þe Duc Bretaigne & op^y for þe matier of pees wol agree [to] come to Chirburgh wher þe K' shal confourme hī to ~~pentent~~ þe paiementz as in Saveuses & Fuzeliers instructiō as touching þe xij^m. & saluz in seeles [or breke] all þe temporell & spirituel lord^e conclude þe K' shold^d rap^y take þe said^d paiement. [of] þan of xij^m. & þan breke, sauf^e my Lord^e of York Cardinal & Glouc^e seme þ^t and þe said^d Duc & wol breek in þe paiement of þe said^d xij^m. saluz þ^t þeim semeth [in] aft op^y [þing^e] þ^t folowe [he] wold^d breek & so it we^r in vayn to lede him over. Moreover þeim semeth and þe K' go fro on þing the ptes advse wol labour to dryve hī from on op^y & so fro appointment to a newe appointment the which shold^d be & to grete an hert to þe K' in þe matier [for þe traictie of] of pees.

[*Ibid.* f. 112 b. Though the following paragraph occurs on a separate paper, it evidently belongs to the preceding article.]

Questio

- * f. 112b. * Their for al þing^e was assigne^d by for the which but yf þe K' wold^d breke pact of plement by þe which men þ^t lene^d mōnoie shold^d have stille þeir assignement w^toute

any takyng away þ^of he coude not see how he myzt wher
 he myzt have any grounde to make Questio Sic.
 any suche paiement, to þe which Tre-
 sorer it was answered þ^t we wold be advised þ^of.

[*Ibid.* f. 114 b. 5th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1487.]

The v. day of Novēbr̃ þe xvj. ye^r
 ʔc. in þe K' þnce at Shene, þnt my
 Lord^e of Glou^{ce} my Lord þe Cardinal
 therchebissho^p of York the
 Bisshop^e of of Salesbury Sic.
 Wircest^r thērles of Sa^x Suff the
 Chaunceller Tref ʔ P've Seal & Will
 Pheli^p the Lord^e Hung^oford ʔ Tip-
 toft.

ut xxxj. die Octobr̃ vide þ^e
 appo^{nt}ent.

Hit is graunted þat of þat þat
 is due ʔ behinde to my Lord^e of
 Glou^{ce} cappitain of Caleys ʔ to h^e
 souledeoures þe^r for þe tyme þ^t my
 Lord^e of Glou^{ce} hath be cappitain þ^oe
 þ^t þe Tresorer of Engl^e make paie-
 ment to my said^e said^e Lord^e for a Sic.
 quarter in hande sōme in mōnoie ʔ
 sōme in vitail^e þe iiij. pt þ^of ʔ þe
 next quarter þe iiij. pt of þat þ^t [so]
 remaygneth ʔ so at þe next quart^r
 þe ij. pt þ^of ʔ so þe-iiij. at þe iiij.
 quart^r þ^t þ^t shal so remaigne.

Also it is cōed þ^t þe Tref
 of Engl^e þe Tref of Caleys
 þe Tref of þe cappitaines in
 Caleys see what is þe iiij. pt
 of þ^t þ^t is due ʔ unto þe
 souledeoures ʔ þ^of þs pvisiō
 is appointed.

Pnt my Lord^e of Can^t Londoⁿ
 Hun^t thabbot^e of Glastyngbury ʔ of
 Bury the Bissho^p of Norwi^{ch}. Hit is
 ordeined þ^t þe fgeant of þe bakkhows

or som op^y of þ^t office shal go [by
cōmissiōn] in haste to purveie for
Caleys in all haste whete malt barley
otes or ote malt to ~~m^l~~ [v^c.] quart^y of
whete ⁊ [~~m^l~~] m^l. quarter of malt.

The Duc of Norff þnt
Devoñ Lincolñ Bromflete
Stourtoñ Boneville.

This vitaill to be purveied in Kent
⁊ to be carried to Sondewich.

An offi^c of þe halle to purveie
iiij^e. m^l. billet by cōmissiōn.

[*Ibid.* f. 115. 9th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

The ix. day of Novēb^r the xvj. ye^r ⁊c. at Seint Johns
þnt my Lord of Glouc my Lord þe Cardinal therche-
bisshopp^e of Can^t ⁊ of York the Bisshopp^e of Londoñ
Lincolñ Sa^x Norwich ⁊ Wircest^r therles of Hunt Stafford
Sa^x Northūb^r ⁊ Suff þe Lord^e [Hung^yford] Tiptoft ⁊
Fonhoþ the Chan^c Tref ⁊ P^{ve} Seel ⁊ thabbot of Glas-
tyngbury the Duc of Norff ⁊ Will^t Boneville ⁊ John
Stourtoñ þerle of Devoñ the Lord^e Loveit Welles ⁊
Henri Bromflete ⁊ Will^t Pheliþ.

A Ire to my Lord of Warⁱ ~~⁊ conseil in~~ Frāce to
make ȝtain cōmissiōns in Frāce to take on oon day þe
moustres of þe feld^t ⁊ of þe garnisons to þentent þ^t
and þ^y be not poeple sufficeant for þe feelde þ^t þe K'
myzt in all haste p^{ve}ie for men to be send^t over ~~in w~~
And þ^t þe K' myzt be ȝtified þ^yof in haste in wyse as
þe K' p^{ye}d hī by Pophā ⁊ Par

For to sende over mōnoie v^z xxiiij^m. li. ⁊ þ^y wer
nooñ Englisshmeñ to receive it ⁊ it we^r but in vayñ.

As touching þe matie^r of Caleys ⁊ for to see how þ^t
þe charg^e may be boreñ and yif it myzt be to be ad-
menised.

It is concluded þ^t my Lord of Glouč [cappitain] be tretið w^t to see how þ^t it may be kept w^t as litel charg^e as may be.

[*Ibid.* f. 116. 12th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1457.]

xij. die Novēbr̃ anno ꝑc. xvj. in pñcia R̃ in p^leratu [hospitali] Sçi Joh̃is juxta Clerkenwelle pñtibz Dño Duce Glouč Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Eps̃is [Londoñ] Lincolñ Saꝝ Norwič̃ ⁊ Wigorñ Cōitibz de Hunť Staff Northūbr̃ Saꝝ ⁊ Suff̃ Dñis de Hung[?]ford̃ Tiptoft ⁊ de Fonhoꝝ Cancellār̃ Theš̃ ⁊ Custode p^lvati sigilli ⁊ Wiffo Pheliḡ milite.

Thei þ^t weř of counsailx befor̃ beth appointed̃ to be of counsailx now.

Also þe Bisshoḡ of Seint David̃

Therle of Saꝝ

þe Warderob^{er}

⁊ John Stourtoñ

} to be also of counsail.

And þe K' wol þ^t after þe fourme as power was gyve by K' [H.] þe iiij. to h^s counsaillers that þe Kyng^e counsaillers þ^t now be þ^t þei so doo ~~And þe K' to graunte us now~~ after a cedula þ^t was rað þ^e þe which passed̃ in þe plement tyme of K' H þe iiij.¹

Glouč
Çard̃
Canterbuř
York
Lincolñ
Bath

Hunť
Staff
Saꝝ
Northūbr̃
Suff

Hung[?]ford̃
Tiptoft
Cromewell Tref
⁊ Wiffo Pheliḡ

¹ Vide Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Hen. IV. vol. iv. pp. 572-589.

The Keper of þe p've seel ꝑc. have sworeñ ꝑt maad feyth unto þe K' to counsaile him wel ꝑt trewly in such matiere as shal be opened unto hē by wey of þe K' consail ꝑt to kepe þe K' consailx secree, and shortly þei shal [consail ꝑt] doo all þt good consailers shold ~~do~~ counsaile ꝑt doo unto þe K' þeir souverain lord.

Be þj maad a fre to þe Tref ꝑt Chābt ꝑc. to paie to iiij. psones keping winne Wyndesore ij. p'soners to þe K' to evich iiij. d. on þe day for þe tyme þt þei have entended ꝑt shal entende to þe keping of þe same p'soners.

[*Ibid.* 14th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1497.]

The xiiij. day of Novēbr þe xvj. yeꝛ ꝑc. at þe priourie of þospital of Seint John's besid Londoñ the K' considering þe cost [charge] ꝑt labour þt þe lord of his p've counsaile shal have ꝑt souffr for to entende at all tymes to h^s said counsaile in recōpensaçon of heꝛ said cost charge ꝑt labour hath graunted to hē þe rewardes as foloweth.

First to h^s cousin therle of Staff tme of h^s lyf yerly cc. marc.

Also to þe Lord Cromewell Hung^gford ꝑt Tiptoft yerly for þe same cause as longe as þei leve evich of hē yerly c. marc.

Also to f John Stourtoñ knyzt xl. li.

[*Ibid.* 15th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1497.]

xv. die Novēbr [anno xvj.] in Cañla Stellaꝛ pñtibꝫ ðnis Duce Glouc Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝛ Cōitibꝫ de Saꝛ ꝑt Northūbr Dño de Hung^gford Canč Thef ꝑt

Custode p'vati sigilli Cōitib; Staff ʔ de Suff Dño de Tiptoft Johe Stourtoñ milite the Lord Bardolf.

When þe tme shal begynne.

Thees endentur to be maað in fourme accustomed w^t clauf of moustres and he to have þe iij^{de} of þe gaignes of wer^r of þe xxx. l. ʔ þe xxx. archs.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 16th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xvj. die Novēbr̃ anno ʔc. xvj. in Caṁa Stellaʔ & ap^a Westm̃ pntib; ḡnis Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Epo Lincoln Cōite Suff Dñis de Hung^oford ʔ de Tiptoft Johe Stourtoñ milite Cancellar̃ Theš ʔ Custode p'vati sigilli.

Fiat War̃ Theš ʔ Caṁar̃ de solvend̃ Gartieʔ & Armoꝝ q' in fvičo & cū Iris ʔ credenč vʔ Cōitē War̃ pfectur̃ est xx. marč p viā pstiti.

Fiat lra Cursoñ recitando İram quā ~~het-s~~ huit secū ʔ de [supvidendo İbm statū pat'e ʔ de] se festinando vʔ & cū řnsione İraꝝ suaꝝ ʔ İraꝝ Cōiti War̃ nūc direct̃ ʔ etiā de statu pat'e.

Fiat İra salvi conduct^o p quadam navi de Catalonia de pnti existen ppe Southē.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. The following Minutes are pasted on the same folio, but they were not written on the same paper, as the Minutes of the 16th and 18th November. No date is mentioned, nor can one be assigned with certainty, but it is nearly positive that they were made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

Yif þe Duc of Bourg^{ne} come to Cal Guysnes as it is supposed how þ^t it shal be p'veied for þe rescowynȝ þ^o of.

P T H E } Cōmissionis [þe worthiest þ^t beþ in þe
 Stourtoñ } shir] of þe moustres in the countrees to
 Cromewell } trete w such poeple as þei may gete.

Also þ^t men of court in innes of courte be warned to be arraied, the cōmissioners to retourne and who of þe shir shold have þe ledyng of þe owne shir, Wag for a moneth.

Suff, þe comisf to seye to fve þe K' on foote undr suche Lord as þe K' wol depute for þe wag of a moneth or moꝛ as it shal lyke þe K'.

Northūbr̃.

Sax, after þe fourme of þestatut what men shal be arraied.

Staff.

Cancellaꝛ, a p^{ve} seal to be directed unto þe cōmissionis to shewe how nedeful Caleyis be to þis lāð t̃ how necessarie Guysnes is for þe defense of Caleyis t̃ w^t oþ^r such motives t̃c.

Card, the K' undrestandeth þ^t he þ^t calleth him Duc of Bourg^{ac} dispoſeth hī to cōe to Caleyis t̃ Guysnes to do þe noyssance þ^o to þ^t he can or may forsomoch þe K' wol þ^t h^s ĩres of cōmission be directed to notable psones in eviĉ contrey þei to see þ^t gentilmen be arraied after þ^e fourme of þestatut and to be treté at þe same tyme by þe said cōmissioners for to come ~~by a~~ upon a c̃tain warnyng for þe rescowyng of Caleyis t̃c. yif þ^t it happe.

[*Ibid.* f. 117. The following Minutes, which evidently belong to the preceding article, are assigned to the 18th November, 18 Hen. VI. (*query*, a mistake for 16), in a modern hand.]

Be þ^o maað a serche how it was write for þe rescowyng of þe siege of Caleyis t̃ to whom.

Yif þe cappitain in þ^s ptie weſ knowe þe poeple wolð
þe rather ~~be know~~ come.

Also þ^t þei ~~ha~~ come upoñ ~~w~~ deliv^āce of wagge.

Līes to þe townes.

Noyse shal doo good in þe contrey.

Cōmissioñ gen^{al} , þe K^r is enfourmed þ^t þe gentilmen
of h^s land beth oute of arraye.

Armurers ⁊ bowers in Londoñ to be set a werk.

þe mai^r to see by þe over sight of þe K^r squiers knyztz
what stuff

. . eð men to send to make hē redy.

Lord^e ⁊ citees ⁊ borowghes to be tretið yif þe cas
happē.

Men to be maad knyzt^e after þe fourme of þestatut.

[*Ibid.* f. 116 b. 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

xviij. die Novēbr̃ anno ⁊c. xvj. in Cañia Stellata R^e
ap^d Westm̃ pñtibz tē iñm̃ ðnis Dño Duce Glouč Dño
Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Epo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Hunť
Staff Saꝝ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^oford ⁊ de Tiptoft
Canč Theš ⁊ Custode pⁱvati sigilli.

Be þⁱ maad a tre to þe Bisshoꝝ of Chest^r for a man
þ^t is in h^s pⁱsone.

Berewyk^e bille is graunted as touching þe restreint of
þe m^l. li. of tailles þ^t shold be in my Lorð of Northūbyr-
land^e hand^e.

Rokesborougñ. Yif þ^t þⁱ can be founde any man þ^t
wol take it better cheep þenne m^l m^l. li. be yer þ^t þenne
he have it. And yif no man wol take it þ^t þenne Grey to
endente fro Midsonⁿ last unto Midsonⁿ next for þe sōme
of m^l m^l. li.

Miles de Jerlm heat de dono R c. escutē.

Rempstoñ to have for þe first q^{rt} in hande ⁊ after fro ~~þe~~ [q^{rt}] to ~~þe~~ [q^{rt}] at þende þof ⁊ þe iij^{te}. peny in vitail.

[*Ibid.* f. 118. The date of the following Minutes is not mentioned, but they are presumed to have been made about the 18th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

þe marchal ⁊ þe port þe K' to make hē ⁊ yif he be mysgoevned to ~~dist~~ not souffr hē to occupie ⁊ to cūstie þe K' of h^s goevnance.

For p^lsoners to graunte saufconduyctē.

To have power of punisshement.

To accounte by h^s othe or by h^s executoures oþes at þescheq^{er} at Caley.

þ^t of p^lncē it is not graunted.

As for þe cōmyng home at þende of þendent^e it is graunted.

Sith þ^t þe franchises of Norwiche¹ betū now in þe K' handē and consideryng þe grete chargē þ^t þei be^r . . . for þe wardein wheþ^r þ^t it we^r not to deerþ þe K' to sette ooñ to be meir ~~to be~~ þ^e unto May at þe which tyme by þe K' ~~his~~ grace ⁊ licence þei myzt be restored to þeir franchises ⁊ ellecōn of þe maire.

Hung^{ry} ⁊ [þe K' to make a meir for a tyme] þei þ^t shold submitte hē be named A. B. ⁊c. late ald^rmeñ ⁊ þ^t þei make a notable fyn.

Tiptoft ⁊ sūbmissioñ maað ⁊ to make a meir ⁊ to þe use of þeir franchises for a tyme ⁊ pticulerly how it shal be used herafter.

¹ *Vide* William of Worcester, p. 458; and Blomfield's *History of Norfolk*, folio, vol. ii. pp. 104-106.

Tref, to make a good fyn pough þ^t þe K' dispense w^t hē.

Staff, how be it þ^t þe fyn be maað yet to have a seuretee of þeiſ welberyng heſafter.

All þe lordē concludedeñ upoñ a meir.

My Lord of York, ⁊ Carpenter to make þ^s act ⁊ also þe ſbmiſſioñ.

P^rive Seal } As touching relessyng heſafter þeim
Warderobber } semeth it is to doo as to þ^t þ^t þei have
bounde hē to paie wilfully þeim semeth þ^t it be paid or
to make a fyn þ^rfor.

Hung^rf, þe as þe K' noble pgenitours have reuled hē so he supposeth þe K' wol, as touching to þe remiſſioñ of þeiſ bondē, him semeth it is to be doo. He wolð þ^t þ^s mañ weſ fair handeled þ^t þe mchantz hað no bolde- nesse þ^t þe K' hað to hem wrong.

Tiptoft, þe K' may shette h^s port [for many causes] ~~he may he troweth~~ þe clooth most goo ⁊ passe, as for þ^t þ^t is dooñ hī semeth and þe Tref may accorde w^t hē to take som ⁊ þe K' som to astouye hē w^t þe first bille.

Chaunceller, to paie þ^r good or to make a fyn þ^rfor for wilfully þei bounde hē.

Tref seith þe K' pgenitours have stoppē þeiſ portz, desireth þ^t þe K' fgeantz ⁊ attourney may be called ⁊ seye heſ advises.

Northūbr, þe portz may be shette, þei þ^t have wilfully bounde hē as for luc^r þ^t þei paie, þe jugē opinioñ to be herde heſinne.

Saz, þe same.

Staff, þ^t and þe [K' do] grace þe þ^t þei knowe it.

Northū

Lincoln seith þat þe K' tooke þexcepcon of cloth in plement. Him semeth þe K' myzt not set þat imposiçon t̃ þat good þat . . . he hath t̃ shal receive he most restorẽ it.

* f. 118 b. * Eboz, he wolde at þe ferst þing the m̃chantz know þeir defaute in puttyng up of þe first bille seith þexcepcon passed by corrupcon of m̃chantz ~~and w̃t~~ t̃ hi semeth þat þe rather w̃t lasse concience to take þat þat þei be bounde inne, the jugel to seye þeir advises heřinne, the bonde þat bet̃h maad to stande in suspense unto þe next plement so þat yif þei wolde laboř þat þe bonde myzt put hē in feer.

That þat be doo if grace

Card, hi semeth þat þat as þe first bille is regeurous þe jugel to see it t̃ þei to telle þe K' p̃rogatives.

Sergeantz t̃ attourney.

Yif þimposiçon weř not lawful þe desier to fař w̃t hē yif it may be doo to put þe bonde in suspense unto þe next plement at which tyme it is supposed þe K' shal have it if graunted.

Glouc, soñ plement hath be þat þe K' hath no graunte.

* f. 117 b. * S'bmision t̃ þe groundel seyen what was þe cause of þe dissensions.

And to pute hē in a newe reule.

þat þei have any restituçon þat þei make a declaraçon.

þe nōbr̃ of aldremeñ to be admenised.

þei þat [weř] aldřmeñ t̃ . . . t̃c. be punished.

For þe bille of wolleñ cloth.

This matier to be haad to þe K'.

The ~~mair~~ an indifferent man to be maað meir t ij. oþſ
sherrieſ of Norwich unto þe next ellecçon of meir.

[*Ibid.* The following paragraph occurs in the same hand on the other side and at the opposite end of the paper.]

This to be hað to þe K' , bygynne on þe rigereus
bille t þenne how þe matier was debated , t how þt þe
K' myzt shette þe portſ.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 19th November, 16 Hen. VI. 1437.]

✱ xix. die Novēbr̃ a° t̃c. xvj. In Cañna Stellaſ R
ap^d Westm̃ p̃ntibz dñis Duce Glouc̃ Dño Cardinale
Archiepo Eboꝝ Epo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Hunſ Staff Saꝝ
t Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hungl̃ford t de Tiptoft Robto
Rollestoñ clico Canč Theſ t Custode p^vati sigilli.

The joelx to be leyð to wedde for paiement of þe
m^l. marč to Rempstoñ.

Yif þe ire to Caleys shal be re . . elleð.

H^eat Petr^o Cousin Anglic^o licenciā exeūdi regnū cū
xx. marcſ t duabz togſ v^f Mağrm Petrū Wiltoñ t
Joñem Clyftoñ p^lsonaſ in Henaulð p eoꝝ libač aliq^o
statuto sive ordinač in contrariū facč nō obstātibz.¹

Cōmissioñ for Rempstoñ for h^e lieuten^acie.

Cōmissioñ for array.

For þe makyng of knyztſ.

Be þſ maað a ire to Portēñ ličnciā.

Iſ a ire of credence to þe souldeo^rs of Caleys.

¹ A similar licence for this purpose was granted to Peter Cousin on the 19th November, 17 Hen. VI. 1438. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 292.

vj^e. q^ar^ts of whete to Caleys / also after pafferant of malt.

iij^e. to Guysnes }
 i^e. to Hammes } And after pafferant of þe malt.

þe names of hē þ^t shal be maað fgeantz to be send
unto þe K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 119 b. 25th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

In die Sçe Katerine die Lune v^lz xxv. die Novēbris
a^o ꝑc. xvj. in Caṁa Stellaṁ & ap^d Westm̃ / p̃ntibz ḍnis Dño
Cardinali Archiepo Eboꝝ Cōite Saꝝ Dñis de Hung^lford
ṛ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theṣ ṛ Custode privati sigilli.

Salvus conduct^o p̃ Dolman est concess^o.

Rempstoñ to bringe in þe names of þeim þ^t shal goo
w^t him ṛ f̃ after þei have moustred ṛ yif þei after þ^t be
lette by wynde or by water or in such wyse þ^t it is not
in h^a defaute þ^t þenne þ^t c̃tified þe same Rempstoñ have
such a reward for h^a said felowship as shal seme good
to my said lord^e discrecon.

To bringe þendentur^e of Caleys ṛ þe m̃ches þ^le of K'
Rychard^e dayes.

A fre to be send from þe K' to my Lord of Glouc.
For asmoch as ye knowe wel we

The Baroñ of Dudley to go to Caleys in alle haste and
whē þ^t he cometh ayen þe lord^e have appointed þ^t he
shal endente for þe lieutenancie of þe castel of Caleys
fro þe day þ^t he tooke þe charge þ^lof of þe K' at
Seint John's beside Londoñ.

The Lord Fanhoþ to have his fermes of [Trematon]
Calstok ꝑc. for vij. yer folowyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 120. It is not certain that the following belong to the preceding minutes, but it is most probable that they do so.]

v. Ires þ^t is to say

j. to þe Duc of Ostrich.

ij. to þerchebisshoþ of Coloign.

to þe Bisshoþ Seigneñ.

to þe Lord Walessey.

to Hertonk.

Iġ pinstrucġon

Thees Ires shal be delivēd to Throgmton or to som oþ^r officer of þe Tref of Engt being at Londoñ to do sende to Coloign ~~to þe Crown by þe grete chireñ þe and delivē to~~

~~þ^t þe to þe good men of þ~~

By þe token þ^t he send him a token for Bryan.

To my Lord Card.

In so moch First þ^t þ^e as it is said þ^t þe Queñ of Scotl shold have send now late unto h^r faderhoð ȝtain Ires of þe soñ comyng of pābas of Scotl into þ^r land ~~In so~~ wheþ^r þ^t þ^r Ire þ^t was appointed þ^t shold to Ogle ȝc. shal forth or no, and yif so þ^t my Lord have any Ires frō þens as it is said þ^t he hath þ^t he wol ley both þees ping^e ȝ

Iġ þe K^r p^ryeth hī þ^r he wol see þees names ȝc. ȝ to appointe such as hī shale [seme] best to be at þobbit of þēpeur [~~to þ^t end~~] and which of hē tēpel shal now go to þe geñal concile.

To þ^t eend þ^r sich of hē as shal seme most best of þe tēpal þ^t shal go to þe geñal consail þ^t aswel as of þe lord^e

michers þ^t þay be wel w^t as touchyng þe good goevnance of Wales.

Iȝ ~~as touching~~ [to sende] h^s advise to þ^t þ^t Rempstoñ send^t to þe K' ȝ þinstrucçoñ þ^ȝuponñ.

þ^t þerle of Angulesme in Wallers keping may go to þe Duc of Orł to speke w^t hī in both þeīr kepers sight ȝ heryng and it seme to my Lord Card.

- * f. 120 b. * Also to sey to my Lord þe Card þ^t Pierř Durant þ^t put h^s bille to þe K' þe which is in plee þ^t þ^ȝfor for h^s fvice þe K' myzt gyve hī a sōme of mōnoie such as hī shal seme good unto þe tyme þ^t þe K' may oþ^ȝ wyse purveie for hī .

The K' sendeth my Lord a token.

My Lord Chancellor also ȝ lateth him wite þ^t he speð þe bille þ^t he send^t unto hī as touching Bernard Augevin.

To take w^t me to my Lord þe Cardinal þe names of þe lord^e tēpal ȝ spiritual of þ^s londe.

Also to knowe þe lord^e marchiers of Wales.

[*Ibid.* f. 119. 29th November, 16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

xxix. die Novēbr̃ a^o ȝc. xvj. in Caſſa Stellaſ Regē ap^d Westm̃ ꝛ pntibꝫ dñis Archiepo Eboꝝ Robto Rolleston clico Canč ȝ Custode p^vvati sigilli ac Theſ.

Fiat warř Theſ ȝ Caſſaſ ȝc. de solvēdo fri Johi Heyne qui cū Iris R̃ vř dñm Papā Impatorē ȝ consil genale ȝc. pfectuſ est xx. marcē p viā regardi.

Be þ^ȝ maad ĩres for Norwich.

Be þ^ȝ maad

Fiāt warrant Custodi garderobe p libač vestuř p
baronibz erga fm Natař Dñi.

Iř Ire dirigende in diřf př Angř.

Fi Be př maař İres direct to Breretones . Eggertoñ

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 519. *contemporary* MS.

Letter from the King to the Sheriffs of counties, dated 4th December,
16 Hen.VI. 1437.]

By þe Kyng.

TRUSTY and welbelovēd, we beth credibly enfourmed
þat þer are in þise dayes within þis oure reaume gaderinge
of greet routes and divers conventicules of mysgoevernēd
men assembled in diverse places, and among oþr with-
inne your sherriefwyke wherþrough divers and greet
robberies ravishment of wōmen, brennyng of houses,
manslaughteres and many oþr greet ryotes and incon-
venientz have of late tyme falle and ensewed and ar
lykely to falle heř aftir withoute þt we put þerto oure
hand remediable in þat behalf, þe which mysgoevernēd
men, as it is said, gooth togeder by
xl. psones moo or lesse as þei may see tyme to þe ful-
fylling of þeir entent. Thorough whoos mysgoevernance
our trewe liges and subgitz may not lyve in syker-
nesse and in quiete of þeir psones and goodes as we
wold þat þei dide. The which also mysgoevernēd men
as it is supposed beth such psones as wol not labour for
heř sustenaunces but rather desir in ydelnesse goo wel
arraied and far delicately wt outen þt þat þei have any
possessiones wherwith for to mainteine such astate as þei
shewe. For þe resistance of whos misgoevernaunce and
also for to execute due punishment ayens hem, and

all such, after þe lawes of þ^e ou^r lande we ~~directe~~
[send] unto you at þis tyme ~~our wryttes conceived wr~~
~~and~~ under oure seal [þestatut of Wynchester
ordeined t^e maad in þe dayes of ou^r pgenit^r E. þe first
ayenst such mane of poeple] þe which we wol þ^t in all
goodly haste ye execute and doo ~~hem~~ to be executed in
evy article and pointe ~~of hem~~ [þ^of] withinne youre
sherriefwik and so to conteneue duryng þe tyme þat ye
shal be ou^r officer in þe same, as ye wol answer unto us
at your pill. And we wol þat ye leve not þis in noo wyse
~~yeven~~ upon þe paine y^t shall falle yif doo þe contrarye
Yeven at Westm^e þe iiij. day of Decembre þe yere t^c. xvi.

Viç Warr^e t^e Leyç

Viç Staff

Viç Sur^e t^e Susse^xViç Kan^eViç Ebo^z

Viç North

Viç Oxoⁿ t^e BarkViç Glou^çViç LondoⁿViç Som^{ers} t^e Dor^{set}Viç Be^{ck} t^e Bu^{ck}Viç LincolⁿViç Esse^x t^e H^{ertford}Viç Can^t t^e Hun^tViç Norff^e t^e Suff^e

Viç Suth

Viç Wilte^{sh}

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 74 a. *Original*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 8th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1498.]

R. H. ¹

Y^e KYNG HATHE GRA[']NTE^d.²

To the Kyng oure souverain Lord.

BESECHETH mekely youre poeve bedman John Spenser
that was and is professed a monk of Mochelnay in the

¹ The King's autograph.

² In the hand of Lord Bardolf, whose signature occurs to this petition.

countee of Son^{ns} to considre hou þat but late at þinstigaçon and sturyng of certain persones it was laboured unto oure holy fadre þe Pope for þe same Joñn þat he myzt have a capacite for to have and rejoice bñfices of holy chirch þe which was graunted unto him and þerupoñ receyved and admitted þe Popes bulles by vertue of þe which he toke admitted and receyved a bñfice in þis youre reume of England nozt knowyng þat þere þorough he sholde doo or attempte any þing into þe prejudice of you and of youre statutz and lawes. And alsoo yt like youre hieghnesse to consider þat after þat þat youre said bedman had þus admitted þe said bulles and bñfice oon of þe saide persones that counsailled him soo to doo castyng unto him withoute any cause evel wille, toke a sute for þe saide causes ayenst youre saide bedman in youre name, by þe which sute he is putte oute of your proteccioñ and is outlawed him not knowyng of any such sute where þorough he myzt have maad any defense and al soo all his goodes beth escheted in to youre hands to his undoyng for ever, and þerupoñ of youre moste plentiuouse grace to graunte unto him your gracious lres of pardon after þe teneur of a cedula here to annexed with oute fyn or fee to be paied to your oeps consyderyng his innocencie as above, and þat for Goddis love and in wey of charitee.

W. P. LE BARDOLFF
Chaumblein.

Lre ent feust fte a W Kenyngtoñ le viij. jo^r de
Januer lan ^{tc.} xvj.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 121. *Original Minutes.*

. . January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. These Minutes precede, and are on the same paper as the next article, which is said to have been dated on the 29th of that month.]

As touching to þe matieŕ of pees rather þan þ^t it shold^t brek^t ^{ic.} the [Kyng] to ordeine hieŕ mōnoie for þe conduyctyng over of þe Duc of Orleance [^{ic.}] And to be repaie^d of þ^t þ^t þe Duc of Orleance shold^t paie ^{ic.}

The place of convençon to be at Chirbourgh fro þe which place þe lord^e wol not depte and sþially for þe Duc of Orleance.

The tyme of þe convençon þe sonner þe lever ^t for þ^t cause a message to be sent ^{ic.}

Pophā [^t Lowys John] to goo to þerle of Warrewyk þe Chaunceller of France ^t cōsail of Normandie ~~to also to the Duc of~~ And the said Pophā [^t Lowes] ^t Maist^r John Ryvel to go to þe Duc of Bretaine w^t instrucçon ^{ic.}

Lres to be send^t to þerchebisshoþ of Coloign of þe takyng of h^s messangier þ^t he send^t unto þe Kyng wheŕof þe K['] is sory ^{ic.} and lating hī wite how þ^t þe Kyng hath stande ^t shal stande toward^t hī.

Seth þ^t þ^t is allianc^e betwyx þe Kyng ^t þellisour^e of þempiŕ þ^t it be writen^t unto hē þ^t þei cheese nooñ to be empeur þ^t is ennemy unto þe Kyng.¹

Ambassadeurs to be send^t to þe Duc of Ostrich for iij. causes. ~~On for allianc^e þe ij^{de}.~~

¹ Sigismond, Emperor of Germany, died on the 9th December 1437, and his son-in-law, Albert V., Duke of Austria, was elected Emperor in March 1438, by the title of Albert II.

The first for þe gartier.¹

þe ij^{de}. for alliañcē

þe iij. for mariage.

[*Ibid.* 29th January, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. The *day* of the month is supplied in a modern hand : it is now illegible in the original.]

xxix. die Januār.

Be þȝ maad ĩres of answer to þe Chanč of Fř ĩ to þerle of Warr ĩc. ĩ Chanč of Fř ĩ consail of Normandie upoñ þe ĩres þ^t cam last þ^t is to say for þe matieř of pees ĩ also for þe geñal consile.

Lřes to be send to þe Duc of Ostrich.

Iř to þe Duc of Baveř.

[*Ibid.* 3rd February, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

In cstino Puř B'e Marie.

Remēbř to speke [to] þe K' þ^t no man be maad receivoř for tme of lyf neþȝ to occupie þ^t office by depute.

The K' to ordeine newe men to goo to þabbotē myne of Bukfast for to myne þȝe as þe men þ^t beþȝ in p^lsoñ at þe said abbotē sute myned to þentent to reverse þe Sic. judgement þ^t was gyve gyve for þe said Abbot ayenst þeim þ^t beþȝ in p^lsone.

My Lord of Cantbury to ~~elepe~~ calle a convocačon of clergie in alle hast.

¹ The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, created by the death of the Emperor Sigismond, was filled by the election of Albert Duke of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. ii. p. 119.

[*Ibid.* 5th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

M^ocuř p^x fm Puř Bě Mař.

To write to a^{ll} cathedre^{ll} chirches in Eng^l t Wales for to doo exequies in alle haste for þempeur¹ in þeiř cathedre^{ll} chirches or to do to be doⁿ solempnelyth in a^{ll} goodely haste.

Iř at after Estř þe K' to be in psoⁿ at Poules þe Moneday next after Seint Georg^e day for to solempnise þ^e þequies of þe saiđ Empouř.

Iř to see what estat^z of holy chirch t also of tempel men shal be þ^e at þe same tyme.

A poursevant to ryde befoř Popham t Lowys Jo^hn to þe Chanč of France t consail þ^e etifyng of þe comyng of þe saiđ Pophā t^c. t þe saiđ Chanč t þ^o of to þe Duc of

x.² Febř.

To shewe unto þe K' Popham t Lowes Jo^hn instruc-
con t^c.

In þis matieř þ^o is moř þing^e.

[*Ibid.* f. 121 b. 11th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xj.² Febř a^o xvj.

Remēbř to speke unto þe K' to be warř how þ^t he graunteth pdons or elles how þat he doeth hē to be amended for he doeth to him self þ^oinne greet disavaille.

¹ *Vide* p. 86, *antea*.

² Supplied in a modern hand.

and now late in a pdoñ þ^t he graunted unto a custum
þe which disavailed þe K' ij^m. marc.

Stephan ꝑc. to goo ~~to þe~~ seſſally to þe Duc of
Ostrich.

Remembꝛ a knyzt of þe Rodes ꝑ M' Adam Moleyns
to goo down to Akoñ to awayte on þempeur at h^s
cōmyng down.

If to Coloign

The Maistꝛ of þe Rodes to sende of h^s ordꝛ to þe
geñal concile ꝑ þe fōr to write unto hī.

A Ire to þerchebisshoꝑ of Dyvelyn to confourme to aȝ
þ^t may be to þe reste ꝑ pees of Irl ꝑ to be entendant
þe to.

Popham ꝑ Lowes Joñn to see of þe goeſnance of
þe garnisons in Normāð France ꝑ of aȝ oꝑ þingꝛ ꝑ
to reporte.

A Ire to þe Bisshoꝑ Seigneñ.

A Ire to þe Lord

To write [to] þerle of Warꝛ to appointe þe þlatz ꝑc.
to go to þe geñal concyle ꝑc. And yif þeim seme any
þe to be dooñ at þe geñal concyle to advise þe K' heꝛ
þe of.

[*Ibid.* 12th February, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

*xij. Febr.*¹

Remēbꝛ to speke unto þe K' what losse he hath hað
by þe graunte þ^t he maad to Inglefeld of þe constableshīꝑ

¹ Supplied in a modern hand.

ʔ stewardshiþ of þe castel ʔ lordshiþ of Chirk to þe losse of m^l. marč.

The Bisshopp^e of Londoñ Seint David Norwich Rouchestr̃ Seint Assaph̃ þe Bi of Carleal thabbot^e of Glouč Bury Shrowesbury Colchestr̃ þe P'our of Norwich þabbot of Seint Osyes þabbot of Glastyngbury to sende a maistr̃ of divinitee to þe gen^lal concile.

M^d to þenke on þanswer^e to þe messangiers of Ir̃l.

M^d to appointe þe K' counsaillers in Ir̃l ʔ to see ~~how~~ [what] þ^t ~~þei~~ shal be writeñ unto hē.

M^d to appointe whoo þ^t shal goo to þe convenčon for þe pees.

M^d þ^t Ires be send̃ to my Lady of Westm̃ ʔ to þerle of Westm̃ to be heř in þe xv. of Pasq¹.

[*Ibid.* f. 111. The date of the following Minutes is not stated, but they are presumed to have been made in February in this year. Many of them are repetitions of former Minutes.]

M^{da}

First to see hou þ^t notwithstanding þe Kyng^e writyng for þe rescous of þe siege of ~~Caleys~~ [Guysnes] yet þ^t

¹ A serious quarrel at that time existed between the Earl of Westmoreland, supported by his two brothers, Sir John and Sir Thomas Neville, on the one side, and the Countess of Westmoreland, daughter of John of Gant, who was the second wife of their grandfather, and her two sons, the Earl of Salisbury and George Lord Latimer, on the other. To such a height was the dispute carried, that in a letter commanding the several parties to appear before the King, it is said that they had proceeded against each other "by manner of war and "insurrection, have late assembled great routes and companies upon "the field, and done furthermore other great and horrible offences, "as well in slaughter and destruction of our people, as otherwise." *Vide* "Excerpta Historica," pp. 1-3.

beth but fewe cappitaines as of knyztz or squyers þ^t wolleñ goo ⁊ and namely for a moneth wagē ⁊ And þ^yfor þ^t yif þe cas happe þ^t God forbede ⁊ to ordene of covenable remedy.

If to ordeine who shal go to þe Kyng of Arragon for ꝑc.

If who shall goo £ into Normandie for þe tretie of pees and who shal conduycte þe Duc of Orl ꝑc. þe retenue of þe iiij^e. sperē to be gadereð in þe west contrey.

Philip
Courtenay.

If for þe Lieutenñ of Gwyenne.

If was cōdeð þ^t þe Kyng shold have sende [a knyzt of þe Rodes ꝑc M' Adam Moleyns] his ambassadeurs [to goo] down to Akon for to have mette w^t thempeuñ.

If yif þ^t any fres shal be directed to þoo psones þ^t þe Chaunceller of Irland hath nameð to be of þe Kyngē counsail þ^ye or no.

If ambassadeurs to be sende to þe geñal concile ꝑc. to Ferrair or to Basil whed^r þ^t þe Grekes wol come.

for þabbot
of Bukfast.

It was advised þ^t newe men sholdeñ goo þider ꝑc begynne to myne ꝑc soo to debate þ^r matieñ of newe ꝑc to se ꝑc. pentent to revse þe jugement þ^t þabbot hath ayeñst etain men for þe K' mynyng in p'sone.

If þ^y passed fres to þe Sherrief of Yorkshiñ to sende in all haste hideñ þoo ij. men þ^t stale oute of þ^r rea^c wolles not paieng to þe K' h^s coustumes.

To þe con-
sail genal.

ij. bisshoppē j. erle ij. barons
ij. bachelers ij. doctours for
þe K' iiij. bisshopē vj. abbottz
for þe pvince.

It to ordeine for þe good
rule of Norwich.

Mā It þe lordes m̃chers þ^t beth
send for to come hider.

For þ^s

Octobr at +
Shene ⁊
Novēbr at
Seint Johns.

Mā to see þe ĩre in þe
filace ⁊ þ^o upon putt þ^t was
last maað for þe souldourē
of Caley s and þe ĩre þ^t was
writē þ^o upon unto hē.

+ Remēbr h þ^t when Radclyf yede last into Guyenne
hou þe m^l. ĩi. þ^t was delivēd unto hī was spend , the
whiĉ shold have be depteð amongē þe barons.

Therle of Westm̃ ⁊ my Lady of Westm̃ shalleñ be
hieñ at þ^s xv^{me}. for an covenant to be maað betwix
hē ⁊c.

It þe lordē m̃chiers of Wales to be hieñ at þ^s xv. to
appointe hē of þe goevnance of þe m̃ches.

Mā It þe writ šb pena for Browe.

It yif þ^t any poeple shal go to Caley s to ordeine a clerc
of þe marquet.

The Florentynes saufconduyct.

Cōissions to goo oute to alle þe shires in Engl for
arraie.

Also my Lord of Salesbury was spoke to for to be
cappitain of þe m̃ches towardē Scotland.

Londoñ Carleal Nor-
wich Seint David As-
saph Wirĉ Rouchestř
bisshoppē.

þabbotē of Glouĉ Bury
Shrowesbury Colchestř
Seint Oyses the P^{our}
of Norwich.

Thabbot of Glastyng-
bury to sende ij. maistres
of divinitie.

If þ^t þe smale abbeyes ⁊ p^ouries of Englnd be entretið þ^t ij. or iij. or iiij. of hē sende a clerc to þe geⁿal concile.

If þ^t þe Maistr^e of Seint Johⁿs send^e for hī ⁊ his breþ^r to þe geⁿal concile.

+ If di^vs men of Lanč þ^t shold^e not come at þe last sessions at Lancast^r shold^e appie^r hie^r at iij. semailnes of Pasq^r.

Md þ^t þe K^e graunte no licence to my Lord^e Cardinal to goo to þe geⁿal concile.

[*Ibid.* f. 122. 3rd May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Tercio die Maii anno ⁊c. xvj. ⁊ in ecclia S^ci Pauli Londonⁱ ⁊ Ep^us Coventrenⁱ ⁊ Lich^e se p^rsta^r Regi in hac necessitate sua sup^{er} suffi^{ci} assignamento . . . C . .

If decanus S^ci Pauli Londonⁱ C .

[*Ibid.* 5th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Quinto die Maii a^o ⁊c. xvj. in Cam^{er}a Stellata R^e ap^d Westm^{onasterium} p^rntib^{us} d^{omi}nis Custode p^rvati sigilli Cōitib^{us} de Sax^{onia} ⁊ Northūbr^e D^{omi}nis de Hung^{aria}ford^e ⁊ de Tiptoft.

It is graunted þ^t f^r Robt Ogle have by p^riv^e seel or by cōmissiōn livēe of a shi^p of þ^t was taken ⁊ adjudged to have be restored^e ⁊c. in recōpence of h^{is} raunceōn and þ^t was accorded unto by þe Lord^e Gordoⁿ ⁊ þe op^{er} cōissair^e late he^r ⁊c.

Also it was accorded ~~þ^t p^riv^e seel~~ by þe Chancellor Tref ⁊ P^riv^e Seel þ^t se^rvall p^riv^e sealex directed to þe

jaylor of [þe castel o.] Poole to remoeve ȝtain p'soners to þe castel of Shrowesbury.

[*Ibid.* 6th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Sexto die Maii anno 7c. xvj. 7 in Camia Stellat R ap^d Westm 7 pntibz dñis Duce Glouc Dño Cardinali Cōitibz de Staff Sax 7 Northūbr Dño de Hung⁷ford Cancellar Thef & Custode p'vati sigilli.

Be þ⁷ maað a war⁷ to þe Tref 7 Chāb⁷ ~~te.~~ to deliue to John Chirch coustumer of South xj. s. for xxxvj. banelles of salpet^r þe which þei have boughte of hi.

Also a 7re to þe Tref 7 Chāb⁷ to deliue of þe said banelles to my Lord of Dor^s 7c. xxxiiij. banelles for þe stuffu^r of ȝtaine garnisons in Frāce 7 Normandie.

P'ntibz Cōite Suff^r Dño de Tiptoft.

It is accorded þ^t for m^l. li. þ^t my Lord of Cant⁷bury shal lene at þ^t tyme þ^t he have assignem^t of þe [mariage] of þ⁷le of Arondell 7 And in cas þ^t my Lord take not þe bnfait of þe said assignem^t þ^t þenne þe Tref 7 Chāb⁷ make unto hi assignem^t for þe said m^l. li. of all man⁷ op⁷ þ^t shal growe unto þe Kyng to be paid w^t in þe ye^r.

* f. 123. * It is accorded þ^t a 7re be maað to þe Tref of Eng⁷ to make þe Florentynes to goo in hast 7c.

It is accorded þ^t for þe v^c. q^rrt^s of whete 7 þe m^l. q^rrt^s of malt þ^t þe Lord Tiptoft hath p'veied for þe K⁷ þ^t he have assignement of v^c. li. þ^t ~~w~~ to be take by þe hand⁷ of þe vitailer of Caley^s of such mōnoie as hath be deliv⁷ed unto hi for þe repa⁷ of Caley^s.

[*Ibid.* 7th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Septimo die Maii anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caſſa Stellaꝝ Regꝑ ap^d Westm̃, ꝑntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouč Cōitibꝫ de Hunť ĩ de Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^ŷ ĩ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ ĩ Custode ꝑvati sigilli.¹

[*Ibid.* 9th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

Nono die Maii a^o xvj. in ꝑncia R ap^d Kenyngton in Secreta Caſſa sua iſm ꝑntibꝫ dñis Duce Glouč Dño Cardinali Duce ~~Eboꝝ~~ Eþo Lincolñ Cōitibꝫ de Staff Saꝝ ĩ Northūbr̃ Dñis de Hung^ŷ ĩ de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theſ ĩ Custode ꝑvati sigilli.

Be ꝑ^ŷ maað a ĩre to my Lord of War̃ upon h^s ĩre and ar^{les} of þe Ducs of Bretaigne ꝑ^t for ꝑ^t cause Pophā is send̃ ꝑc.

. . . . to go into Normandie to be of þe counsail ꝑ^ŷe and to go to þe ꝑtie adṽse for þe matieꝝ of pees a bisshoꝑ an erle a baroñ a clercc.

It is spoken of þe Bisshoꝑ of ~~Lincolñ~~ [of Norwich ~~Saint David~~] of þerle of Staff of [þe] Lord Beaumont þe Dean of York ĩ þe Dean of Salesbury or þe Dean of Excest̃r or þe Dean of Lincolñ or Caudray.

. . . deliꝑed̃ particles of Wales to my Lord Chaunceller.

ƒ Hugh de Lawney ĩ h^s felowshiꝑ shal come befoꝝ my Lord of Glouč ĩ þe remenāt of þe lordꝑ of þe consail a Moneday in þe Sterꝝ Chābr.

¹ The Minutes of this Council are not preserved.

[*Ibid.* f. 123 b. . . May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

Maii¹ anno ꝑc. xvj. in Caſſa Stellaꝝ Regꝑ ap^d Westm̃ ,
pntibꝫ Glouč Dño Cardinali Archiepo . . .
. Cōitibꝫ de Northūbꝫ Staff ꝫ de Northūbꝫ Dñis
de Hung^ŷford ꝫ de Tiptoft Cancellar ꝫ Custode pⁱvati
sigilli Theſ Epo Lincolñ Cōite Suff Dño de Bardolf.

To sieke up þinſtruccōns þ^e þe K' þ^e ded is maad a^o ij^{do}.

¹ The following notice of these Minutes occurs in the same hand in the Cottonian MS. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 92 b., where it is erroneously introduced among the articles of the 21st Hen. VI.:

M^{da}

Inſtruccions ꝫ precedentz of þ^e Kyngꝑ tyme þ^e ded is and of þ^e Kyngꝑ tyme þ^e now is to be seye.

The tres last send to þ^e Pope , to þ^e geñal consail , to þerchebisshoꝝ of Coloign , to þelliseurs , to þ^e Duc of Ostrich , and also þinſtruccōn last sende by Stephan to be seye.

To make tres to þellisours of congratulaciō of þelleccōn of þempour ꝫ.

W^t þees tres [ꝫ oþꝫ] þingꝑ] þⁱ be named to go [sevally] Maistꝫ Adam Molyns and Maistꝫ William Spryner.

q^o Wheþⁱ þ^e þambassadeurs þ^e shal go to þempour shal folowe him in sendyng ꝫ to þ^e geñal consail ~~æ~~ and demenyng hē þⁱe or elles have an inſtruccōn a part or elles to folowe him as þ^e Kyng wolde have do to þempour þ^e ded is or no.

R^o Be þⁱ maad inſtruccōn condicionel , yif þ^e þempour wol condescende to mariage þenne þus and elles þus.

Thei þ^e shal go to þempour ꝫ ~~consail~~ [shal] not dwelle noþⁱ abyde on frendshipp noþⁱ mariage ꝫ. but cōmune ꝫ touche þ^e reste pees to be had betwix þ^e Pope and þ^e consail. And ~~æ~~ þ^e after þat þei have herde þ^e causes of þ^e debate nozt lyztly to adher to þ^e on ptie or oþⁱ , but put it in suspense for a tyme , ꝫ þⁱ of cōtise þ^e K' ꝫ have is entent þⁱinne laste he sholde falle into sisme.

Thou þ^e þ^e Kyngꝑ ambassadeurs do þus , yet þei may goo to þ^e tretie of þ^e reduccōn of þ^e Greekes.

Also þ^t my [of] Suff hað w^t hī whenne þ^t he yede last into Fř.

The secretarie to bringe to my Lord of York or to morowe þe řes þ^t weř writeñ to þe Pope [Coloign] ĩ þellisours of þelleccon of thempeuř ĩ to þempeuř upon þe řes þ^t þellisoures send unto þe K' of thelleccon of thempeuř.

It to make řes of congratulacon to þellisours of þelleccon of thempeuř.

To seke up ĩnstruccions þ^t Stephan hað w^t hī last.

Sprycer ĩ M' Adā Moleyns on by Camp an op³ by Holland to þempeuř Coloign.

To morow w^t þe K'

Diřs messang³s by diřs weyes to þempe Hertok [w^t řes to] þempeuř of congratulacon ĩc. ĩ to Hertok as touching mariage.

Whep³ þambassadeurs þ^t shal go to þempeuř shal folowe him in sendyng to þe genal concile or have an instrucccon a part or elles folowe him as þ^t yt wolð have do to þempeuř or not.

¶ Instruccon condicionel yif þ^t þempeuř wol condescende to mariage þenne þus , ĩ elles þus to go to þempeuř ĩ cōsail ĩc. not to hange on frendship noþ³ mariage for þe pees betwyx þe Pope *and þe consail* þ^t þei

Ambassadeurs to Basyl. j. abbot. j. doctor j. of þ^e which ĩc. þabbot of Shrowesbury Seint Osyes.

Ambassadeurs to þ^e Pope ĩ to þempeuř þ^e Bisshoþ of Seint Assaph þefat of Chichestř þabbot of Glouc ĩ of Colchestř ĩ iij. doctours.

Of þ^e which doctours Partich , Prentice , Burtoñ , Castel þ^e Dean of Excestř ~~Phil~~ Phillam of Excestř.

þ^t shal goo shal put hē in suspense or þ^t þei adheſ to ooñ
ptie or op^þ , after þ^t þei haſ have herde þe causes of
þeir ef debate , laste þe K' falle into sisme.

Thou þ^t ouſ ābassadeurs doo þus , yet þei may goo
to þe tretie of þe reduccon of þe Grekes.

To Basif j. bisshoþ j. abbot t j. a doctour , to þe Pope
t Empeuſ ij. bisshoppes j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. doctour
i. solempne ambassað.

Londoñ Seint Assaph Seint David Chichestſ pabbot of
Shrowesbury Colchestſ Seint Osyes [~~Seint David~~] Seint
David [Assaþ] Chichestſ pabbot of Glouc t Colchestſ
Castel to þe Pope þempeuſ.

Doctouſ Partrich Prentice Burtoñ Castel þe Dean of
Excestſ Phillam of Excestſ.

[*Ibid.* f. 124. 13th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438.]

xiiij. die Maii a^o xvj. in Secreta Cam^{ra} R^e ap^d Kenyng-
toñ , in pñcia R^e , pñtibz dñis Duce Glouc Archieþo
Eboþ Eþo Lincoln Cōitibz de [Hunt] Staff Sax Northūbſ
t Suff Dñis de Hung^ſ Tiptoft Cancellar Theſ t Custode
p'vati sigilli.

þe K' in þe pñce of my Lord of Glouc Bath Suff t
P've Seal hath graunted þe Lord Fonhops bill . a bille
for þe repač of Dovor , Hotoftes bille.

My Lord of Staff t Beaumont have graunted to
~~go to be of þe K' consail in France t. go in ambassade~~
~~to þe Dole~~ [do þe K' suche fvice as he wolle cōmande hē
trustyng þ^t þe K' wol see for þe seuretee of þe weyes
t.] ut in instruct fiend.

That þ^t was appointed yesterday was rehersed þ^t day
befoſ þe K'.

It is appointed to go to þe Pope [~~Emperur~~] t genal concile for þe K' j. bisshoþ j. erle j. baroñ j. knyzt j. clerc.

Chichestr̃	}	Roch	Seint Assaph̃	}	oñ of hē.
Rouchestr̃			Wircestre		

Therle of Northūbr̃ hath graunteð w^t þ^s þ^t he *have* seuretee of þe wey and he be take to þe K' to also þ^t h^s lyvelood̃ may stande in as good̃ cas as stande and he abied̃ heñ in Ingland̃.

Stourtoñ or Bromflete Barons.

Shotesbrok Botreaux.

Doctours M' Pierç Partrich̃ þe ~~dean~~ to be hier̃ in cras-
tino ascensf.

[*Ibid.* f.124 b. 14th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xiiij°. die Maii a° 7c. xvj. dñs n̄r Rex in Secreta Cañia
sua ap^d Kenyngton Card̃ Archieþo
. Eþo Lincolñ Cōitibz de Staff Saḡ Northūbr̃
t de Suff Dñis de Hung⁷forð t de Bardolf Cañiañ Can-
cellař Theñ t Custode p^vati sigilli.

Be þ⁷ maað 7res of sauf conduyct for þe Lord̃ Gordoñ
for to come t goo for iiij. monethes.¹

Also for a shiþ of Scotland̃ 7c. t Joñn de Vaus t op⁷
t

The Bisshoþ of Seint Assaph̃ hath graunteð
.

The Bisshoþ of Norwich̃ 7c. 7 he wol cōmune w^t my
Lord̃ [of] Glouč Card̃ t op⁷ lordç of þe consail.

f Henri Bromflete wol yeve h^s answeř to morowe.

¹ *Vide* Rot. Scot. vol. ii. p. 306.

Answer to hē of Basil, the K' hath herd þe ambassað t̃ þ' þ' þe ~~wel~~ have declared touching, and seþ þeir deptyng from þens þe K' sonde þider h' messanġ w' h' ĩres þe which [as he is enfourmed] was not wel t̃ goodely received t̃ t̃reð nōþ demened, notwithstanding þe which þe K' is disposed to send þider ~~unto~~ [w' ynne short tyme] h' ambassadeurs fully instruct of h' entent þ' ~~to~~ [shal be to] þe glorie [worshiþ] of Goð the which at þeir comyng shal open unto hē h' entente moř at large.

I delived to þe Secretarie iij. bulles directed to þe K' t̃ a credence in wrytyng and a decree of þe Popes t̃ tythinge in a paupiř lef delivered to me by Lord Chanċ in þe Sterř Chābr t̃ delived to hī by þe Popes collector, and þansweres yeven to Calvacantilz.

To sende þ' after nōn þe ĩres of credence þ' Calvacantilz broughte.

[*Ibid.* 15th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xv. die Maii anno 7c. xvj. in Caſſa Stellař & ap^d Westm̃, p̃ntibz dñis Cōitibz de Staff Sař t̃ Northūbr̃ Dño de Tiptoft Cancellar̃ Theř t̃ Custode p̃vati sigilli.

M^d as f who shal be wardein of thestriches t̃ how þ' Ogle may be paied for þ' þ' he hath kept it.

To write to my Lord of Warř þe tythinge of Gwyenne.

Also to my Lord of Dorř.

[*Ibid.* 16th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

xvj. die Maii anno 7c. xvj. in Caſſa Stellař & apud Westm̃, p̃ntibz dñis Dño Cardinali Archiepo Eboř

Cōitib; de Staff Sa; ʔ Northūb; Dño de Tiptoft
Cancella; ʔ Custode pʹvati sigilli.

Be þ; maað ~~ires~~ endentur; for such cappitaines ʔ
after in þe niches of Caleys as for þe keping of ʔtain
castelx þ;e after þe olde fourme of þendentur; and
after þappointementz þ; þe Tref of Caleys hath maað
w^t hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 125. Assigned to the 16th May, 16 Hen. VI. 1438. in a
modern hand.]

My Lord; Tiptoft ʔ P've Seal hath beth assigned
to hier þe mases betwyx Thurland as
touching ʔtain good; taken at Caleys.

Be þ; maað a war; to þe Tre; ʔ Chambleins ʔc. for
[ʔtain causes] to leye xl. li. in þe þ^t w^t
ʔtain messag; shal go to þempeur, þnt my Lord Car-
dinal my Lord the Tref of Engl.

The consail of my Glou; desired in my lord; name Sic.
to have þe ij^{ml}. marc; in ʔtain
assignment of ij^{ml}. marc; þ^t
. þe same

John de Saveuses to go ʔ speke w^t þe Duc of Orl
ʔ þe Duc to be he; to morowe.

My Lord of Suff hath iiij. ʔres þ^t John de Saveuses
brouzte from þe Frensche knyzt.

North

þe Lord Hung;ford to have a ʔre testimonial to my
Lord [of] War; ʔ op; þ;e þ^t he hath do h^e hōmage.

My Lord Tref to ordeyne for tymbr; ʔ op; þing; for
Crotoye.

A war; for þe salpetr; for Walsynghā to þe Tref ʔ
Chāb; ʔc.

[*Ibid.* 17th May, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

. . . e day to hier Nevilles
answer^t ^tc.

xvij. die Maii anno ^tc. xvj. in
Carſa Stella^t & ap^d Westm̄, p̄ntibz
[^{dnis}] Archiepis Cantuar^t & Eboꝝ
Cōitibz de Saꝝ & de Suff Cancellar^t
& Custode p^vati sigilli, p̄ntibz ^{dnis}
Epo Lincoln Comite Northūbr Hung[?]-
ford Tiptoft þe Warderob.

~~The licence of my Lord of Staff
to ent^r into h^s lande.~~

For longe comyng togid^r
of þe shipp^t þe destruc^ōn
of þe contrey whe^r þ^t þei
logge now also þe destruc-
ōn of þe contrey in þe
Fr̄ to lie in þe fronteres
. . . þei þ^t shal þus goo
to must^r . . . also in þe
ship^t

It is cōe^d þ^t þ[?]e as þ[?] beeth not
shipp^t inow for þe shipping of him
& of h^s retenue þ^t forsomoche þ^t my
Lord of Dor^s do assigne a good de-
putee for him, a sad redy & wel advised
psone to be leder of as many as þ[?]
beeth shipp^t for to receive.

Also when þei land
. ned to goo first
to my Lord of War^r & his
consail to shewe hē of þe
taryng, and þ^t he
to awayte
. sarple not
as þ[?] beeth mysgoevⁿed

Maist^r Th Bekyngtoñ hath dely-
vered to me iij. bulles þanswe^r þ^t was
. Popes ambassadeurs & ij. oþ^r
indentur^t

ƒ R . . . Ogles Ires was rad^t &
passed
.
.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 75. *contemporary* MS.]

Warrant for issuing letters of privy seal, 12th July, 16 Hen.VI. 1438.]

By the King.

RIGHT' trusty & welbeloved. For asmuche as we have understande by a supp^{on} pnted unto us on þe behalve of Johan Scurlag clerk tresourer of the cathedral chirche of oure cite of Lymerik in oure land of Irland howe þ^t he was by oure ðres patentz presentid to the said tresourie and of þe same by force of the saide ðres longe time pesibly possessed until nowe late that oon Thomas Chapman clerk pourchasing at the courte of Rome di^vs bulles & oðr ðres of our holy fadre the Pope to provide him to þe said bñfice hath vexed & troubled þe said Johan Scurlag for the same bñfice cityng him to appere at the saide courte & yet him continually vexith ayeinst the right of oure corone & of oure lawes & estatut^e thereof made. We wol & charge you undre our p^{ri}ve seal being in yo^r warde ye doo make ou^r ðres directed unto the said Thomas cōmanding him to surcese of þe saide suite & to appere [before] us in oure chauncellerie atte quinziesme of Seint Martin next comyng upon paine of an c. li. to answe^re to þe said maters & also und^r our same seal ye doo make oðr our se^valx ðres directed to the Archebissho^p of Cassell & the Bissho^p of our cite of Lymerik & to þe mai^r & citezeins of þe same cite to helpe & in al lawfull man^{er}e aft^r ou^r lawes to supporte the said Johan Scurlag clerc in his possession of þe said bñfice ayeinst the said Thomas & thise our ðres shal be unto you suffisant warant. Yeven und^r our signet at our paloy^s of Westm^{on} þe xij. day of Juill the yer of our reigne xvj.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 109. *contemporary* MS.]

Petition to the King, apparently in the 16th Hen. VI. 1438, as on the 1st March in that year a grant was made to the petitioner, by the description of "Thomas Haseley, one of the clerks of the crown in chancery," of forty marks per annum, in reward of the services which he had rendered to the King, to his father, and to his grandfather, in addition to former grants made to him. (*Vide* Rot. Patent. 16 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 12.) This article (with the letters patent alluded to, and other illustrative documents) is printed in the "*Excerpta Historica*," pp. 144-148. Several notices of the Thomas Payne mentioned in this petition will be found in the third volume of this work.]

. ISTA billa concessa fuit p̄ dñm Regem t̄ t̄ dita Cancellar̄ ad exequend̄.

Besecheth and ful humbly preiet̄h youre pōvre f̄viteur Thomas Haseley on of þe clerkes of youre corone ḡaciously to considere howe he in the absence of that victorieux prince youre blessed̄ fader whom God̄ assoile hym beyng in his sharþ werris and ḡacious conquest of Fraunce and Normandie, youre seide f̄vitour be the cōmaundem̄t of youre most ḡacieux uncle the Duc of Bedford̄ on whom God̄ have m̄cy that tyme regent of þis youre noble roialme and advys of alle the grete counseill̄ here, a cōmission was assigned̄ to take and areste Thomas Payñ of Glomorganshire Wallshmañ that brak þe Tour of Londoñ nowe beyng in Neugate sūtyme clerk' and chief̄ conseilour to & John Oldecastell̄ traitour atteint to your seið ḡacious fader, the whiche Thomas Payñ as traitour was in the feld̄ armed̄ ageins your seið fader with þe Lollardes beside Seint James next Charyngcrosse and eschaped̄ unhurt or taken̄ til your seið besecher accompanied̄ atte his cost and alle maner expenses *with* notable poiār be the space

of v. daies and vj. nyghtes lay for hym in the most secrete wyse that þei coude and so with helþ and g^ace of Almyghty God your seid f^viteur toke hym and arested hym atte mydnyght in a place beside your castell of Wyndesore where atte that tyme was þe Kyng of Scottes kept as prisoner to your seid fader, and that same nyght this seid traitour shulde have broken the seid castell be treson and goen with þe seid Kyng toward Scotland in proef whereof I founde in þe traitour's purs a cedula wreten of alle places of gistes and loggynges appointed for hem fro Wyndesore unto Edynbourgh in Scotland and so he confessed. The which traitour and cedula I delyved to þe Bisshoþ of Duresme thanne Chaunceller and William Kynwolmerss thanne Tresorer of þis your seide noble roialme, and þe seid traitour yanne was her cōmytted to prison til þe comyng ageyñ of your seid most g^acious fader into þis roialme from your seid duchie of Normandie, and þanne in his nexte parlement here in þe Counseil Chambre of þe seid parlement afore your seid right wys fader and alle his lordes p^sent þere þe seid traitour was brought and þe cedula aforeseid and your seid suppliant in that p^sence examined of alle matiers abovesaid and othre circumstaunces and incident^e and the maner of takyng of hym, atte whiche tyme your seide moste noble fader declared and seide afore all his lordes that takyng plesid hym more þanne I hadde geten or gyven him x^{mi}. li. for þe grete inconveniences that weren like to afalle in his longe absence oute of þis roialme and so cōmitted this traitour to þe Tour of London þere saufly to be kept, and þanne immediatly of his owne roiale largesse and bounteous g^ace withouten axing of your seid suppliant or eny man for hym g^aunted to hym xl. li. a yere to take t^{me} of his

lif in what place in Inglonð of hys that I wolð savyng his oune demesne landes and þe duchie of Lancastre, and cōmaundeð þe seið Regent Chaunceler and Tresorer gif your seið suppliant were not speð afore his departyng oute of Inglonð to spede hym in his absence in recompense of his costes expenses trewe diligentz acquitaill and labour aforeseið afore whiche spede youre seide fader was dede and so his g^aunt void.

Itm to considre howe your seið suppliant be þe cōmaundement and ordinance of your seið fader at his first parlement holdeñ atte Leycestre was sent fore to Leycestre to appere afore your seið blessed fader where he of his oune mocion appointed assigned and ordeigned the seide suppliant s̄de clerk of his parlement with f John Frank nowe clerk of youre rolles that tyme chosen chief clerk of þe parlement þat hadde and toke xl. li. yerely þ^ofore while he occupied and youre seide suppliant shulð hadde x. li. yerely as other meñ toke afore hym, the whiche office he occupied fro þ^t tyme into youre þredde parlement hens holdeñ atte Westmynstre atte whiche he myght not be for grete sikenesse and so departed and neve com in þe parlement sithe that tyme and neve hadde peny of alle his tyme of þe seide x. li. ne of þe seide xl. li. ne non othre regard in no mane wyse.

Itm howe youre seide suppliant the tenthe yeere of youre roialme aspiet and toke in youre ryver of Thamise tweye shippes fretted with wolle cloth and othre m̄chaundise to a notable value and weren seiLED and departed and no custume ne othre devoirs to you sovain lord þ^oof due paied, wherefore alle was forfeited and be þe

seid suppliant to his grete perell and labour taken and to you answerid as it appereth of record in youre eschequer, þe whiche coste the seide suppliant more thanne xx. li. wherof he sholde have had half after the forme of statuyt and hadde no thyng.

Item howe youre seide suppliant this same yeer of youre regne hath taken and arested diu^{er}se meñ empesched of high treson ymagineð ageyns youre p^{er}son and mageste roiale and destruccioñ of youre land and lawes, the which he sent be youre roiale cōmandement to youre p^{re}sence be your squyer Gilbert Parre the which were taken alle atte his cost and many othre grete þinges doon to your highnesse and plesirs whiche were to longe to exp^{re}sse here and nowe is aboute moo.

The whiche thynges be youre seid highnesse conceived p^{re}se it to youre most benigne and abundant g^{ra}ce to considere the longe and continuel fvice don be the seide suppliant to youre g^{ra}unde fader and fader Kynges of Inglond and to you sovaigñ lord as it is afore exp^{re}sseed and þe grete age of youre seid suppliant and in recompense of alle his costages expenses and labours and diligences aforesaid of youre seid g^{ra}ce g^{ra}unteñ to youre seide suppliant an annuitee t^{er}me of his lif in maner and forme conteined in the cedula to þis bill annexed and youre writtes liberate and allocate c^{on}rant and dormant for allowance of payement of the same withoute payement of eny fee for the seales of the same writtes.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. iv. f. 126. *contemporary MS.*

ACTA DE ANNO SEPTIMODECIMO.

Minute of Council, 24th February, 17 Hen. VI. 1439.]

NOMINA dñorū qui comparuerū in consilio xxiiij^{to}. die
Februañ anno xvij^o.

DUCEs.

Dux
Gloucestr̃
York

ERLES.

Huntyngdon
Stafford
Sarisbury
Northumb̃r
Oxenford
Westm̃land
Suff

BARONES.

Berkle
Scroop
Lovel
Ponyng
Cromwel
Wellis
Willughby
Beaumont
Tiptot
Hungerford
Fanho
Bardolf
Fitz Hugh
Latimer

MILITES.

Bromflete
Popham
Oldhal
Comerford
Inglehous

SPIRITUALES.

Cardinal
Cantuañ
Ebo
Bathoñ
Londoñ
Assaveñ
Meneveñ
Sax
Norwiceñ
Cicestreñ

ABBATES.

Sancti Augustini
Westmonaster
Gloucestr̃
Colcestr̃

Prior Sancti Johis

ACTA DE ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 112. a modern
Transcript.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 5th September, 18 Hen. VI.
1439.]

R. H.

REX apud castrum suum de Wyndesore v^{to}. die Septemb^r anno regni sui xvij. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant^r sub eodem sigillo direct^r The^s Angliæ et Camerariis de scaccario ad deliberand^r Adæ Moleyns clerico consilii sui pro expensis ejusdem Adæ circa executionem cujusdam commissionis sibi direct^r pro deliberatione cujusdam caraⁿ Januen^e attachia^r per Johannem Speke militem in portu Sutham^p seu prope x. marcⁿ habend^r de thesau^r suo regio per viam regardi.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608. art. 56 & 57. modern
Transcripts.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, . . . October, 18 Hen. VI.
1439.]

To the Kyng oure souveraigne lord^r.

Plese hit unto your highnesse to graunt unto youre college of Alle Cristen Sowles in Oxenford^r certayn pryvylligies undre youre letters patentes in fourme accordyng to y^e bille annexed herto.

Rex apud Kenyngton Oct^r anno xvij. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit quod

Custos privati sigilli faciat garranť Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri faciat litteras pat̃ juxta formam cedulæ p̃nti billæ annexæ, præsens dominis Duce Glouc̃ Cancellario Angliæ et Comiť Stafford̃ ac Custode privati sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

R. H.

Rex ꝛc. omnibus ad quos ꝛc. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali ad supplicationem venerabilis patris Henrici Archiepiscopi Cantuarieñ voluimus et concessimus ac volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo custodi et collegio Animarum Omnium Fidelium defunctorum de Oxoñ quod de fundatione nostra existit quod iidem custos et collegiũ et successores sui collegii antedicti de quibuscumq; auxiliis decimis quintadecimis contributionibus impositionibus tallagiis quotis et exactionibus ac aliis oneribus quibuscumq; nobis seu heredibus vel successoribus nostris sive per clerum Cantuař provincie aut per clerum Eboř provincie in convocationibus alicujus cleri p̃dicti aut per communitatem regni nostri Angliæ in parliamentis nostris qualitercumq; impositum concedendũ faciendũ vel p̃standũ erga nos heredes et successores nostros p̃dictos quieti sint et penitus exonerati imperpetuum et hoc absq; fine vel feodo magno seu parvo nobis aut hæredibus nostris in hac parte solvendo. In cujus rei ꝛc.

(*In dorso.*) Pro decimis.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, C. xiv. f. 277. *Original.*

Grant to John Carpenter, 3rd December, 18 Hen. VI. 1499, signed by the King and by Lord Bardolf a Member of the Council.]

R. H.¹

REX om̃ibꝫ ballis ꝛ fidelibus suis saltm ꝫ Sciatꝫ qđ de gr̃a ñra speciali ad humilem supplicacionem ꝛ ob quietem dilecti nobis Joh̃is Carpenter juñ nup secretarii civitatꝫ ñri Londonꝫ qui in serviciis ñris ꝛ p̃genitoꝝ ñroꝝ ibidem ꝛ alibi a juventutis sue tempibꝫ non sine plixis laboribꝫ ꝛ indefessis obsequiis tam laudabiliꝫ q̃m fideliꝫ desudavit concessimus ꝛ concedimus ꝫ nobꝫ ꝛ heꝛ ñris quantũ in nobꝫ est eidem Johanni qđ iꝑe ad totam vitam suam has heat libertates videtꝫ qđ iꝑe non ponatur nec impanelletꝫ in aliqua mag^a ass̃ia infra regnũ ñrm Anglie arraiñi vel arrainirandꝫ nec in aliquibꝫ aliis ass̃is juratꝫ inquisiciõibꝫ attinctis seu recogniciõibꝫ quibuscumꝫ licet tangāt nos vel heredꝫ ñros nec juretur aut om̃etur sup triacione arraiamenti alicujus assise sive panelli corā quibuscũꝫ justicꝫ ñris vel heredꝫ ñroꝝ capiendꝫ. Et qđ non ordinetur nec assignetꝫ ductor triator vel arraiator hoĩm ad arma hobellarioꝝ aut sagittarioꝝ nec costumarius scrutator contraroĩator taxator aut collector aliquaꝝ customaꝝ taxaꝝ tallagioꝝ auxilioꝝ vel subsidioꝝ quorumcũꝫ nobꝫ aut heꝛ ñris qualitercumꝫ concessioꝝ vel concedendoꝝ ꝫ Et qđ deceĩo non sit nec eligatꝫ miles ꝫ aliquo com̃ nec civis ꝫ aliqua civitate ad veniendꝫ ad pliamenta ñra vel heredꝫ ñroꝝ ꝫ Et qđ non fiat major vicecomes escaetor coronator constabularius ballivus justiciariꝫ pacis vel seweraꝝ nec alius quiscũꝫ com̃issarius officarius aut minister noster vel heredꝫ ñroꝝ ꝫ Et qđ iꝑe ad ordinem militare suscipiendꝫ vel ad aliquod om̃um officioꝝ sive occupacionũ ꝫdictꝫ aut aliquod aliud officiũ deceĩo subeundꝫ faciendꝫ vel occu-

¹ In the King's autograph.

panđ non dstringat^r nec cōpellat^r ullo modo p nos vel heređ űros nec p justiciā aut ministros űros vel heređ űroꝝ quoscumq_; sed inde totali⁷ sit liber t penitus exemptus p presentes. Et ulterius ex habundanti grā űra concessimus t concedimus p̄fato Johanni p nob t heř űris qđ licet ipe ad aliquod onerū officioꝝ sive occupacionū predict^r vel ad aliquod aliud officiū subeund^r faciend^r vel occupand^r decet^o eligat^r ordinet^r aut assignet^r contra vim formā aut eff^{cm} p̄sentis concessionis űre ipe q_; officia sive onera illa subire face vel occupare recusavit occasione tamen illa contemptū finem forisf^{curam} depditū vel dampnū aliquod in corpe vel bonis non incurrat quoquomodo set qđ p̄sens carta űra de exempcione p p̄đcm Joēm vel aliū quemcumq_; nōie suo corā quibuscūq_; justic t ministris űris t heređ űroꝝ in quocūq_; loco de recordo p totū regnū űrm p̄đcm demonstrata sup demonstraōe illa omīno valeat t allocet^r eidm Joēi absq_; aliquo alio bri seu p̄cessu inde ult^{ius} psequend^r vel p̄clam^r faciend^r. Et ideo vobis mandam⁹ qđ ipm Joēm contra p̄sentem concessionem űram non molestetis in aliquo seu gravet^r. In cujus t^c. T. t^c.

W. P. LE BARDOLF

CHAUMB'LEIN.

Lře ent feust fte a Westm̄ le tierce jour de
Decemb^r anno t^c. xvij^o.

[Additional MS. in British Museum, 4608, art. 51. a modern
Transcript.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 12th December, 18 Hen.VI.
1439.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

BESECHETH lowly youre humble man Johan erle of
Somer^s to conside yat where as at youre commaunde-

ment he hath graunted to do now unto you personelle service in your royaume of France and duchee of Normandie ye which will be ryght chargefull unto hym considering ye grete charges yat he hath borné late as in paiementes to youre Tresorer of Englonde for Charles Dartois called Erle of Ew. xij. thousand marke, to Charles callyng himself Duc of Burbon iiij. thousand marke, and yet remayneth . . . his pleges iiij. thousand marke, and yerfore and to y'entent yat he may doo unto you yis viage ye better service it like unto youre hienesse to commaunde by your severailles letters undre youre prive seal youre Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre eschequier and also ye custumers of youre petet custumes within youre port of London to pay and contente ye seid John before his departing fro hens into ye seid service of alle yat is due unto hym of his enheritance in youre eschequier and also of ye petit custume in ye port above-said fro ye terme of Pasche ye thrydde yere of youre regne at whiche tyme youre saide suppliant was of full age al be hit yat for lak of pursuyt his age was not retourned into youre court to ye four and twenty day of Septembre aftir, fro ye which terme of Pasch to ye feste of Michaelmesse next suyng ye saide suppliant shal lese but through youre graunt and gracieux remedy.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xii^o. Decemb̃ anno xvij^o. concessit præsentem billam prout petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut ipse desuper faciat sufficien^t garran^t ut infra petitur The^s Angliæ et camerarijs ac customarijs &c. præsentibus Car^l Can^{rio} et The^s pro *cujus* expeditione Dominus Car^l locutus est mihi Adæ apud Sanctam Mariam Overaye et misit verbum super hoc Custodi privati sigilli per Willielmum Flete.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Faustina, E. I. f. 160 b. *Original*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 18th December, 18 Hen. VI. 1439.]

Y^e Kyng hathe grantyd in lyke forme as hale hodyr
hathe ade affore this tyme.¹

To the right Xpēn Kyng oure sovereign lorde.

BISECHING to youre highnesse moost humbely youre
Kyngges of armes² heraudes to considere that in al the
tymes of the noble Kyngges of Inglond youre p^rdeces-
sours, the kyngges of armes heraudes of the saide reme
han had owte of her grete warderobe at every feste of
Xpemesse here lyvere clothynȝ lyk to other squiers of
the Kyngges court, of youre benigne grace right Xpēn
Prince to comaunde youre Ires of prive seel direct to the
warderobe of youre grete warderobe for the tyme beyng
or shal be to deliver to youre saide kyngges of armes
heraudes from tyme to tyme at every feste of Xpemesse
her lyvere clothynȝ lyke to other gentilmen of yo^r
noble courte, and this in honneur of gentilesse and way
of charite.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̃ le xvij^e. jo^r de
Decemb^r lañ xvij^e.

W. P. LE BARDOLF
Chaumb^len.

¹ In the same hand as the signature.

² The following *Original* Minute of the Council, to which the date
of the 10th May, 9 Hen. VI. is assigned in a modern hand, is pasted on
the same page as the preceding article.

Fiat b^re de privato sigillo The^s t^r Cañat p^r xx. m^arz solut^r di^vs
regibz armoz t^r herald^r hēd^r de dono Regis p^r modum regardi p^r
festo S^ci Georgij ul^r p^rito apud Wyndesore ten^r.

H. GLOUCESTRE. J. EBO^r CAN^c. P. ELIEN^r. J. ROFFEN^r.
J. BATHON^r.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 4th February, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

iiij^{to}. die Februar̃ Rex de avisamento consilii sui apud villam suam de Redyng anno regni sui xvij^o. considerans quomodo anno regni sui xvij^o. nonnulla jocalia sua p manus Theſ sui Angl̃ ⁊ Camerañ de sc^acio suo re^{mo} in Xpo pri Dño Car^{li} Angl̃ impignoraṽat pro septem m^l. marc̃ quas idm Dñs Car^{li} Regie Celsitudini p viam mutui fecit nuñari quam quidm sūmā vij^m. marc̃ p̃fat̃ Car^{li} Regia Celsitudo fecisset solvi in festo Pasc̃h nunc p̃x futuñ. Et si contingat eandm sūmā vij^m. marc̃ plene p̃fat̃ Dño Car^{li} non esse solut̃ qđ tunc liceret p̃fat̃ Car^{li} aut assignat̃ suis impune et sine om̃i impetiōe Regē vel heređ suoꝝ aut offiē suoꝝ quorumcumq; p̃fat̃ jocalia sic eidm impignorata ad pprios suos usus applicañ seu quibuscumq; psonis aliis ext^aneis aut indiginis integrali^l vel sepatim distrahere vendeñ aut alienañ put in Iris indentatē desup confcis plenius continetur. Nichilomin^o p̃fat^o re^m p̃r Dñs Car^{li} ad spālē rogatū regiū de avisamento p̃dic̃ loco ⁊ tempore p̃dic̃ prorogavit soluōem p̃dic̃ sibi faciend̃ de me^{te} xv^{me}. ⁊ x^{me}. p laicos Regi concess̃ solvend̃ in festo S̃ci Martini p̃x futuñ post dat̃ p̃senē ita tamen qđ p̃fat^o Dñs Car^{li} medio tempore heat in custodia sua p̃fat̃ jocalia. Et si contingat qđ p̃dic̃ sūma vij^m. marc̃ de dict̃ x^a. ⁊ me^{te} xv^{me}. eidm non solvatur qđ tunc liceat p̃fat̃ Dño Car^{li} aut assignat̃ suis de ip̃is jocalib; dis-ponē ⁊ libere ordinañ put in p̃dic̃ Iris desup indentatē plenius continetur hoc pacto postiori seu progaōe nullo modo obstantib;. Et casu quo ip̃a supradict̃ sūma vij^m. marc̃ de me^{te} ⁊ x^a. p̃dic̃ sibi aut assignat̃ suis solvatur, concessit idm Dñs Car^{li} p̃fat̃ jocalia integre ⁊ illesa restituē Regie Magestatī, unde jussum fuit p ip̃m

Regem Custodi privať sigilli sui ut fač garant Theš
 Angl' t Camerař de sc'cio ut iři juxta effectū p̄dict' fač
 assignações dicť Dño Car^{li} de vij. m^l. marč solvend' eidm
 Dño Car^{li} de x^a. t me^{te} xv^{me}. p̄dict'.

ADAM MOLEYNS.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 53. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 20th May, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

R. H.

LIKE it unto ye Kyng oure souveraine lord to considre
 yat how be it yat over ye wages yat your servant William
 Lyndewode Keper of your prive seal toke for his goyng
 late to Arras in youre ambassiat the which beth sette
 upon him in y^e appelle of ye receipt of your eschequier as
 appreste for ye which after ye cours of your said esche-
 quier he shulde accounte, and yerby for ye said ambassiat
 yere shall be founde more money due unto him, yet
 neverthesse rather yan yat he wolde be putte to laboure
 ye said accountes ye whiche wold be unto him diseaseous
 he wold ye were discharged of yat as above shuld be
 founde by you due unto him w^t yat y^t ye said wages
 yat he hath received be sette upon him by wey of reward.
 And yerupon to graunte youre letters necessarie in yis
 behalf to ye Tresorer and Chamberleins of youre said
 eschequier to setle upon him ye said wages y^t he hath
 received by wey of reward.

And also oyer letters to ye Tresorer and Barons to
 discharge him his heires and executours for ever aswell
 of ye said c. li. and of any accomptz or oyer yinge.

yeldeyng to you your heires or executours yerfore as of
y'issues yf any he hath or shall lesee in yis behalf.

Lettres ent feurent faites a Westm̃ le xx. jour de
May l'an 7c. xviiij.

(*In dorso.*) Ye Kyng at his manere of Kenyngton ye xj. day
of Septemb̃r ye xviiij. yer graunted this bille and com-
maunded y^t ye Keper of ye prive seal make hereupon
letters in duwe fourme such as ye case shall require beyng
present ye Kyng and

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 58 & 59. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 10th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late yow wite howe
that of oure habundant grace we have granted unto the
wardeyn and scolers of oure Collage of Al Sowlen within
oure Universite of Oxenford the bokes and volumes the
names of whiche been writen and described in a cedula
here enclosed for to have thayme of oure yifte and to
remayne perpetually to the use and prouffit and encrece
of lerning of the wardeyn and scolers in the saide Collage
for the tyme being. Werfor we wol and charge yow that
undre our prive seel being in your warde ye make letters
of warant in deue fourme directed unto the Tresorer and
Chambreleyns of oure eschequier and to othre yf nede
be or yf the cas require hit to make deliverance of the
forsaide bokes and volumes unto the wardeyn abovesaide
and thees oure letters shal be your warant. Yeuen undre

oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the x. day of
Juyn the yere of oure regne xvij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso.*) To our right trusty and welbeloved clerċ Maisť
William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Canterbury.

Libri juris civilis.

Parvum volumen, 2º. fo. in textu. clam in quibus.
Jacobus de Bello Visu doctoř juris civil 2º. fo. Hº. Loº.
Petrus in repetitionibus super ff. veteri 2º. fo. dico tñ.
Jacobus de Revenna super ff. novū 2º. fo. rethia sua.

Libri juris canonici.

Prima pars Hosť in lectura, 2º. fo. alia alleganda.
Hosť in lectura abbreviať, 2º. fo. religiosi.
Willielmus Durant abbreviať super decř, 2º. fo. . . ciones.
Johannes super vi^{tu} compostalanus et dignus 2º. fo.
unum.

Secunda pars Hosť in lectura, 2º. fo. debet recipere.

Libri Theologiæ.

Augustinus de Trinitate, 2º. fo. in processu libri . . encie
abscondit.

Thomas de Christiana religione, 2º. fo. musicus accipit.
Liber de quadruplici sensu sacræ scripturæ conpilāť
per M. E. Lacy, 2º. fo. ebrias in flumine.

Commentum super primo et quarto senteñ, 2º. fo. N. est
præcipuus.

Liber Job glosāť cum aliis tractatibus, 2º. fo. omni genere.
Commentum super Ysaïam et alios libros Bibliæ, 2º. fo.
generale qđ nūq^m.

Lincolñ de decem præcept, 2º. fo. liberius et melius.

Boecius de Trinitate, 2º. fo. mirati sunt.

Diversa opera Beati Anselmi, 2º. fo. cum igitur.

Liber Ysidori de ecclesiasticis officiis, 2º. fo. carmine.

Liber Rufini præbyteri in liĉ ecclesiastiĉ histoř, 2º fo. de cruciatibus.

. . . . de pontificali et sacerdotiali officio cum diversis tractatibus Beati Augustini, 2º. fo. dominum lenite.

Stephanus Archieĉus Canĉ super libř Regũ, 2º. fo. ebrei.

Glosa Beati Jeronimi super Genesim, 2º. fo. quæ nostra.

Hugo de Sancĉ Victore in angeliĉ Ierarchia, 3º. fo. leges mundi.

Augustinus in suo Enchiridioñ et interĉ nōim Hebreorum, 2º. fo. unus colendĉ.

Casterdoñ, Barenguidiō, Costesay, super Apocalypĉ, 2º. fo. vero quod accidit.

Libri Philosophiæ.

Burley super libris ethicorum et politicorum, 2º. fo. ideo sub doctrina.

W. Croshy.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 61. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you y^t under oure privie seel being in youre warde ye doo make our letters directed unto ye Tresorier and Chamberleyns of oure eschequier charging theym by the same to deliver and paye unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight S^r John Styward late maister of oure horses

xiiij. marc for a palfray by him bought for oure sadyll of Herry Helton Corser of London at Langley in Chilterne in ye moneth of August last passed, and yees oure letters shall be youre warrant. Yeven under our signett at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xvijj.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure trusty and welbeloved clerc Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure privie seel.

[Additional MS. 4608, art 60., a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 20th June, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we wol and charge you that in dewe fourme ye doo make unto oure trusty and welbeloved knight Sr Rauf Gray capitain of oure castel of Rokesbrough newe endentoures betwix us and him for ye keping of our said castel after ye fourme of oure last endentoures of ye same, to begynne the day of th'expiring of the said endentoures and to endure unto th'ende of vj yere thanne next folowing, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure manoir of Kenyngton the xx. day of Juyn the yere of oure regne xvijj.

Osbern.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maister William Lyndewode Keper of oure prive seel.

Rokesbrough.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 62. a modern *Transcript*.

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen.VI. 1440.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved we late you wite howe that in recompensation of the good and agreable service that oure trusty and welbeloved knight Phelipp Chetewynde hath and shal do unto us in tyme to come aswele in oure werres as otherwise we of oure grace especial have granted unto hym the viscountee and towne of Tartas in oure duchie of Guyenne now being in the handes and subjection of oure rebel and ennemy the Lord De Labrit. To have holde occupie and exercize undre us ye said viscountee and town with all thairre appertenañ and appendeñ lordships places heritages lands possessions and other rights and devoirs unto ye said Phelipp and his heirs masles for evere, hit for to enjoye as thaire propre goods, dooing unto us oure heirs and successours the homaiges services feaultes and devoirs that for the said viscountee and town owith for to be doon. Wherefore we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in youre warde ye do make oure letters in deue fourme directed unto oure Chancellor of Englande charging hym that undre oure grete seel he do make herupon oure letters patentes in deue fourme, and thees oure letters shalbe youre warant. Yeven undre oure signet at oure castel of Wyndesore the vij. day of Juil the yere of oure regne xvij.

W. Crosby.

(*In dorso*.) To oure right trusty and welbeloved clerc Maist
William Lyndewode Keper of our prive seel.

Chetewynde.

[Bibl. Cotton. Vespasian, F. III. f. 7 b. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 7th July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.¹

FIAT garrant Theš Anglie ut ipe de p^lmis denariis viz xv^{me}. ⁊ x^{me}. a laicis nūc recipiendū solvet oīo p cc. lanč ⁊ [D. C.] arcubꝫ nunc dispositis in Normanniā q̃ f^a assendit ad vj^m. li. vel circa quacumq; ordinacōe seu assignacōe si eciā aučte plamenti sive ad hospič regiū sive ali^o non obstante quacumq; Ita qđ ex p^lmis denariis post contentamentū p ipis lanč ⁊ arč factū satisfiat hospi^o sive sit de xx^m. solvendū p Duč Aurelian sive aliter ⁊ It ad impignorandū vadia. Item ut mittatur dno Car^u. pro m^l. m^l. m^l. li. erga fm Sčī Petri ad vinčla.

Dať ap^d Windesore vij. die Julii anno xvij. ⁊ directū Custodi privati sigilli.

ADAM MOLEYNs.

ACTA DE ANNO NONODECIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. IV. f. 128. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 16th September, 19 Hen. VI. 1440.]

R. H.¹

REX apud Coppydhall xvj^o. die Septemb^r anno xix^o. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fače sufficiens garrant Theš Anglⁱ ⁊ Camariis de sc^ačio ad delibandū re^o in Xpo p^ri Willmo epo Roff ambaxiatori suo in villa sua Caleš ⁊ march ibm c. li. in partem solučōis eoꝝ que debentur

¹ The King's autograph.

eidē re^{do} p̄ri rōne dce ambaxiate, et aliud garrant sufficiens sub eodē sigillo dco Theſ & Baronibz de sc^acio & Camariis ut ip̄i Theſ & Barones recipi faciant compotū seu compotent cū dco Eḡo sup vadiis suis & sup hiis que suo statui conveniunt p ambaxiata regia & sibi allocent & allocari faciant qd consuetum est. Et qd p̄fati Theſ & Camarii de om̄i eo quod inventū est debitum p̄fāt Eḡo rōne dce ambaxiate soluḡōem faciant seu sufficientē assignaḡōem &c.

It suffiḡ garranta sīllia pro vadiis Dñi de Duddeley Stephni Wilton & Willi Sprener doctoꝝ necnon p eo tēpore quo ip̄i doctores in eundo & redeundo &c.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 130. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 16th September, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de France et Seigneur d'Irlande as Tresorer Barons et Chamberleins de notre eschequier saluz. Nous volons et vous mandons que vous accountez duement avec notre treschier et foial John sire de Dudley ou avec un autre covenable person en son noun par serement de lun ou de lautre de ce qil nadgairs partist de notre citee de Loundres vers notre ville de Caleys en notre ambassade pur y avec autres noz ambassadeurs communiquer et traictier avec les ambassadeurs de notre adversarie de Fraunce sur la fait de la paix par la grace de notre Createur a estre fait et concluz parentre nous et luy, et de noz deniers par luy receuz par celle cause, faisantz a lui due allouance en cest partie parmy le dit serement dauteux gagez

journalx du jour qil par celle cause partist de notre dit citee jusques au jour de son retour a mesme notre citee, et de noz deniers par lui receuz par celle cause come ad estee allouez as autres de son estat alantz a semblable ambassade avant ces heures ovesq, coustages raisonnables pur ces passage et repassage de la meer, Et de ce que par le dit accounte serra trouvez estre raisonablement duez alavantdit John vous avantditz Tresorer & Chamberleins lui facez ent avoir paiement ou sufficeant assignement come raison est. Donñ souz notre prive seal a Coppedhalle xxvj. jour de Septembr lan de notre regne dys et neofisme.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Coppedhalle xvj. die Septembr anno xix. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere sufficiens garrant Theſ Baronibus et Camerarijs secundum tenorem et effectum infrascript, præsentibus Radulpho Boteler milite et Johanne Bealchamp ac me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 141. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 28th October, 19 Hen.VI. 1440.]

To the right heigh and myghty prince most Christen
King oure althiř sovereign lord.

MEKELY besechith your humble and trewe chapeleyn
William abbot of youre monasterye at Bury to which
monasterye youre noble progenitours whos soules God
rest as to the place of their foundation han grantyd at
reverence of the blissyd King and Martir Seint Edmond

there incorrupte bodyly in shryne restyng notable fraunchise and full special privilegys as in the chartris of there graunt it is clerly specified, whiche fraunchise be youre chartre is at this day graciously confyrmed, and for the defence and savyng of the right of the said fraunchise abbotys of the said monasterye chapeleyns unto your noble progenitours gaf oute of there lyfode before tyme of mende as a styward certeyne man^{re} to the intent that the said chapeleyns and all there successours shuld not be trobled for the seid fraunchise but quietly preyse and serve God prayend devoutly for there founderes as religious and contemplatyf personys shulde. But sithe it is soe that now of late tyme divers misdoers coveryng theym undir lordschipe daily make resistence and interrupt the fraunchise ayens all good rewle of the lawe of your rewme and will suffre no lawe to be executyd thereyn, of the which to grete inconvenience myght falle for as moche as the styward of the fraunchise which be inheritance occupyeth the man^{re} tho were yovyn oute for defence and conservyng of the said fraunchise is duellyng and abidyng in a foreyn chyre, wherefore your said chapeleyn may nat in tyme of nede have redy recurs unto hym and the Erle of Suff is a grete lord in the cuntre and goodly to your said monastery to whom your seid chapeleyn many tymes may have redy recurs, Like it unto your hieghnesse and good grace to yeve him in comaundement undir your grete seal to supporte maynteyne and defende youre seide monasterye your seid chapeleyn and all your prestys his bretheryn with all othir thynges tho of right longyn unto them, and correct suyche personys as be there mysdoerys and oppresseres, so that all your prestes be occasion thereof may hereafter more quietly preyse and serve God and pray to him for the wele and

Sic. bouchef of youre Heighnesse withoute troble of oppres-
 sion yn honour of our Lord and of charite.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxviii. Octobr̃ anno xix°. concessit p̃sentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrantum Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri fac̃ literas patentes in debita forma.

Adam Moleyns.

William Abbot Bury.

[Additional MS. 4606. art. 117. a modern *Transcript*.

Instructions issued to John Lord Tiptoft, Adam Moleyns, clerk of the Council and archdeacon of Salisbury, and others, who were appointed on the 22nd December, 19 Hen.VI. 1440, to conclude a treaty of alliance with the ambassadors of the Archbishop of Cologne. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834.]

INSTRUCTION yoven by the Kyng to his right wel-beloved John the lord Tiptot knyght on of his counseill Adam Molyns doctour of lawe archedeken of Salisbury and clerck of his counseil John Stopyngton maister of his rollis and archedeken of Dorset John Stourtewayt chaunceller of Wellis and Maister William Swan abbreviatour in the Court of Rome licentiat in lawe deputed and ordeyned to commune trete and thay or two of thayme to conclude with the noble worshipful and ful discrete Gunpert de Nurnai¹ lorde in Alpen

¹ "Gumpertus de Neuwener dominus in Alppen, perpetuus advocatus ecclesiæ Coloniensis." *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 834.

and Maister Theolman of Lynf¹ provost of Seint Florins in Confluens doctor in decrees ambaxiatours of the most reverent fader in God Archebisshop of Coleyn Duc of Westfale and Angŕ after the articles here folowyng.

First the saide commissioners or two of theyme shall see the power giffen unto the saide Gunpert and Theolman that yay have fro y^e saide Archebisshope and if it be not sufficient yat yay conceyve a noote of a sufficeaunt procuracie and power to appoint and effectuelly conclude in suche matiers as folowen so as it be not seen defectif in tyme comyng ying yat shall be concludid with the saide Gunpert *and* Theolman and yat the tenour of such sufficiant procur be incorporate w^tynne the lettres yat shall remayne with the Kyng as for evidence of the conclusions y^t shall ben take betwix his Highnes and the said Archebisshop.

Item the Kings saide commissioners shall here appointe and conclude with the saide Gunpert and Theolman yat where the moost reverent fadr in God the Archebisshop of Coleyn hath desired and offred hym to be come the Kyngs homager and feodid man and so to do hym service after the fourme of olde indentures in some partie of theym to be chaungid as ye caas and yis instruction shall requiere, the saide commissioners shall thankfully receyve the saide obl and see yat ye forme of the oothe of foialte late giffen unto the Kyng as in the handes of the ful reverent fader in God John bisshop of Bath Chaunceller of Englonde be ye saide Gunpert and Theolman in name and conciens of their lorde be suffici-

¹ "Tilmanus de Linsz." *Ibid.*

auntly incorporate in the lettres above saide y' shall be enseallid betwix ye Kyng and the abovesaide Archebisshop.

Also thay shal appointe and conclude that the saide Archebisshop shal do service unto the Kyng in feete of warre and oyer wise as oft as he shall be resonably warned and callid be ye Kyngs part, and shal do hym the saide service with thre hundred fightyng men receyvyng wages for theym by the day as it is expressed on the bak half of this instruction or ellis after the fourme of the old endenture.

Moreover in the lettres that shal be enseallid hereupon the Kyng wil for certayn cause that moeveth hym that of Mures̃ be nother included nor excludid be the appointment of the saide his commissioners.

In opr yings the saide comissioners shal demesne thayme after the answerre giffen to Arnold Brent late beyng in Englund for yis matere in the saide Archebisshop behalf the wheche articulis folowen.

Responcio dañ Arnoldo.

Præterea ut præfato reverendissimo patri reciproca affectio ostendatur Regia Celsitudo eum recepit plene recep sui cordis in cujus rei signum pro suo feodo de quo añ communicatum est percipiet Archiepiscopus ipse in civitate Londoñ de Er
 pensione dum ipsi Rex et Archiepiscopus vixerint in humanis ultra feod̃ quingentarum marcarum temp ipsius Regis olim solutarum centum marcas et sic annuatim percipiet dictus Archiepiscopus durante tempore vitæ Archiepiscopi

sexcentas marcas que eidem Archiepiscopo solvi debent prout in articulo proñ sequeñ continetur.

Item ponet idem nuncius quod prædict solutio locum habebit et vigorem quam primum sæpe fatus reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonieñ literas suas per quas se obligabit ad . . . gium servitium in forma inter eosdem per submissas personas et commissarios ad hoc deputatos vel deputandos concipiendaq; fidelitatis sacramento et hommagio ut moris est prestiñ parti Serenitať Regie tradiderit sigillatas. Vult quoque Celsitudo Regia qđ idem reverendissimus pater Archiepiscopus Colonieñ in recompensationem sexcentarum marcarum annuarum quas pro duobus annis elapsis supradictus Arnoldus solvi postulabit eidem Archiepiscopo ex gratia regia dumtaxat et non aliter concessarum habebit pro feodo suo prædicto sex primis annis a tempore traditionis literarum suarum de quibus præfertur singulis viz annis eorundem sex annorum quamdiu Rex et Archiepiscopus prædict degerint in humanis octingen ma elapsis extunc singulis annis post sex annos secutuř Rege et Archiepiscopo memorať pariter vivent sex centas marcas percipiet idem Archiepiscopus pro feodo antedicto.

Cedula de qua infra fit mentio est talis.

Quia in liga antiqua non erat spe^r determinať qⁱ et q^e essent accepturi per diem nisi sicut possent utilius concord ut igitur in præsentī tractatu concludatur de certo et ut sciatur qⁱ et q^e solvitur dietim cuilibet statui guerr a insistenti tactum fuit ut mitt per Archiepiscopum Colonieñ acciperent per *idem* prout Anglici accipiunt in

Dux pro persona sua capit per diem 2 duo nobilia.

Comes percepit per diem ⁊ unum nobile.

Baro percepit per diem ⁊ dimið nobile et octo sterlingẽ.

Miles percepit per diem ⁊ quart part nobil et quatuor sterlingẽ.

Armiger percepit per diem ⁊ duodecim sterlingẽ pro vad et sex sterlingẽ de regard.

Valet sagittarius seu balist percepit per diem ⁊ sex sterlingẽ.

[Additional MS. 4608, art. 128. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 22nd January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng our sovereign lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to your full noble grace to directe your honorable letters under your pryvee seale to ye Tresorer of England and ye Chamberleyns of your eschequer in dew fourme charging hem to delyver to your humble oratour and chappellein William busshop of Sañ vj. li. v. s. viij. d. which he expended now late in your message unto ye Archbishop of Canterbury at Maideston in Kent from your maner of Shene by your gracious commaundement.

Lettre ent feust fait a Shene le xxij. jour de Januer l'an 7c. xix.

[Additional MS. 4607. art. 65. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 29th January, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre 7c.
a notre chier et bien ame Robert Whitinham gardein

de notre mynte a notre ville de Cales saluz / Nous volons
 ꝑc. et vous mandons que pur le cunage de noz monneyes
 a notre dit ville vous receives de notre bien ame Johan Ore-
 well graver de lez ferres pur noz cunes par endenture vous
 affaire / xij. piles et iiij^{xx}xvj. crusses pur grosses / iiij. piles
 et xij. crusses pur demi grosses / iiij. piles et xij. crusses
 pur deniers / iiij. piles et xij. crusses pur mailles / iiij. piles et
 xij. crusses pur ferlinges d'argent / et mesmes lez crusses
 et piles facez conduire a notre dit ville par terre ꝑ par
 mere a notre aventure et parile et a noz costagez et
 despenses / Et en oultre volons et vous mandons ꝑc. que
 dez profitz et revenues provenantz de la susdite notre
 mynte / vous facez paier au dit Johan pur chascun piece
 de lez susditz crusses et piles pour grosses sept deniers /
 et pur chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur
 demie grosses sis deniers / et pur chascun piece de lez
 susditz crusses et piles pour deniers cinq deniers ꝑ pur
 chascun piece de lez susditz crusses et piles pur mailles
 et ferlinges d'argent quatre deniers / et volons que cestes
 noz lettres vous en soient garrant et que dez paiementz
 que vous ferres en ceste partie que par une votre ser-
 ment et par cestes vous en aiez due allouance en votre
 accompte. Doñ ꝑc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xxix^{no}. die Januař anno
 xix^{no}. in Camera Stellata de avisamento consilii sui
 mandavit Custodi privati sui sigilli secundum tenorem
 præsent̃ cedulæ fieri litteras sub eodem sigillo / præ-
 sentibus Domino Cancellario Angliæ Dominis Huntyng-
 don Northumb̃ Saꝝ Suff Thes Angliæ Tiptot ꝑ Custod̃
 privā sigilli.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 420. *Original.*

Proceeding of the Council, 2nd February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

R. H.¹

Rex apud castrū suū de Wyndesore ij^{do}. die Februař anno xix^o. attendans magnā difficultatem providendū sufficient⁹ p custodia 7 conservacione regni sui Francie 7 ducat sui Normannie 7 subditoř suoř in eisdem ob solum defcēm pecuniař solvendū armať jam provise, Unde volens omib; via 7 modo sua Celsitudo quantū in ip̄a undecūq; esse poterit remediū adinvenire nec p se continget quin dicta regnū ducatus 7 subditi iēm succursum debiť heant 7 iuvamen Propterea ppria sua jocalia post cum jam omēm thesaurū cunetatū exposuit in pecuniam num̄atā cudi 7 cunetari ac impignorari mandavit. ut armať p̄dict debito tempe satisfiat. Unde precepit Custodi privať sigilli sui facere sufficiens garantū Theš Anglie 7 Car̄mař de sc̄cio tam cunetare om̄ia 7 singla jocalia sua regia vel eciam vendere aut impignorare comodius 7 cicius quo poterunt ad usum p̄dict.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 137. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 13th February, 19 Hen. V. 1441.]

DIVERSE stuff to be ordeyned for my Lorde of York.

First	-	-	-	viiij. m ^l . saltpeť.
Item	-	-	-	ij. m ^l . bremston.
Item	-	-	-	iiij. fother of lede.

¹ The King's autograph.

Item	-	-	-	m ^l . m ^l . of long bowes.
Item	-	-	-	iiij. m ^l . sheef of arowes.
Item	-	-	-	c. grose of bowe streinges.
Item	-	-	-	v. c. speres.

Adam Moleyns.

Henri by the grace of God Kyng of Englande ⁊ of Fraunce and Lorde of Irlande to the Tresourer and Chamberlains of oure eschequier greting.

We doo you to wite yat amonges oyere articles late presented unto us by oure right dere and welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke oure said cousin desireth of us yat we shuld purveye him of certaine ordenaunce of artilaire and habilementes of werre as more at large it is conteigned in ye said article, to the which article we have yeven answeere y^t the Tresourer of Englande shall entrete him to such artillarie and ordenaunce as is resonable and purveye yerefore or elles contente him in monoye, y^t he do make the purveance for the said artillarie and yere upon sufficeant warrant to be made unto the said Tresourer as in the said answeere remaynyng in y^roffice of oure prive seal it appiereth of recorde. And for so much as oure said cousin and Tresourer bene accorded upon certaine ordennance and stuff of artillarie comprinsed in a bill here enclosed as we ben enfourmed, We yerefore woll by y^radvise of oure counseil and charge you yat in all godely haste ye do purveye for the said ordonnance and stuff comprinsed in the saide bille and it so purveied to delivere it to oure cousin aforesaide in manere and fourme as semble stuff was delivered unto oure cousin of Huntyngdon upon his going late into oure duchie of Guyenne. Yeven ⁊c.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiij. die Feb̃ anno xix°. de advisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere fieri Iras sub eodem sigillo tenoris hic præscripti pro artilaria contenta in cedula p̃ntibus anneḡ, signata manu mea,

Adam Moleyns.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiij. die Feb̃ anno xix°. de
Sic. advisamento consilii sui fieri facere Iras sub eodem sigillo
s̃c̃dm tenorem cop̃iæ infrascriptæ in cedula annexa contenta, præsentibus Dñis Can° Ẽpo Lincol̃ Theḡ Angliæ et Dño Scrõp.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 131. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 13th February, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy ñre souverain seigñr.

SUPPLIE Esmond count de Dorḡ et de Mortain cappit et constable de ṽre chastel de Aberustwith en South-gales que come depuis le temps qil ad este capitain et constable de ṽre dit chastell il ad euz continuelment demorantz a voz costages sur la saufe garde dicell ṽre chastell une home darmes et dousze archers par manere come John Griffith chivaler nadgaires capitain illoeques avoit, pur les gages des queux gens il nad resceuz aucuns gages de la septisme jour de Mars lan de ṽre reigne seszisme jusques au present, Pur ceo please a ṽre tresgraciouse seignurie de payer au dit Esmon autilx gages pur chescun dez les ditz persones pur chescun jour de le susdite septisme jour enceo come ad estee paies au dit Esmond ou au dit John nadgaires capitaine et constable de mesme le chastell pur semble

persones devant ces heures, et ceo par voz lettres des-soulz v̄re prive seale a estre adresses a v̄re Chamberlain de Southgales.

(*In dorso.*) Concessum. Rex apud Westm̄ xiiij^o. die Februarij anno xix^o. concessit p̄sentem billam ut petitur & mandavit Custodi privati sigilli facere desuper literas quæ infra desiderant^r de advisamento Can̄ et Thesaurij.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 127. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 19th February, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

R. H.

PLEASE hit unto youre benigne Grace for to grant to youre humble servant and oritoure Maistre Adam Moleyns clerc of your counceil your gracieux letters of presentation to ye parish church of Cottingham wthin ye dios^f of Yorke whiche is voide and in your gracieux hands by the dethe of Maister John Castel and he shall evyr pray to God for you.

The Kyng hathe graunted this bille and commanded the Keper of his prive seel to make upon this graunte his guarrant to the Chancellor of Englonde he to do make hereupon letters patents in dewe fourme at ye praier of my Lord of Suff and S^r John Beauchamp knight. Yeven at Wyndesore ye xix. day of Feb^r ye xix. yere of his regne.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 136. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 16th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre souverain seigneur.

PLEASE a vous notre souverain seigneur de votre hautesse et tresnoble et treshabundant grace a lez singular prier et instance de votre humble liege le Duc de York grauntier voz gracious lettres patentz affaires desoulz votre graund seal solonc la fourme d'une cedula a icest bille annexe et il priera a Dieu pur vous.

R. H.

R̄ omnibus ad quos ꝑc. salm. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantū in nob̄ est carissimo consanguineo nro Riço Duci Eboꝝ quod ipse manerium et dñium de Mersshwode cū pertiñ in com̄ Dor̄, manerium de Clarettehañ et tertiam partem manerii de Thaxtede cum pertiñ in com̄ Essex, maneriū et dñium de Bysslegh cum pertiñ in com̄ Glouc, castrum et villam de Clare cum pertiñ in com̄ Suff, nec non cum omnibus redditibus firmis et parquiis cū quæ añuatim percipiuntur per manus feodariorum in com̄ Norff Suff Canteb̄ et Hunt, maneria de Wodhañ et Erbury tertiā partem manerii de Leyham et villas de Sudbury et Suthwold cum pertiñ in eod̄ com̄ Suff, manerium de Berdeffeld cum pertiñ in com̄ Essex, et manerium de Purbryght cum pertiñ in com̄ Sur̄, quæ de nob̄ tenentur in capite dare possit et concedere venerabili patri Wiffo Alnewyk ep̄o Lincoln Johi Beaumont vicounte de Beaumont militi Raðo Cromweñ militi Johi Fastolf militi Wiffo Oldehañ militi Raðo Boteler militi Wiffo aþ Thomas militi Nicho Dixon clico et Robto Darcy armigero. Habend̄ et tenend̄

sibi et hæredibus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris per servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum. Ita quod ipsi habita inde plena et pacifica seisina castrum maneria ðnia villas et partes prædicta dare possint et concedere præfato Duci et Cecilie uxori ejus Ducissæ Eborum habendū et tenendū sibi et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum Ducis et Ducissæ exeuntibus. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducē et Ducissam sine hærede de corporibus suis exeunū obire extunc castrum maneria ðnia villæ et partes prædicta rectis hæredibus ipsius Ducis remaneant imperpetuum. Et tam eisdem Eþo Johi Raðo Johi Raðo Willo Willo Nicho et Roðto quod ipsi castrum maneria ðnia villas et partes prædicta de præfato Duce recipere et tenere eis et hæredibus suis prædictis quā præfatis Duci et Ducissæ quod ipsi castrum maneria ðnia villas et partes prædicta de præfatis Eþo Johe Raðo Johe Raðo Willo Willo Nicho et Roðto recipere possint et tenere sibi et hæredibus suis prædictis. Ita quod si contingat eosdem Ducem et Ducissam sine hujusmodi hærede obire castrum maneria ðnia villæ et partes prædicta dictis rectis hæredibus præfati Ducis remaneant tenendū de nobis et hæredibus nostris prædictis per servitia prædicta imperpetuum. Tenore præsentium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem absque aliquo fine nobis vel hæredibus nostris pro litteris nostris patentibus brevibus nostris de conventionem et dedimus potestatem in hac parte facienū vel pro licentia concordandū coram nobis in cancellariā nostra vel hæredū nostrorum seu coram Justiç nostris de cōmuni banco aut coram aliquibus aliis Justiç nostris Theß seu Baronibus de sc̃cio nostro vel in aliis cū nostris seu hæredū nostrorum prædictorum pro tempore existeñ ratione præmissorum impetrandū facienū sive optinendū quovis modo solvendū seu reddendū seu ad opus nostrum vel dictorum

hæredum nostrorum aliququaliter levand̃ seu percipiend̃.
 Nolentes quod præfatus Dux vel hæredes sui aut præfati
 Eþus Joþes Raðus Joþes Raðus Willus Will̃s Nichus et
 Robertus vel hæredes sui prædicti seu præfati Dux et
 Ducissa vel dicti hæredes sui aut præfati recti hæredes
 dicti Ducis ratione præmissorum per nos vel hæredes
 nostros justiċ escaetores viċ coronatores aut alios ballivos
 seu ministros nostros vel hæredum nostrorum quoscumque
 ocçonentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In
 cujus ꝑc. T. ꝑc.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Eltham xvj^o. die Marcii anno xix^{mo}. in
 consilio suo concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Cus-
 toti privati sigilli sui facere garrantū Can^{ro} Angliæ ut
 ipse desuper fieri faciat literas patentes sc̃dm tenorem
 infrascriptum absque feod̃ inde faciend̃ ad usum regium.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 135. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 17th March, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the King my sovereign lord.

SHEWETH unto your highnesse your subgett and oncle
 Humfray Duc of Gloucestre your justice in Suthwales
 Howe that they that have be justices of Suthwales have
 had reward of c. mark for here costages charges and
 labours which they had and suffered about the sessions
 that have be hold at Kermerdyn and Cardigan how hit
 were that the said sessions at eny tyme have not passed
 a m^l. l. and that John Merbury late justice there had at
 one tyme for the sessions which he held at Kermedyn
 and Cardigan c^l. And also howe that the Erle of Suf-
 folke late your justice of Suthwales at your sessions

there late holde for his notable service of your yifte had cc. marc. And howe that your said uncle in the months of August and Septembre last passed was in your service in Suthwales in propre persone aswell to hold the sessions at Kermedyn and at Cardigan for your grete availle as to repease the grete debates and strifes betwix your people there to his right grete costes and labour.

Please your highnesse to consider these pmisses and to graunt unto your said oncle such reward as may please your noblesse consideryng by your high grace that all justices afore this tyme whether they were there present or noo have had competent reward by the handes of your Chamberlayn of Southwales of the issues profittes and revenues thereof comyng.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Kenyngton xvij°. die Martii anno xix°. concessit præsentem billam et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sibi fieri facere literas sub eodem sigillo directas Camerario infrascripto ad solvend infrascripto supplicanti cc. marcas ex causa infra recitata.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 117. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 10th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441.]

THE Kyng at his castel of Wyndesore ye x. day of Aprill ye xix. of his regne. For asmuch he is advised to send his grete and solempne ambaxiat to his towne of Caleis ther to entende to ye trettee of peas betwix his highnesse his roialmes of Englund and of France and his adversarie in ye saide his roialme of Fraunce ye which grete ambaxiaſ may not comodiously w^tout sume

maner delay adresse them to the saide town of Calas, yerfor chargith ye Keper of his prive seall to make instruction semblable as we late made to ye Baron of Dudeley Stephen Wilton doctor in decrees Thomas Kiriell knight and Robert Whytyngham tresorer of the said town of Calais w^t other ye Kyngs ambaxiatours in the same manere to entertene it so yat ye said Keper now make like instructions to the said Baron of Dudeley Thomas Kyriell Stephen Wilton et Robert Whytyngham and beyng present my lords ye two Cardinalls and Chancellor of England.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 143. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souveraine lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to yow of zour noble grace to graunte unto your humble chappelleine William bisshop of Lincoln of your gracious gifte certeyns books which by your commaundement he receyved of Rič Harowden late Abbot of Westm^r, y^e is to say,

Compendium Morale Rogeri de Waltham 2°. fo Studia gloria.

Item Corpus Juris Civilis 2°. fo effect^r injuria est.

Sic.

Item primā partē Bowyk 2°. fo hoc. est verum.

Item secundam partem Bowyk 2°. fo ex^t.

And thereupon to directe zour gracious letters under zour privee seale in dewe fourme to the Tresorer of

England and ye Chamberlayns of zour eschequer sufficient for yair discharge in yis behalfe and zour said suppliaunt shall pray for zow.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm̃ le xxvij. jour de Januer l'an ̃tc. xix.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 144. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 17th April, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kyng oure souverain lord.

R. H.

PLESE it to your gode grace to graunte unto youre humble chapellein William bisshop of Sarum of your gracious gifte a porthose noted in two parties, of y^e whiche y^e firste parte begynneth after ye Kalender 2^o. fo. æterna lux and y^e second parte after y^e Kalender begynneth 2^o. fo. didi retribuentibus, and yere upon to graunte and commaund your letters in due forme under your privee seal to be directed to y^e Dean of your honorable chapell sufficient for his discharge to delyver y^e said porthose in two parties of your gracious gifte to your said besecher. And he shall ever pray God for yow.

The King hath graunted this bill at Westm̃ the xvij. day of Avril anno ̃tc. xix.

Osbern.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 129. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 4th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

REX apud manerium suum de Shene iiiij^{to}. die Maii anno xix^{no}. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant Theſ at Camerariis ad solvend et deliberand Johni Yerde armigero decem libras habend per viam regard pro eo quod dictus Joñes cepit monstrationem ducentarum lancearum cum arcubus apud Portesdowne in mense Aprilis anni instant quæ quidem lanciae erant de numero armaſ ducend per Ducem Eborum / Præsentibus Can^{rio} Theſ Dño de Beaumont et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 132. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 11th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

R. H.

THE Kyng at Shene ye xjth. day of May ye xixth. yere 7c. by y'advys of my lordis his counseillers comanded ye Keper of his pryvy seall to make sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer of Englonde and Chamberlayns to delyvere ye monoy for payement of cl. sperys after ye payement of Fraunce unto my lorde Duk of York under yis fourme / yat is to say ye sayde monoy to be put in a sewre coffre under two lokkes of which Maister Walter Collys shaſl have oñ kay and Lewys John knyght anoyer which coffre shalbe opennyd in ye landyng of ye saide Duk beyonde ye see / and after muster take by ye sayde Walter and Lewys with oyer of ye sayde cl. sperys ye sayde monoy be employde in ye payement of yeym 7c.

Item at ye same tyme by ye same advis ye Kyng cōmanded ye sayde Keper yat he without spāl comendement of ye Kingis self lat no warrant passe hym of pardoñ for vacauntz in moustrez ꝑc.

Item y^t ye sayde Keper make sufficient warrant to ye Tresorer and Chamberlayns to delivere Lewys John knyght l.ñ. to have it of ye Kyng by way of rewarde for his goyng now into Normandye where he is counseiller now deputed unto ye Kyng.

Item also sufficiant warraunt to ye Tresorer and Chamblayns to pay wagis and rewarde to such persones as beñ assigned to take ye moustre of ye Duk of York and such people as he ledeth at yis tyme after ye custume here beforñ used accordyng to ye degrees of yeym yat so shal take moustrez ꝑc.

Item yat ye said Prive Seal make also sufficient warrant unto ye said Tresorer of Englund and Chambl to deliver xx. març for ye making of ye looge of Lyfeld to Rauf lord Cromwell survoyer of ye forest of Lifeld or his depute there.

[*Priori annexa.*]

Ras Tresourer et Chamberlains ꝑc. saluz / Vous volons de l'advis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre treschier et foial Rauf sire Cromewell surveioür de notre foreste de Lyfeld en countee de Rotel ou a sōn depute illoeqes vous facez deliverer de notre tresore vynt marcs pur les faire mettre et emploier sur et entour les novel faisui et edification d'une logge deins le dit notre foreste. Dañ ꝑc.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 145. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI 7c. To John Troutbek chamberleyn of Chester greting, Hou be it that now late we commaunded you by oure lres undre our prive seel to make undre our seel of Chester being in your keping oure lres patentees of graunte to our squier Thomas Daurell oon of our hexmen for terme of his life of the manoir of Frodesham with the appurtenaunces in the countee of Chestre the which as we were at that time enformed passed not in yerely value xx^{li}. and moreover for to execute the said our lettres we directed unto you our lettres undre the signet of the Egle and alsoe our lres undre our prive signet of our armes, yet for asmoche as sith our said graunt we have be credibly enformed that the said manoir with the appurten^{ce} is of much greater value than xx^{li}. we charged you therefore to bring and deliver unto us and oure counsaill the said lres of our graunt the which ye have so doo, whereof and alsoe that ye have not executed them after our first commaundements by oure said lres we hold you fully excused quited and discharged ayenst us for ever, and we charge you that by vertue of the said lettres ye late ne thing passe our seid seel. And for asmoche as that we conside wel the good service that the said Thomas hath doon unto us and shall doe in tyme to come have therefore of our grace speciale graunted unto him xx^{li}. by yere, to have it and take it during his life of the issues proufites and revenues comyng of the said manoir of Frodesham with thappurten^{ce} by the hands of receivours fermours baillifs or occupyours of the said manoir for the tyme being at the termes of Saint Michel and of Estre by even portions. Wherefore we wol and charge you that upon this oure graunt that ye doo make

our tres patentes undre our seel of Chestre being in your kepeing in due fourme. Yeven ꝑc.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene xiiij. die Mai anno xix°. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli fieri facere tras sub eodem sigillo tenoris infrascripti ad instantiam Dñi Theš Angliæ, p̄sentibus dñis Cancellario Comite Suff p̄fat Theš et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 133. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 16th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

FOR as muche as in one article accorded and agreed amonges other bitwix ye Kyng and his cousin ye Duc of York touching certaine ordenance artillarie and other habilementz of werre by him desired upoñ his going into Fraunce yat I shuld by ye Kynges cōmaundement entrete ye said Duc to suche artillarie and ordennaunce as is resonable and pourveie yefore or elles content him in monoye as in y'answers yeven to his articles is expressed.

It is so yat ye said Duc is agreed and hath received of ye Kyng certaine ordennance artillarie and oyere habillementz of werre as it is expressed in an endenture made yereupon betwix him and me ye copie of which is to yis bille annexed.

Cromwell.

Lre ent feust fte a Westm ꝑc. xvj°. jour de May l'an ꝑc. xix°.

[*Ibid. priori annexa.*]

This endenture made the xij. day of May ye yere of ye regne of Kyng Henri ye vj^t. ye xix^e. wittnesseth yat the hiegh and myghty Prince Richard^d Duc of York hath received of Rauf lorde Cromwell Tresourer of Englande by the handes of William Hiclyng contreroulour of ye Kynges ordenance of Normandie certaine stuff of arterie and habilementz of werre, that is for to say ij. m^l. long bowes c. gross^s bowstringes iiij. m^l. shef of arowes v^c. speres w^t hedes xvij. m^l. iiij. c. lb. salt petre ij. m^l. li. brymstone c. chaudrons of se cole and iiij. fowther lede for ye Kynges stuff to be had into the duchie of Normandie. In wittnesse whereof ye said Duc to yat one part of yis endenture hath put to his seale, and to ye other part of ye same endenture the said Tresourer hath put to his seal the day and yere above saide.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 138. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 23rd May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

THE xxijth. day of May ye xixth. yere of ye reigne of the Kyng at Westm̃ by y^eadvise of his counsaile comanded ye Keper of his pryve seal to do make fres under ye same seal to hys right dere and right welbeloved cosin Richard Duc of York t^c. latting hym witte how ye Kyng by credible report is enfourmed yat yere is sufficient navy to set overe ye see at oñ tyme ye saide Duk and ye hoole arme which he ledeth at yis tyme in ye Kynges service overe ye see, also for suche oyer persones as ye caas requireth ye which is to ye Kyng ful gret gladnesse, and

therefore prayeth hym hertely to shaƿ hym in al comodious hast to ye oyer partie of ye see and yat he leve it not in ony wyse as his trust is in hym ⁊ consyderyng yat his adversary dayly enforceth hym with gret multitude and assembleth moche people in yo parties to anientise ye Kynges obeissans and gretely oppresse the countrey and ye Kynges subgitz yere ⁊ and in especial to lay sige to his towne of Crayel as ye Kyng is credibly enfourmed. The which he douteth not by ye mercy of God but y^t it by his spedy cōmyng shal wel surcese and his saide adversarie wel to be resisted ⁊ Gyffen under oure privy seal ꝑc. Beyng present ye Cardinal of York ye Chaunceller of England ye Tresorer and Privy Seal y^rErlis of Stafford Salisbury and Northumbꝛ.

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 125. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 26th May, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Au Roy notre souverain seignur.

SUPPLIE treshumblement votre obeisant subgiet et serviteur Francois de Surienne dit Larragonnoiz chivaler, comme ja par le space de xvij. ans et plus le dit suppliant de toute sa poissance se soit continuellement occupe en votre service en fait de voz guerres au mieulx et le plus diligement quil a peu et sceu en diverses manieres ⁊ comme scevent les tresnobles seignurs de votre sang et lignaige les seignurs conseil et autres ⁊ et alocacion des rebellions qui en votre royaume de France ont este faites contre votre seignourie le dit suppliant et sa femme aient perdu tant en heritages que en biens meubles le vaillant de plus de cent mil livres tournois, car

a cause de sa dite femme il sa femme et ses enfans sont heritiers de feu Pierre Gressart escuer, lequel avoit achete et acqueste diverses velles fortresses terres et seignouries cōme la Mote Josserand Pacy et Gyry estans vers la riviere de Loure, et autres rentes revenues heritaiges et possessions tant en votre ville de Paris que ailleurs. Et si estoit iceluy Pierre Gressart en son vivant riche hōme de biens meubles dor et dargent et autrement cōme il est assez notoire, de toute la quelle succession le dit suppliant et sa dite femme ont este privez par ce que le dit suppliant en gardant sa loyaulty vers votre seignourie est demoure en votre service et obeissance. Que toutes ces choses considerees et afin que pour bien faire et garder verite et honneur de chevalerie et loyaulte vers votre Mageste Royal le dit suppliant sa femme et ses diz enfans ainsi desheritez ne cheent et adviegnent en mendicite, vous plaise de votre tresnoble grace leur donner aucune rente fief ou possessions en votre royaume d'Angleterre en faisant icelui suppliant et sadite femme et enfans dainsins en icelui votre royaume d'Angleterre afin que votre dit don ilz puissent tenir et posseder.

Item pour ce que a present on parle de traictie de paix entre vous et votre adversaire de France, Dieu veulle que iceulx traictiez viegnent a bonne et fructueuse conclusion. Et il soit ainsi que audit suppliant aiez do ne les chastel et seignourie de Loigny en Perche le quel chastel a garder a este tresgrosse charge audit suppliant, car pour la seurete dicelui et afin que inconvenient nen advenist a votre seignourie le dit suppliant y fait faire pluseours grans necessaries et sūptueuses reparations. Et pour ce vous plaise commander a messiers qui depar vous iront aux diz traictiez en cas que restitution devoit estre faicte de ladite place et seignourie que par iceulx traictiez soit expressement dit et declaire que le dit

suppliant sera recompense et contente de sesdits reparations avant quil delivrera la dite place cōme raison est, car lesdites reparations seront au prouffit de celui qui aura la place ou autrement votre dit don seroit tresdomaigable audit suppliant.

Item pour ce que voz revenues sont a present tres petites en Normandie et na votre peuple dequoy vous aidier si largement quilz onte acoustumes de faire les temps passez, il a passe ung an et plus que le dit suppliant et ses compaignons nont eu de vous aucuns gaiges excepte aucuns deulx durant quilz furent au siege devant Harrefleu et ung pou apres tandiz quilz ont este miz en frontiers contre les adversaries estans a Louviers et a Conches, ores le dit suppliant et ses compaignons ne pevent gaignier aucune chose sur voz ennemiz par ce que tous ceulx qui sont autour de lui ont sauvegardees daucuns seignurs ou chiefs de guerre a vous obeissans les quelles le dit suppliant ne vouldroit aucunement enfreindre, parquoy faultra que tous ces compaignons le delaissent et quil sen voist demourer a Rouen ou en autre bonne ville sans vous faire aucune service se par vous ny est remidie. Que ce considerere vous plaise ordonner et commander que tous ceulx qui donront aucunes teles sauvegardes exceptent en icelles expressement le dit suppliant et ses gens. Et en attendant votre bonne grace il continuera entretendra ses compaignons en votre service au mieulx quil pora. Et pour vous advertir sauve la reverence de tous teles sauvegardes font grant destruction en votre seignourie, car votre peuple se depart hors dicelle et va demourer en lobeissan de voz ennimiz pour ce que soubz une seulle sauvegarde de lun des vobres ilz sont preservez et seurs des tous les vobres, et se ilz demourroient en votre obeisan dix sauvegardes de voz adversaries ne les poroient preserver.

Item pour ce que de present on est envoie pour traictiez de paix entre vous et votre adversaire, il est bien a penser que pluseurs du party des adversaries y ont bonne volente, et dautre part il est bien notoire que pluseurs dentre eulx ny ont volente aucune mais avecques ce est a doubter que aucuns faignent y avoir bonne volente dont toutesvoies il nest rein. Pourquoi est chose tres-convenable et necessaire pour le bien de votre seignourie que voz gens soient fors et bien avisez tant en fait desdiz traictiez comme en demene de votre guerre.

(*In dorso.*) Rex de advisamento consilii sui apud Westm̃ xxvj. Maij anno xix. concessit infrascripto supplicanti c. mar̃c ad terminum vitæ præfat̃ supplicañt habend̃ et recipiend̃ annuatim in scaccario suo per manus officiorum ibidem viz Dñi Thẽ Angliæ et Camerã ibidem qui pro tempore erunt et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere warañt Cancellario Angliæ ut ipse desuper fieri fãc litteras pateñt sub magno sigillo et alia brevia dic̃t supplicant in hac parte necessaria, præsentibus Dominis Car̃p Angliæ et Eborum Comitibus Huntyngdoñ Northumb̃r Cañcō Thẽ et Custode privati sigilli et me
Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4608. art. 140. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, 3rd June, 19 Hen.VI. 1441.]

LYKE it to ye Kyng our souverain lord to graunte unto your poevere clerc Adam Moleyns secondary in y' office of your prive seal such yerly reward and clothing for ye said office during ye tyme y^t he shal be yerinne as was paied and delivered to Maister William Lyndewode late secondary in ye said office and y^t by your severalles letters ye on to be directed to ye Tresorer

and Chamberleins of your eschequier for to paie hym ye said reward and ye other to be directed to ye Keper of your grete wardrobe y^t is and shal be for to delivere him clothing furring and lineur as ye seson shall axe reward in monnaye to be understande xl. li. and clothing furrur and lynyng as ye said William Lyndewode receyved.

Rex apud manerium suum de Shene iij^o. die Junii anno xix^{no}. mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui ut acceptaret Adam Moleyns cleriċ tunc consilii sui secundarium officii custodiæ privati sigilli prout et diu Custos fuit antequam in custodi ejusdem privati sigilli sui fuit assumpt^{us}, recipiendo in thesauraria sua xl. li. singulis annis pro regard^u ad terminos anni usuales et libera^t ut infra continetur præsentibus multis.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 81. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer. The date of 30th April, 19 Hen. VI. 1441, is added in a modern hand.]

To the King^{is} oure soveraign lord.

R. H.¹

BESECHITH' humbly and as devoutely and lowly as thei can or may youre po^{ve} orato^{rs} of the ordre of Cisteux the abbotes of Furnes Byland^t Salley Kirkestede Hayles and Morgaⁿ the whiche hath late received^t be commissioⁿ from the primate of their sei^d ordre of Cisteux be auctorite of thair genera^{ll} chapitil^l comaundement and power to reforme in hede and membres alle the psones of the sei^d religioⁿ in Inghland^t and in the parties of Wales. For execucioⁿ of whiche comaundement you^r sei^d

¹ The King's autograph.

orateurs han sente and callid alle the abbotes of eyther province in Ingland and Wales to appere atte Northampton the viij^e. day of May nexte folwing where specially be thavise of the fadres a speciall labour and intente will be to refo^rme and reduce to religious observaunce apostataas disordinate and vagabond psones the whiche p aventure as it is to drede will atte their power pcure resistance and seke mayntenaunce and not wilfully be reduced to religious observaunce with oute socour of your highnesse. Please it unto youre most benigne grace to graunte your graciouse lettres undir your prive seal patently to all the religious psones appering or owing to appere in the seid convocacioⁿ atte Northampton receiving in youre gracious pteccioⁿ youre seid orato^rs and all theym that han or shall have be vertue of the seid commissioⁿ int^est in execucioⁿ of the reformacie afore rehersed and their assistentes. Charging that noon of youre officers ne liege people yeve favo^r ne maynten^an^ce to no suche apostataas ne no suche mys-governed psones ne rebelles to religious correccioⁿ and to the seid reformato^rs upon payne of falling in youre offence and perill that will falle therof. And that your seid officers and liege people duely requirid assiste and strengthe your seid orato^rs atte all tymes nedefull shewing your seid gracious lettres unto eny of your liege people in tyme of nede atte the reverence of God and in wey of charite to the good encesse of holy religioⁿ. The whiche God to wnesse youre seid orato^rs mevid be full many of the more notable psones of the religioⁿ in Ingland and Wales p^rposen atte their power to duely reforme.

(*In dorso.*) & apud castrum suū de Wyndesore
 anno xix^o. concessit p^rdicam billam ⁊ mandavit Custodi
 p^rivati sigilli sui . . . sub eod^e sigillo quod . . . desi-
 der . . . Ep^o Suz ac multis aliis. . . .

ACTA CONCILII DE ANNO VICESIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 1. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 14th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Kyng^e þ'sence in þe Grene Chamb^r at Westm̃
the xiiij. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. ye^r ̃tc.

þe Cardinal of York
My Lord Chauncell^r
Bissho^p of Sa^x
My Lord P've Seal

Therles of Hunt
Sa^x
Suff
North

The Vi^c Beaumont
The Lord Hungerford
Scrop
Tiptoft
þe Chāblein
Fanhope
Stourton knyzt

The Kyng enfourmeð þ^t h^e towne of Caleys nedeð
both vitaille artillarie and habilimēts of war^r for securitee
̃t defense of þe same ayenst [þe] maliciouse purpos of his
enemyes, the which as it is to be supposed by al maⁿ
of lyklyhode dispose hē to noye þe same towne by all þe
weyes ̃t meenes þ^t þei can ̃t may, cōmandeð þ^rfor þ^t a
war^r und^r p've seal shold be maað to þe Tref ̃t Cham^b
̃tc. to ordeine ̃t purveie on such behalf sufficeantly for
Caleys ̃tc.

¶ *Est.* Also þ^ras þe lieuten^t of Caleys & Th^e Kyryel of his
owne auctoritee ̃t power hath gyve sauf conduyctz to
þeim of Diepe for to cōe to Caleys ̃t fyssh for hering,
* f. 1 b. by force of þe which sauf conduyct þei beth come * þider

in grete multitude and so entr̃ his towne from tyme to tyme wherþorough as it is to be supposed grete inconvenience myzt falle to þe said towne *that* Goð forbede, ~~eōma~~ the Kyng þ}for wol and cōmandeth þat Ires undr̃ p'ive seal be directed to þe said lieuteñ cōmandyng hī straitely þat after þe sight of hē he make þe said fisshers wtdrawe hē and þat he suffr̃ non such heřafter come bidr̃ unto ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* f. 2. 26th October, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe *Sterred* Chamb̃r at Westm̃ the xxvj. day of Octobr̃ þe xx. yeř ꝑc.

Cardinal of York	Therles	þe Lordes
Lord̃ þe Chañc	Saz̃ ꝑ	Hung}ford
<i>Prive</i> Seal	Suff	Scrooþ
		Stourtoñ <i>knyzt.</i>

Be þ} maað a warrant undr̃ p'ive seal to þe Tref̃ ꝑ Chambl̃ [ꝑc.] of þe date of Aust þe xix. yeř ꝑc. to paie to Robt̃ Manfeld̃ squier late by þe King send̃ [in message] *fact est.* w^t Ires to þe lieuteñ and souldoures of Caleys x. li. by wey of reward̃.

Also be þ} maað a warrant undr̃ þe same seal unto þe *fact est.* said Tref̃ ꝑ Chambl̃ to paie unto þe said Robt̃ now by þe Kyng̃ cōmandement w^t Ires ꝑ credence goyinge to þe lieuteñ ꝑ souldoures of Caleys and also to þe lieuteñ ꝑ marchantz of thestaple at Caleys xx. li. by wey of reward̃.

fact est. Also be þ} maað semble Ires to þe said Tref̃ ꝑ Chābl̃ to paie to Rič Sharþ̃ m̃chant of þe said estaple þe which̃

by þe Kyng^e cōmandement for þe speed^e of þe said^e ĩres
 ʔ credence is in goyng w^t þe said^e Manfeld^e to Caley^s
 [v. marc^e] ~~x. li.~~ to have yt by way of reward^e .

* f. 2b. * Also for asmoche as *the*¹ *Kinge is informed* þ^t *his*
 ennemyes by all *the waies and meanes* þ^t þei *can* ʔ *may*
 dispose *hem to noy and gette* his towne *and* castel of
 Crotoie *by treason seige assault and all oþ^r subtilte*
 . . . ees wⁱnne short tyme þ^t Goð forbede . Be þ^rfor^e maad^e
 ĩres und^r p^rve seal to þe Duc of York^e lieuteñ gen^lal ʔ
 goevⁿneur of his roy^e of Fraunce and duchee of Nor^d^{ie}
 ʔtifeng hⁱ he^rof . and forsomoch^e þe Kyng desireth^e him
 so to do his devoir in þis ptie þ^t noñ inconvenience falle
 þ^rto . þat Goð forbede.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 25. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 13th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

HENRI ʔc. As Tresourer et Chamberlains ʔc. Nous
 volons de l'assent de notre counsail et vous mandons que
 a notre chier et foial chivaler Johan Popham liquel nous
 envoions presentement a Roon en notre message a notre
 treschier et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ
 goevernour de noz reaulme de Fraunce et duchie de
 Normandie preignant de nous pur le temps quil serra
 ainsi en notre dit message gages journalx de quarant
 souldz vous facez paier de notre tresore prestement en

¹ The lacunæ in the original are supplied from the transcript in the
 Harleian MS. 81. See the Preface.

main cent livres a avoir par voie d'apprest pur la cause avant dicte.

(*In dorso.*) Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij. die Novemb̃r anno xx^{mo}.
de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli
sui facere garrant̃ secundum tenorem infra contentum.
Præsentibus Dñis Can^{rio} Comite Suff Theſ Angl̃ ac
aliis et me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 27. a modern *Transcript*.

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 14th November, 20 Hen.VI.
1441.]

Unto the King oure most gracious sovereign lord.

BESECHITH you mekely youre pouere and perpetuell
oratour John Lydgate monke of Bury Seint Edmund.
For as moche as for diverses opinions had in lawe be
your justices and barons of youre eschequer youre tres
patentes grauntid to youre seid besecher of vij. li. xiiij. s.
iiij. d. may not take effecte to the wele and profite of
your seid besecher.

That it may please unto youre hyennesse to grante
unto your seid besecher and to John Baret squier youre
graciouses letters patentes undir youre grete seal after
the fourme conteneue and effecte of a cedula to this bille
annexid, and there upon youre liberate currant and
allocate dormant in due fourme, for the whiche youre
seid besecher shall restore youre graciouses letters
patentes to him made of vij. li. xiiij. s. iiij. d. to be
taken be the handes of the Abbot of Bury into the

chauncerye to be cancellid, And he shall pray to God for you.

Rex apud Westm̃ xiiij^o. die Novemb̃ anno xx. concessit præsenti billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui fač garrant Cancellario Angl̃ ut ipse desuper fieri fač litteras pateñ secundum tenorem copie præsentibus annexe, præsenti Dño Suff qui billam prosecutus est ac me

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 3. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 15th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In Cañna Stellať die Lune þe xv. Novēb̃r a^o ʔc. xx.

Dñi sþuales	Dñi tempales	
Cardinať Anglie	Comites	Dñi
Cardinať Eboř	Hunť	Hung ^ʔ ford
Cancellař Anglie	Sař	Scroþ
	Suff	Fanhoþ
	Northūb̃r	Custode <i>privati</i>
	Staff	<i>sigilli</i>

Be þ̃ maad̃ tres seřalles to þe Duc of York the Chancellor of Fraunce and þe Kyngs *cunsaile* þ̃e ẽtifeng hē hou þ^t þ^e *Kinge* hať herde þat that Lowys John *knt* and Maistr̃ John Rynel hať to say unto þe Kyng by way of *instruccon* from þe said̃ Duc and [þ^t þ^e K'] hať answered̃ them as John Popham knyzt whom the *Kinge* sendeth þider̃ hať in cōmandement to sey by

act est.

mouth to whom þe Kyng wol þ^t þei yeve feyth & credence &c.

fact est. If þres to be maað to þe good townes in France & Normandie, thankyng hē of þeir trew acquitailles at all tymes &c. and p^ayng hē of continuance, ut in fila.

* f. 8 b. * Be þ^y added in *S^r John Pophams* instruccon to þe Duc of York *that* he warne all þe cappitaignes & goevernours &c. of townes strengthes & forteresses by þe see syde straytely to kepe þeir wache & warde so þ^t non inconvenience falle þ^yto &c.

fact est. Be þ^y deliueð to *S^r John Popham* þe copie of þe Duc of York^e endent^e &c. upon *F^r* & *Normandie*.

Also it was advised by þe said lordes þ^t for love [good accord] & oonhede to be hað betwix þerle of Devoñ on þe on pt and *¶* Will Bonville on þ^t op^y [& by all meenes to bringe hē & induce hē þ^yto upon &] for *etaines* discordes dissençons and debat^e late hað and growen betwix hem¹ for þe ende whereof þei have compromitted hē to stande to *etaines* ~~me~~ lord^e award, þat evich of hē be bounde to op^y in ij. m^l. li. by symple obligaçons to stāde to þe said lord^e award, the said obligaçons to be put in indifferent mennes hand^e and he of þe said pties þat refuseth þe award so to be maað þ^t his obligaçon be deliueð to þe op^y ptie for þe recoevee þ^yof as lawe wol.

¹ *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 285, 332.

[*Ibid.* f. 14. 17th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterreð Chambř þe xvij. day of Novēbř þe xx. yeř ĩc.

Lord Chancellor	Therles of	The Lord
Lord P ^r ive Seal	Hunt	Hung ^r ford
	Staff	Scroop
	Sax	Fanho
	Northūbř	ĩ þe Tref
	Suff	

Answer was yeven to iiij. ar^{les} conteigned in þinstruccon send from þe Duc of York to þe Kyng by Lowes John ĩ M^r John Rynel whereof þe copie was rad and remaigneth in þe filace.

Also I received of my Lord Chancellor di^vs ĩres þ^t weř [sende] unto þe Kyng oute of Guyenne ĩc.

Also I received of Maistř Adam Moleyns ĩres þ^t cam from Kyryell and from þe Maiř of Caleys ~~from~~ [for] þe grauntyng of saufconduyctz ĩc. and di^vs oþ^r ĩres of Guyenne.

Also þe matier of Guyenne ĩc. secree beth passed, the which beth in my Lord P^rive Sealx keping ĩc.

[*Ibid.* f. 4. 21st November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

The xxj. day of Novēbř þ^e xx. yeř in þ^e Sterreð Chambř þnt

My Lord Cardinal of York.	Therle of Salisbury.
þ ^e Chaunceller.	þ ^e Lord Scroop.
þ ^e Keper of þ ^e p ^r ive seal.	þ ^e Lord Fonho.

Sir Phillip Chetwyn~~nd~~ ~~sw~~ knyzt sworn for to say þ^e truth of that that he shal be demanded of said

That he late cominge from ~~my Lord of De~~ Bristowe at þ^e which tyme cam in h^s compaignie from Bristowe William Rogg^y and Nicholas Hunt m^hchantz of Bristowe for their more safetee by cause as it was supposed that thei brought monie w^t þeim, and þei a^ll comyng þorough þ^e towne of Hung^yford and rydyng þorough þ^e water þei come [after hē t] upoñ hem an xvj. psones or mo arraied w^t jakkes salades [t] swerdes commaundyng feersly from whennes þat þei come, and þ^e m^hchantz answered from Bristowe. And yit þe ~~s~~ so answered sōme of þ^e said f Philip men þ^t ~~a~~ amonge þ^e which þ^y was oñ of f Philippes men demaunded t he answered from Bristowe, and þ^e demander seyde nay, and w^t þat wolde

* f. 4 b. have berefte þ^e said * f^vant of f Philipps of his sword þe which he wolde not suffer him so to do, and then þ^e said demander drewe his owne sword and smote at þ^e said servant and cut his jacke and at an op^y stroke glawncing on his hand cutt his glove þ^e which was furred, and then forthwth came in a grete paas oute of þ^e said Hung^yford a xxx psones moo of þ^e said demaunders felouship, so þ^t þei we^r in a^ll to the numbre of l. psones and questioned hē also from whennes þat þei cam. And þei seið from Bristowe. So hou be it þ^t sōme of hem knewe þ^e said f Philip and souffred hem to goo. But as som seyde thei supposed þ^t þ^e said f Philip t h^s men hað be toward Boneville hit was forthermo^r demanded by my Lord Chaunceller yif þ^t he knewe whoes men þe and what þei we^r.

And þ^e said f Philip answered þ^t he knew not whoes

* f. 5. men þei we^r nor what þei we^r. * He seyð he sawe some in the Erle of Som^rflyvee. Also he said that some of Hunger-

ford seið to ooñ of þ^e fellowes of þe said & Phillip þ^t þei weñ towañ *the Earle of Devon*.

Thambassadeurs *cominge from* þ^e iij. estat^z de les landes in Guyenne *desired* answer^e of þeiñ matier^e þ^t þei come for.

And spially *that purveyors* myzt be maað for Tartas befoñ þe day of þappointemēt ꝑc.

And also þ^t such ar^{les} as þei putte unto þ^e Kyng for hē of Baioñ as touching þeiñ privileg^e þat it wolde lyke þ^e lord^e to be delibed^e upoñ hem and to gyve hem þ^lon good and gracious answeñ.

To þ^e which ambassadeurs at þat tyme it was by my said Lord Chaunceller answered that þei wolde comune
 *f.5b. þ^e said matier^e t^e *ar^{les} and þeiñ advises shewe unto þe Kyng to þat eende þ^t þei sholde *be soone answered* and soe þei trusted þ^t they shold be.

Hit was at þat *same tyme* desired by Augerot de Seint Pe oon of þ^e said ambassadeurs þ^t Guilliam de Caupenne to whom my Lord of Huntynghdon hath gyve þ^e seneschalcie de les landes myzt have it by þ^e Kyng^e graunte after þ^e teneuñ of my said Lord of Huntingdon's lres.

To whom it was answered by my said Lord Chaunceller þat it was not þ^e Kyng^e consail^l part to graunte any such þing for it lay but oonly to þe Kyng and to noon op^l psone, thei wolde ley þ^e said matier befoñ hī he to do þ^linne þ^t þat shulde lyke *him* of h^e g^ace.

It was semed at þ^t [tyme] to þ^e said lord^e of þ^e K' cōsail þ^t it was most fittyng þ^t an English[man] occupied þ^e said office.

It as touching þ^e matieſ being t hangyng in þ^e coun-
sail betwix f Roht of Ogle knyzt and ooñ Bedford, day
was gyven to morowe for to be cōdeð in þ^e counsail, and
þ^oon Danby for Bedford^e part was warnēd and cōmandēd
to warne Yonge for Ogles pt.

* f. 6. * Be þ^o maad a *warrant* to þ^e Tresorer t Chambleins
fact est. for to to þe Duc of paie þat þat wol suffice for þ^e
conduycting t shipping ov to þe Duc of York of þe v^m. li.
It p pceptū þ^e which þe Kyng sendeth now over to him for þ^e paie-
Re xxviii. ment for þ^e first quarter of þ^e second yeſ of his w^hholdingyng
die Novēb^r for Frāce t Normandie,
tc.

Be þ^o addēd to pinstrucōn þ^e f Joñn Popham shal
now have to þ^e Duc of York tc. þat for asmoche as þ^e
Kyng is lerneð t expience p^rvet^h it þat his adv^saries t
ennemyes in Fraunce t in Normandie by all staling^e
dissimulaōns [invasions] t all op^o subtilitees t menes
þat þei can t may p^rpose hem to gete or noye þ^e townes
t portz of Harflew Cane Hounflew t op^o plac^e t portz
on þ^e water syde þ^e God defende tc.

fact. The Kyng wol þ^ofor þ^e þ^e said Duc so stuff þ^e said
* f. 6 b. [townes t] plac^e both of meñ artillarie habile^mmentz of
werſ. So *that for the defence* þ^oof non inconvenience
falle þ^oto þat God defende.

Hit was answered to þambassadeurs of Baioñ þat
my lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e counsail shold shewe þeire ma-
tier^e unto þ^e Kyng and þei shal be answered in þeir
desires.

[*Ibid.* f. 7. 22nd November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chambꝛ the xxij. day of *Novembre the*
xx. yer ʔc.

My Lord þe Chaunc	Therles of	þe Lord Scroop
þe P've Seal	Hunt	þe Lord Fanhoþ
	Northūbꝛ	
	Sax	
	Suff	

Be þʒ maað ires *under privy seal* to þe Lord Talbot
cappitaigne of *Harflew relatinge therewth that* þe Kyng ʔ
fact est. his *cunsal be* enformed þt þe ennemyes by all þe waies
and meanes þat þei can ʔ may, what by *stelingꝝ* tre-
sons invasions *and all other* false subtilitees ʔ meenes
dispose hem to gette ʔ noye þe said Harflewe¹ and
þat considered þe grete losse of poeple þt þe Kyngꝝ
fadꝛ whom God assoile at þe seige þʒof hað ʔ suffred,
hou longe þe saide siege continued, what good it costed
him and þis reame, what hurte ʔ losse þʒof now late
was unto þe Kyng and þe his rea^c, and what charge þʒof
was also unto þe Kyng and his said rea^c, and hou
grete a losse it ~~now~~ [wold] be unto þe Kyng yif þat any
[mys]fortune come þʒto opʒ wyse þan wel, þt God forbede,
desireth þʒfoꝛ ʔ chargeth his said cousin þt he ordeine ʔ
e 7 b. purveie covenable vitailles ʔ habilimentz of werre * de-
fensable so þt for *lakke* thereof or lakke of watche and
warde which þe Kyng comandeth be wel duely and *truly*
kept or þorough any opʒ *negligence* non inconvenience
falle þʒto þat God defende.

Iʔ þe þeas þe maiꝛ conestables ʔ felowshiþ of þe
michantz of þestaple of Caley in þe þe Kyngꝝ grete

¹ Vide Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 6.

necessitee have chevysshed unto him x^m. li. for þ^e repaiement wheř of þ^e Kyng wol þ^t þei have of þeiř owne shipping unto Caleys iiij. nobiles of subsidie of evy sak þ^t shal be shipped þider unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei be satisfied of þ^e said sōme of x^m. li. The Kyng wol þ^foř by þadvis of his counsail that ĩres undre h^a pⁱve seal be directed to þ^e Tresorer t̃ Chambleins cōmandyng hem þ^t of þ^e said subsidie fex̃ þei do make unto þ^e said mair conestable t̃ felowshiþ sufficeant assignement of iiij. nobiles of evy sak þ^t as above shal be by hem shipped to

* f. 7. Caleys. To have take * and *receive the said iiij. nobles unto the tyme þ^t þei be fully satisfied and contented of þ^e x^m. li. soe by them cherished and borrowed as above.*

No^a in filač. Be þ^f maađ ĩres undr̃ pⁱve seal unto þ^e cappitaignes of castelles t̃ townes of Harflew Arkes Newcastle Gournay Gisors Maunte Vernoyl in Perche Esse Alaunceon Faloyz Lyseux Cane Bayeux Saviles Domfranc Vyre Quarētyne Constance Chirborough AVances Tombe Eleyne or to þeiř lieuteñ þ^fe latyng þeim wite

fact est. þat as þ^e Kyng is enfourmed þ^t his ennemyes what by invasions tresons and all̃ op^f subtil weyes and meenes þat þei can t̃ may dispose hē from tyme to tyme to gete or noye þ^e said plac̃ þ^e which þ^e Kyng in no wyse wolde. And hou be it þ^t heř befoř þorough negligences t̃ myske t̃ unadvisy keping of places by such̃ as have hađ þ^e

* f. 7 b. keping of hē * þ^e Kyng hath *here before to his gret hurte* and also to þ^e hurte of *his subjects* lost diṽs and many the plac̃ wheřof *the goṽners* t̃ kepers þ^foř as yet have not had due t̃ condigne punisshement as þ^e Kyngē lawes wolde and as þei sholde have hađ in þ^t behalf. The Kyng wol þ^foř þat þei take þ^foř no booldnesse and chargeth t̃ cōmandeth hem straytly þ^t þei make such̃ watch and warde to and aboute þ^e said plac̃ [t̃ þ^t þei so see from tyme to tyme to þ^e seur̃ t̃ savegarde of hē]

So þ^t þorough þei^r defaute or negligēce none inconvenience falle þ^o to þ^e Goð defende. Lating þeim wite þ^t yif þei do þ^e contrarie he^rof the Kyng wol cōmande such punisshement to be doonⁿ ⁊ executed upon þ^e trespassour in þat behalf þat it shal tourne all oþ^r to exāple in tyme to come.

Hit is graunted at þⁱnstance of Roðt Whitingham tresorer of Caley^s þ^t for þ^e causes ⁊ upon þe matier comp'sed in his bille ⁊c. the^r be maað a warrant undre p^lve seal unto þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Barons of þeschequier cōmanding hem þat þei allowe unto þ^e said Robert in
 * f. 8. þaccountes þ^t he is to yelde unto þ^e Kyng * by cause of *his said office all mann^s paymentz* þ^t he wol make *faith that he hath made* unpaied for ⁊ during a quart^r of a yeare and xvij. daies for þe which tyme þ^o was no controller of Caley^s ⁊c.

No^t in filā. Be þ^o maað a lre unðr p^lve seale to the Duke of York lieuteñ geñal and go^vnor of France and Normandie in þ^e which lre there be sent and inclosed þe copie of þar^le
 Clarenceaux. contiegned in the instrucçon late sende unto þ^e Kyng by þ^e Duchesse of . . . igne by þ^e which she desired þ^t ¹

* f. 8 b. * In þ^e matie^r betwixt the Erle of Devon and £ William Boneville w^{ch} was for þoffice of steward of þ^e duchee of Cornwalle or for þ^e office of þ^e steward of the countee of Cornewail^l ⁊c. the said Erle is condescended to put þ^e said matier in tretie.

And likewise after longe cōmunicaçon hað w^t þ^e lord of þ^e K^s counsail he is condescēdēd to tretie of the enmities disceñcons discordes and debates þat from the beginninge of þ^e world unto nowe be haðd and doon betwix hī and þ^e said Boneville.

¹ The remainder of the sentence is left unfinished.

Arbitrours to and ende alle þ^e said matters betwix þ^e said pties ij. þ^e chief jug^e t^c. and þeende to be maað by þ^e moys of Est^r next .

Pheliþ Chetewynd knyzt sworeñ and demanded whether any psone stured him to leye þ^e charge upon þerle of Devoñ as he confessed þ^e xxj. day of Novemb^r last or not . seyde by þ^e ooth þ^t he hað maað þ^t nev^{er} psone stured him þ^{is}to .

- * f. 9. * John Combe *John Balman John Steere* late mair^e of Colchest^r and a woman called Julian Savage heringe tell *that one* Thomas Bocher p'soner in þ^e Kyng^e Bench hað impeached hem to þ^e Kyng and his counsail . þat is to say þat þ^e said John John t^c *in the tyme of their* meiraltees and also þe said woman *shoulde* seye unto þ^e said Thomas þ^t *one* Thomas Bently shold be untrewe to þ^e K' and to the Kyng^e counsail not send for and offred þeir bodies to due punishment yif þat þ^e said informaçon weñ founde trewe. The which at þat tyme weñ sworeñ to answer to such þing^e as þei shold be demanded of .

It was þenne demanded of evich of hem yif þ^t ev^{er} he hað at any tyme such cōicaçon w^t þ^e said Th [as above] or any op^r cōicaçon þ^e which sholde hurt or þjudice þ^e Kyng^e psone ? And evich of hem swo^r t^c seyde nay .

- * f. 9 b. And þ^e lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e consail hering þis and beyn^g þsent at þ^t tyme f John Hody chief justice of þ^e Kyng^e Benche and f Richard Newton * chief *judge of the Cōmon Pleas and seyng* þ^t þ^e said psones charged weñ but simple psones by whoos comyng sende for was ~~demed~~ to be supposed grete trouth for þeir acquitaille and also þ^t þei weñ innocent of þ^e said cryme . And considered also þ^e unthriftynesse of þ^e said Th *dismissed* at þ^t tyme þ^e

said psones empeached and charged hem and evich of hem þat at such tymes as it shold like þ^e Kyng to sende for hem þ^t þei sholde come and appieſe and so þei seyde þ^t þei wolde.

For Ogles ⁊ Bedford^e matieſe þattournees of eyther of hem was charged to be to morowe befor þ^e Kyng^e counsail at Westm^{re} ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 10. 23rd November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þ^e Sterred Chamb^{er} the xxij. day of November *xxth* yeere.

My Lord^e Chaunceller. þ^e Lord Scroop.
Prive Seal.

Englissh m^{er}chantz have put a bill of divers complaint^e upon m^{er}chantz of Pruce Hansze and þ^e Dansk beinge beyonde þ^e see, the which bille is deliv^{er}ed to marchantz of þ^e said contrees being þenne befor þ^e lord^e for to answer þ^{is} to on Saturesday next.

Be þ^{is} maa^d a warrant to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Chāſt^{er} ⁊c. to make assignement sufficeant of iiij. nobil of þ^e subsidie of evy sak of wolle ⁊c. unto þ^e mai^{or} ⁊ felowship of þestaple of Caleys unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei be fully paie^d and contented of x^m. li. þe which now late þei have lened þ^e Kyng for hys necessitees ⁊c. ut in xxij. Novēb^r ul^t p^{re}ſ^{ent}ito.

[*Ibid.* f. 10 b. 24th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þ^e Sterred Cham^{ber} at Westm^{re} the xxij. day of Novēb^r þ^e xx. ye^r ⁊c.

Dñs Cardinal Ebo ^z	Dñs de Scroop
Dñs Cancellar	Dñs de Fonho ^p
Custos p ^{ri} vati sigilli	

In þ^e matier betwix Flete and Ryman day is gyven to Ryman for to answer to morowe.

Upon þ^e licence graunted to Cantelowe for to carie h^e wolles to Caleyys and þ^e to selle hē w^oute deptison.

It is graunted þat þ^e be maað a warrant for di^vs considera^çons t^c. to be directed to þ^e mai^r of þestaple of Caleyys cōmandyng him by þ^e same þ^t notwithstanding any lres patent^es of licence graunted to þ^e said Cantelowe by þ^e which he may shi^p etain wolles to Caleyys t^c from þens selle hem w^oute deptison ~~after~~ ayenst þordenance of þestaple, þat he suff^r not þ^e said Cantelowe his assignes no^p deputies to have or selle in or from Caleyys any wolles þat he shal shippe þider by vertue of þ^e said licēce unto þ^e tyme þ^e Kyng yeve him opⁿ in cōmandemēt. Considering þ^t it sholde hurte gretly and be þjudiciable to þ^e said estaple for asmoche as þ^e sale of wolles þ^t þ^e said Cantelowe sholde so * make by vertue of þ^e said licence sholde lette þ^e sale of þeī^r wolles now beyng þeī^r, upon þ^e which for þ^e sōme of x^{mi}. li. þ^t þ^e said mai^r t^c felowship have lened unto þ^e Kyng now in þ^e h^e nēcessitee þei have assignement upon evy sak of wolle þ^t þei shal so selle iiij. nobil of þ^e subsidie of evy sak.

Be þ^e maað a warrant to þ^e Tresorer t^c Chābl t^c. to deli^ve to f John Popham which is now going in þ^e Kyng^e message into Normandie to þ^e Duc of York lieuteⁿ gen^lal t^c goevⁿnour þ^e, and also to opⁿ psones takyng dayly wag^e of xl. s., wag^e for lx. dayes in hand by wey of appst.

[*Ibid.* f. 12. 25th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þe Sterred Chamb̃r, the xxv. day of Novemb̃r þe xx. yẽr ̃tc.

My Lord̃e þe Chancell̃r Therles of Hunt
þe Prive Seal of Suff
 þe Lord̃ Scrõp.

In þe matier of *demande of soccage* by þe Maier̃ ̃t Ald̃rmen of London of þe Januenses ̃tc. by bothe pties assent it is *advised* ̃t appointed by þe lord̃e of þe counsail þe þe Januenses shal fynde sufficeante securitee *by obligac̃on*, þe is to sey þat þei shal from tyme to tyme ̃mely sue and answer in þe Kyng̃e court̃e at dayes to be assigned for þe conclusion in þe matier and yif þat it shal be demed̃ þei shal paie it, or elles þei shal renne in þe peine of þobligac̃on.

*Facat istud
in alio loco
not.*

Be þ̃ made a warrant to þe Tref ̃t Chamb̃l to treete w^t þerle of Huntyngdoñ for þe vitailing of h^s shiþ to Burdeaux for þe conduycting of Guilliam Basset squier oñ of his [þe K^e] consaillers þ̃e whom þe Kyng̃e sendeth pid̃r now in his message, and þe that shal be so accorded betwĩ h̃e to paie it of þe Kyng̃e tresor̃.

* f. 12 b.

* Be þ̃ made a warrant to þe Tresorer and Chambleine to paie to Maistr̃ Estiephen Wilton *doctor of the lawe* þe which goeth in þe King̃e fvice to þe Duchesse of Burg̃ ̃t op̃ers wage for ~~vj. moneths~~ [of c. marc̃ by app̃st] in hand̃.

If be þ̃ made sem̃ble warrant to paie to Edward̃ Grymston and Will Port to eyther of h̃e xx. li. by wey of reward̃ by cause þe þei goeñ in þe said̃ message w^t þe said̃ Maistr̃ Estiephen.

Be þ^e maad a warrant of proteccon undr p^rve seal unto þ^e Chaunceller &c. for Maist^r John Derby docteur of lawe þ^e which is now going to þ^e Duc of York lieuten^t gen^lal & goevⁿour of France & of Nor^m , to endur for a ye^r.

To þ^e bille put into þ^e counsail by Englisshmen þ^e xxij. day of þ^e p^rnt moneth ayenst þeim of Pruce and of the Hansze & Danske whe^rupoⁿ as þ^e day it was cōman-
 * f. 13. ded^t them of þ^e said * countryes beyng in London to bringe answe^r in writing , they have þ^e day yeve answe^r in writing to þ^e lord^e of þ^e counsaile.

The which befo^r hē rað *it* semeð to þ^e said lord^e þ^e complaint þat þ^e Englisshmen made as þeir said bille containeth was of *more* lyclynesse trewe þan elles , and willing for somoche as by þ^e said complainte is shewed þ^e þ^e said Englisshmen were not treteð ruleð noþ^r demeneð in Pruce Hansze noþ^r þe Danske as þ^e þei of þ^e contrees ben treteð he^r in England^t and also þ^e þei beth oþer wyse treteð ruleð and demeneð in þ^e said contrees þan þat þ^e tres & seales of þ^e Maist^r of Pruce ~~& wolde~~ remaignyng in þ^e Kyng^e Tresor wolde axe and requir^e [& oþ^r wyse þen þei have be treteð he^rtofo^r] have þ^e for charged^e desired^e and charged^e þeim of þ^e Pruce Hansze & of þ^e Danske þ^e tyme beyng befo^r hem to write unto þeir contrees to þ^e said Maist^r & to þ^e goevⁿours of þ^e said Hansze & Danske
 * f. 13 b. shewyng unto hē þ^e * said *Englishmens* complaintes and desiring þ^e wronges to be redressed^e and from hens forthward^e to souffre Englisshmen marchantz use & doo ~~as~~ in þ^e said contrees as þei have *done before* þ^e tyme and as þei oughten to do , for elles þ^e Kyng and þ^e lord^e her wol oþ^rwise ordeine and p^rveie in þ^e behalf for þ^e Pruciers & þeim of þ^e Hansze & of þ^e Danske being he^r in þ^e land^t. For it was þought at þ^e tyme by þ^e said

lordes þ^t as þei of England weſ ruled in þabovesaid contrees that þei of þ^e same beyng now heſ t repairing hider ſholde be reuled in ſemble wyſe .

And ferthermoſ at þ^e same tyme it was advised by þ^e said lord^e þat a clerc and a mīchant ſhold be ſend from þ^e Kyng in ambassade w^t Engliſſh mennes complaintes to þ^e said Maist^r of Pruce and to þeim of þ^e Hansze t for reformaçon of Engliſſhmennes complaintes .

Wherfoſ it was cōmaunded þ^e mīchantz Engliſſh to advise hem of a covenable mīchant in þ^e behalf and þ^e lord^e wolde leye þees matiers befoſ þ^e Kyng on Moneday next at Kennington to þentent þat it wolde lyke his hieghneſſe to advise hī a clerc also in þ^e behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 15. 27th November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441.]

In the Star Chamber.

The xxvij. day of Novemb^r þ^e xx. yeſ t^c.

The Cardinal of York	þerle of Suff
My Lord ^e þ ^e Chaunceller	þ ^e Lord Scroop
þ ^e P ⁱ ve Seal	

Among di^vs cōicaçons at þ^e tyme hað it was comuned of þ^e grete good þ^t my Lord of York lieuten^e genal t goevⁿour of *France* t Nor^{die} toke yerly of þ^e Kyng and as *it was* seyde þ^e grete taxes t imposiçons *that he* put on þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e in þ^e said cuntries for þ^e defense of þ^e same. And also as it was said [of] þ^e fewe souldours þ^t ~~wer~~ he hað in wag^e for þ^e said defense. And for so moche as niegh as it coude be supposed þⁱ was caste accountes what þ^e xx^m. li. þ^t he shuld take yerely of þ^e Kyng wolde sustiegn of souldoures and what þ^e said taxes and tallia^e wolde finde of souldoures in fourme as foloweth.

[*Ibid.* f. 17. 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

In þ^e Kyng^e þ^esence in his chamb^{er} at Westm̃ called
þ^e Chamb^{er}. The xxviij. day of Novemb^{er} þ^e xx.
ye^r ʒc.

My Lord of Cant^{er}bury

My Lord^e þ^e Chan^{ce} ʒ

þe P^{ri}ve Seal

Therles of Hun^t

Staff ʒ

Suff

The Visconte Beaumō^t

The Lord^e Scro^p ʒ

Fanho^p counsaillers

Also being þ^esent

Therles of War^r

ʒ of Dorset

and þ^e Secretair ʒ

M^r Adam Moleyns.

It was reherced by my Lord Chaunceller ~~be therle of~~
by þ^e Kyng^e cōmandement to therle of Devoñ þ^e tyme
beyng þ^e ʒ^e ʒsent, þat the Kyng considereth wel þ^e grete
riotes disordes dissençons and debates the which now late
have growen ʒ been betwix þ^e said Erle of Devoñ and
his f^{av}nt^e and frend^e and ʒ William Boneville knyzt and
his f^{av}nt^e ʒ frend^e the which hath caused manslaughter
~~his~~ þ^e Kyng^e pees greetly troubled and broken, to þ^e
greet inquietnesse of his shir^e of Cornewaist ʒ of Devoñ
and also of oþ^{er} plac^e to þ^e uneaise not oonly of þeim
and þeir^e but also of his subgitz dwellyng þ^{er}inne. And
as it is doñ him to undrstande for þ^e said discordes di^{vi}s
* f. 17b. compaignies of men have ben sey arraied in * gyse of
wer^r as with jackes and other arraies and wepnes for the
wer^r the which was of mo^r liklyhode to trouble the
Kinges pees than otherwise. And the Kyng willing his
pees to be wel and duely kept with out any in^{tr}upçon or
breche of hit by any of his subgittes of what estate
degree or condiçon that he be of, for it fitteth to noñ his
liege man to take at his own hande to avenge his owne
quarel noþ^{er} matier by way of feet noþ^{er} otherwise, for he

is theiſſ ſouſtain lord which wol do right, hath þʒfore charged the ſaid Erle of Devoñ upon the feyth and liegeance that he oweth unto hym and as he wol ſchue his grevous indignaçon that neithſſ by way of feet abette-ment procuring nor otherwiſſe he ne do noþʒ procuſſ nor in aĩ that he can and may ſuffſſ to be doo or procured in that he can and may lette it any bodely harme hurte or damage bodely to the ſaid Sir William nothſſ to any of his

* f. 18. * ſervantſſ frendes welwillers nor allies. And that yif he knowe any that wol do or procur to be do any bodely harme to the ſaid Sir William or to any of his ſervantz frendes welwillers or allies the ſaid Erle ſhal in alle the goodly haſte that he can and may notifie it unto the ſaid ſ William to pentent that he and his may eſchue ſuch bodely hurtſſ as above.

And forthwith at the ſame tyme it was demaunded by my Lord Chaunç by the Kyngſſ cōmandement yif that the ſaid Erle wold do and þfourme the Kyngſſ wille and cōmaundemen tas above. And he ſaid and promitted ye. And þat to do he toke my Lord Chaunç by the hande and pmitted by his feith ſo to doo.

And in likewise forwith it was rehersed as above by my Lord Chaunç to the ſaid Sir William and alſo cōmaunded as above.

The which ſo doñ rehersed and alſo charged as above
* f. 18 b. and alſo demaunded of the ſaid William as * was demaunded of the ſaid Erle the ſaid William ſaide and promitted ye. And that to do he toke my ſaid Lord Chaunç by the hande and promitted by his feith ſo to do.

And forthmō it was rehersed than by my Lord Chanç to eithſſ of hem a parte in the Kingſſ þſence that

thei as thei have promitted for all maner of disceñcons discordē and debatē that hath be and is hanging betwiȝ hem, and also for poſſice of the stewardſhip of Cornewailȝ &c. to ſtandē to thawarde and arbitrmēt of certain lordē and jugē ſo that the ſaiȝ awarde be maaȝ by the firſt day of March next &c.

The Kyng wol and chargeth bothe the ſaiȝ Erle and Boneville ſo to doo.

And conſiderēd that the ſaiȝ office hath as it is ſuppoſēd be grete cauſe of the ſaiȝ debatē, wherefore the Kyng willing that neithē of hem ſchal occupie it as yit, but that an indifferent man ſhal occupie it, hath p̄fore charged bothe the ſaiȝ Erle and the ſaiȝ William that either of hem ſhal bring and deliue his patent of p̄ ſaiȝ
 * f. 19. * office to the Kyngē Chamblain by the feſte of Noel next comyng to thentent that the ſaiȝ patentē ſeyē and meūr delibaçon haȝ which of the ſaiȝ patentē is availlable it myght ſo be ſhowēd and declaredē unto hem that thei in alle ſtrifes betwiȝ hem ſhold ceeſe.

And thei and eithē of hem p̄mitted ſo to doo.

And forthmōi in the K' preſence it was r̄herſēd to eithē of hem a part pat thei as that porough the ſaiȝ ryotē discordē and debatē the Kyngē pees hath be greetly troubled and broken and diuȝs and many men hurte and ſlawe, the Kyng wol ſende therefore his lres of cōmiſſion for to enquei whoo and which weē begynnȝs causers and doers theſof, and upon hym or theym that ſhal be founde gylty p̄inne the Kyng wol do ſuch puniſſement that it ſhal tourne to othē in example.

* f. 19 b. Also at p̄ ſame tyme and place beyng p̄ſent alle p̄ ſaiȝ lordē Maſtē Adam Moleyns by p̄ Kyngē cōmandement deliueȝd to p̄ Kep of p̄ p̄ve ſeal p̄ ooth p̄ p̄ Duc

Orleance hath maað, þe whiche is writen in parchment and in þe which þe said Duc w^t his owne hand hath writen his name.¹ Of þe which delivance þe said Maistr Adam besought þe Kyng þat an act myzt be maað. The which þe Kyng cōmaunded to be enacted as above.

Also þe Kyng cōmandeð a warrant to be maað undr þe seal to þe Tref & Chambl cōmandyng hem by þe same to paie to a clerc of þerchebisshop of Coloign þe which he sende unto þe Kyng for þe þe he is behinde of his annuelle pension ʒc. x. marc to have it of þe Kyngs Tresor by way of reward.

f. 20. * And at þe same tyme it was answered þe said clerc þe in Hillarie tme next it shold be purveied for þe said archebisshope paiement, for erst it myzt not be doo for þe Tresorers absence ʒc.

Also þe Kyng cōmandeð a war^t to be maað to þe Tresorer & Chambl to paie to Clarenceaux kyng of armes whom þe Kyng sendeth now w^t his lres to þe Duc of York in Nord^{re} c. ʒ. by way of reward.

And þe as þe xxv. day of þe þnt moneth Will Port was appointed w^t Maistr Stephn Wilton and Edward Grymston to go to þe Duchesse of Bourg & op^{er} and þe he shold have þ^{er}for xx. li. of reward yet the Kyng is enfourmed þe þe said Port ~~wol not~~ [is not disposed] noþ^{er} may not goo. Therfor þe Kyng wol þe þe said Stiephn have in pte of paiement of h^{is} wage for þe said message ov^{er} þe mōnoie appointed to him befor for þabovesaid cause xx. marc * f. 20 b. pcel of þe xx. li. þe * þe said Will Port sholde have had yif þe he had goen on þe said message, to have and take yt by wey of app^{ro}st. And þe þe remenant of þe said xx. li. þe

¹ *Vide* Paston Letters, vol. i. p. 4; and *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 776 et seq. 826.

is for to seye x. marc̃ the Kyng wol þ^t þ^e said̃ Grymstoñ have it to þ^e xx. li. þ^t he hað warrant of befor̃, to have it by way of reward̃ ꝑc.

It was cōdeð þ^t þ^e as þ^t diṽs of þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e have complaigned̃ of þ^e p^{is}es of vesselles goodes and shippes þ^t have be takeñ of hē by þeim of Bretaigne ayenst þ^e teneur̃ of the pees ꝑc. wherfor̃ þei have [desired̃ of þ^e Kyng] mⁱque ꝑ rep^sailles upon hē of Bretaigne ꝑc. And þ^t as þ^e Kyng is enfourmed̃ ~~that~~ þ^e Duc of Bretaigne is willing þ^t restituçons in such behalfe shal be maað is þⁱfor̃ advised̃ for þ^e said̃ causes to sende pider in haste a

* f. 21. clerc ꝑ mⁱchant. So þ^t for defaute * of remedie in þ^e behalfe nōn of his subgitt^e shall have cause to com-
pleigne.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmandeð þ^t þ^e safeconduyct heṛ befor̃ maað for Joñ de Suasaga ꝑ Sancho de Mena mⁱchant^e of Spaigne and for a shiṽ of Spaigne of þ^e portage of iij^e. toñ ꝑc. be proged̃ for a yeṛ ꝑc.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmandeð þ^t þ^e saufconduyct heṛ befor̃ late maað for Martyn Ochea mⁱchant of Spaigne ꝑ for a shiṽ of Spaigne of cccc. toñ ꝑc. be proged̃ for a yeṛ ꝑc.

So alweyes þ^t in þ^e said̃ saufconduyct^e ~~be of~~ so to be maað of newe be exp^ssely especified̃ þ^e maistres names of þ^e shippes and also the shippes names w^t opⁱ clauses accustumed̃.

* f. 21 b. * Also þ^e Kyng for þ^e causes exp^ssed̃ in þ^e marchantes bille of England̃ [ayenst þei of Pruce ꝑc.] as it is befor̃ rehersed̃ in þact of xxv. day of þ^e p^{nt} moneth at þ^e suite ꝑ instance of Joñ Aderley aldremen and citesein of Londoñ, of Th̃ Kymberley of Colchest^r, and of Symkyn Horñ of Londoñ, cōmandeð þ^t sevall̃ tres und^r pⁱve seal be directed̃ to þ^e mair^e and baillifs of

Hamptōn Sandewich Colchestr̃ Yepeswich Lynne Hull
York Bristowe ⁊ Bostoñ cōmandyng hē to enquer
duely ⁊ truly among ~~hē to enquer amonge hē what~~ hou
⁊ in what wyse Englysshmen beyng in ⁊ repairing to
Pruce Hansze ⁊ Dansk beth tretiē ruled and demened
and what harmes losses vexacons and grevancē þei have
had ⁊ suffred seth þ^e last appointement^e maað betwix þ^e

- * f. 22. K^r and þeim of þ^e said placē and by whom * hou ⁊
whenne, and þ^t they shall mowe truly knowe and be
enformeð of in þat behalf þ^t þei sende it in writing
unto þ^e Kyng and his counsail by ij. credible men of þ^e
said townes at þ^e octaves of Seynt Hillair̃ next comyng
to þentent þat þ^e Kyng by þadvis of his counsail shal
mowe dispose ordene ⁊ p^rveie in þat behalf þat þat him
shal seme good for þ^e relief secour̃ ⁊ help of his said
subgittē.

Also þ^e Kyng comandeth þ^t warrant undr̃ his prive seal
be maað to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Chamb^l ~~cōmādyng hē~~ reciting
þ^t hou hou þ^t þ^e Duc of York is withholden w^t þ^e Kyng
lieuteñ geñal ⁊ goevnou^r of h^s reaume of Fraunce and
duchee of Nord^{is} for ̃tain yerē ut in indenturē ̃c.
Takyng for evy yerē after þ^e first yerē finisshed xx^{ml}. li. of
þ^e Kyng^e revenues oute of England̃ ut in dictē indenturē

- * f. 22 b. ̃c. * And hou be it þ^t þ^e first yerē of his said with-
holdyng is not yet ~~comen~~ finisshed noþ̃ the tyme þ^t he
shold receive þ^e said xx^{ml}. li. is not yit comen, þat for
̃taine causes þ^t moeven þ^e Kyng he wol þ^t þ^e said Tref
⁊ Chamb^l paie unto þ^e said Duc for þ^e first quarter of
þ^e second yerē of his said withholdyng v^{ml}. li.

Also hou be it þ^t it is not þ^e Kyng^e part to sende at
his coustagē o^v þ^e see þ^e said v^{ml}. li. yet for ̃tain causes
moevyng hi he wol þ^t warrant be maað to þ^e said Tref ⁊
Chāb^l cōmanding þeim by þ^e same to sende o^v þ^e see to

p^e said Duc by Pieres Boweman clerke and in p^e compaignie of f^e John Popham knyzt at p^e Kyng^e coust^e aventur^e t^e pill both by water and by londe p^e said v^m. li.

* f. 23. * Also p^t p^r as f^e John Popham knyzt havynge of p^e graunte of p^e Kyng p^t ded^e is by his lres patent^es for t^eme of p^e said f^e John lyf the keping of his castel of Snith w^t p^e wag^e fees t^e p^rfitz to p^e said office duely appteignynge is in wille to leve p^estat p^t he hath p^rinne to p^entent p^t it wolde lyke p^e Kyng to grante it to ~~The~~ John erle of Huntingdon. ~~Th~~ The Kyng p^rfor hath graunted p^e said keping ~~to p^e said Erle~~ t^e conestablenesship of p^e said castel to p^e said Erle. To have it for t^eme of his lyf w^t all man^e wag^e fees t^e p^rfitz to p^e said keping in any wyse appteignynge or belangynge, p^e exp^sse mencon^e t^e. ut in statut^e and comanded^e warrant und^r p^rive seal to be maa^d to p^e Chaunceller t^e. as in fourme.

* f. 23. b. * Also p^r p^re as Rauf Nevill erle of Westm^r by fyne rered^e in p^e Kyng^e court befor^e p^e his Justic^e of p^e benche t^e. hath graunted to John Nevill his sone t^e to Anne his wyf t^e to p^e heir^e of p^e said Johns body begeten^e p^e manoirs of Kentoⁿ Lystoⁿ Shastebeare t^e Chetecobe w^t pappten^e p^e hundred^e of Lystoⁿ t^e xvij. li. xij. s. t^e iiij. d. of rente w^t pappten^e in Cotyngham Bramptonⁿ in Devenshir^e and also p^e manoir of Wetoⁿ t^e xx. meesses ccc. xx. acres of medowe l. acres of pastur^e cc. acres of wode t^e l. li. vj. s. t^e viij. d. of rente w^t pappten^e in Cotyngham in Yorkshir^e the which beth holdeⁿ of p^e Kyng t^e. the Kyng^e licence p^rupon^e not ha^d t^e. ut in fila^c. The Kyng at p^rinstance of p^rerle of Hunt^e hath p^rdone^e unto p^e said Rauf John t^e Anne p^e t^rspasse maa^d in p^e behalf.

* f. 24. And ov^e p^r he * hath graunted p^t p^e said John t^e Anne have t^e holde p^e said manoirs hundred^e t^e tenementz to hem t^e to p^e heir^e of p^e said Johns body begeten^e t^e.

ut in filač, and cōmādeð warrant ~~heñ~~ þ̃ūpoñ to be maad undr̃ prive seal in due fourme unto þ^e Chancellor of England to do make þ̃ūpoñ ĩres patentēs undr̃ gret seal in due fourme w^t oute fyn or fee ĩc. any estatut ĩc.

Also at þ^e instance of þ^e said Erle of Hunt ~~hit~~ the Kyng also by his ĩres patentēs to be mað in þ^e behalf in due fourme w^t [oute] fyn or fee ~~hath~~ hath licenced þ^e said Erle of Westm̃ to gyve and graunte to Rič Caudray clerc Joñ Richard clerc Richard Drax clerc ĩ Robert Cavel clerc h^s manoirs of Bywell Bolbek ĩ Styford w^t þapp^rteñ * f. 24 b. in Northūbr̃ the which beð * holden of þ^e Kyng in chief, and also iiiij^{xx}. ĩ x. li. vj. s. ĩ viij. d. of rent w^t þapp^rteñ in þ^e towne of Newe Castle upon Tyne of the fee ferme of þ^e towne of Newcastle upoñ Tyne the which also ben holden of þ^e Kyng undr̃ condičon that þabove-said ~~for~~ manoirs of Kentoñ ĩc. hundred ĩ rent ut in p̃x pcedenti ar^{lo} be recoevēd of þ^e said Joñ Nevill ĩ Anne h^s wyf ĩc. or þ^e yif þ^e said Joñ ĩ Anne be put oute of it þat þenne þ^e said Caudray ĩc. anoñ aft̃r such recoevē or puttyng oute shal of y^e lyke valeur ĩc. enfeoffe þ^e said Joñ Nevill and Anne of þ^e said manoirs of Bywell ĩc. ĩ rent ĩc. as above [ĩc.] And þ^e eṽich ĩc. of þ^e said pties have power to receive ĩ holde ĩc. ut filač,

Also þ^e Kyng graunteð to . . . Wollesley citizen and m̃cer of Londoñ þ^t during þ^e Kyng^e plaif he shal mow bringe into þ^e land clothes of arras ĩ furrēs suche as þ^t he shal by beyonde þ^e see for lordes w^t oute payeng of custume or subsidie for hē ĩc.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 10. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 28th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

Ras Treš ʔ Chambʔ ʔc. f. Nous volons de l'advis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a notre chier ʔ bien ame serviteur Clarenceaux roy d'armes liquel avec noz ĩres nous envoions presentement a notre tresch ʔ et tresame cousin le Duc de York lieuteñ general et goevernour de noz roy de France et duchee de Normandie et liquel se retournera devers nous avec response as ditz noz ĩres vous facez paier de notre tresoñ c. š. a avoir de notre regard pur la cause dessusđ.

İť soit fait garrant dessouz le prive seal ʔc. as Treš ʔ Chambʔ ʔc. pur paier de la tresoñ du Roy au Johan de Frauwremborgk serviteur de l'Ercevesque de Coloigne qi nadgairs apporta ĩres du dit Ercevesque au Roy et qi est retournera avec ĩres au dit Ercevesque lx. marcs a avoir du donne du Roy ʔc.

(*In dorso.*) xxviij. die Novembř anno ʔc. xx. apud Westm in Camera Stellata ĩbm Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui quod fieri fač litteras sub eodem sigillo Theš et Cameř sčđm quod infra scribitur. Præsentibus tunc ĩbm Dño Cancellar Cōitibus de Hunč et de Suff Dño de Scroř ac Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 21. a modern *Transcript*.

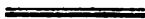
Petition to the King, 14th December, 20 Hen.VI. 1441.]

To the Kynge oure souverain lorde.

BESECHEN mekly youre pore and continuell bedmen the maisters parisshe clerkes of youre citee of London, that where ye of youre speciall grace Lorde and for the speciall devotion whiche youre saide besechers hath to the glorious confessour Saint Nicholas by youre letters patentz have a fraternite or a guilde of thaym and of alle other Cristen people willinge to be in the same guilde or fraternite with other special of the whiche letters patentez youre saide besechers may have no deliveraunce oute of youre hampere in youre Chancerie without fyñ and whiche they be not of power to do. Lyke it to youre hienesse consideringe the good love the whiche they have to the saide glorious confessour aforesaide to pardone hem the saide fyn and fee and there uppon to graunte youre letters of privie seel direct to youre Clerk of the hamper of hym to deliver to your saide besechers the saide letters patentz of the saide guilde eny statute acte ordenaunce or provision in contrarie made and they shall pray God for you.

Rex apud Elyngdon xiiij°. die Decembꝛ anno xx°. concessit præsentem billam ut petitur et mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui faç garrant Clerico hanaperii sui ut infra desideratur, præsentibus Viç Beaumont Edmundo Hungerford milite Johanne Seynlow et me

Adam Moleyns.



[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, E. III. f. 82. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, 13th March, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

R. H.¹

To the King oure sovein lord.

PLEASE it unto your highnes to considre the costage and expenses that your humble oratour ⁊ chapeleyn John bisshoꝝ of Saint Assaph hath born and susteyned from the myddis of Juył last passed or ther aboute unto thenð of Novembre last passed [or þe aboute] for and by cause of such thinge as ye cōmaunded hym to do, and therefore to yeve hym such reward as shal lyke unto your highnes. And forthirmore please it to your more habundant grace to graunt to hym your licence by your lres patentz that he may make his testament ⁊ to cōmitte āministracion therof to such psones as hym shal seme good, notwithstanding ony costom of the contreys that be in his dioceſ and this to be doon by cause he most passe over the see in this your ambassiat and his retorne in to Inglonð ayen at the mercy of God.

The ² Kyng at Westm þe xij. day of March þe xx. yere of his regne graunted þis bille as it asked and for þe reward assigned and graunted to þe suppliant c. li. and cōmaunded þe Kep of his pve seal to doo make sufficeant warant unto þe Tresorer and Chambleins to make him paieñt of the said c. li. and oþ lres of warant to þe Chaunceller of Englande pat he doo make lres patentis upoñ þe licence above desired beyng p̄sent my Lord of Suff and me

ADAM MOLEYN.

¹ The King's autograph.

² This paragraph appears to be in the handwriting of Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 11 b. on parchment : *Original*.

Letter from the King to the Chancellor of Ireland, 24th March, 20 Hen. VI. 1442. Some very interesting articles relating to the state of Ireland will be found at the end of the volume.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, We have receyved of þe right worshipful fader in God our right welbeloved cousin therchebisshop of Dyvelyñ and of our right Abbey besydes Dyvelyñ certain articles undre our seel of our lande of Irlande of þe message of a parlement holdeñ at Dyvelyñ þe Fryday last passed before our right trusty and welbeloved [cousin] James Botiller Erle of Ormond at þat tyme depute to þe Lieutenant of our þe same articles and alle þe matiers cōprised in þe same. And þe as it is desired in þe furst article of þe saide articles þat it wolde like us myght have due paiement of assignement in sum certaine place convenable so þat he myght kepe duely þe nombre of his soldeours of his endentures &c. We late you wite þat lange before þe comyng unto our presence of our saide cousin [þerchebisshop] and Abbot we had made on our saide lande as by endentures betwix us and him in þat behalve made it is more at plain exp̄ssed and dispose us to kepe unto in þe saide endentures exp̄ssed after þe tenure of þe same &c. And þe as it is desired by anof of þe said articles þat in noo manere [wyse] oute of þe same our lande by writte or prive seel into þis our re^{me} of Englande for noo cause you wite þat we beth

¹ The lacunæ are caused by part of the parchment having been torn off.

not disposed to cōmaunde eny of oure ligē oute of þ^t
 oure lande to come into semble matier and
 causes shal moeve us, as have moeved oure noble pro-
 genitours here before to calle is desired
 by an oþ^r article of þe same ar^{les} þ^t þ^e as þ^e bet^h but
 fewe temporell lordē of plement in our
 auctorite unto oure lieuteñ or his depute or justice of
 oure said lande for þe tyme being to constitut
 plement to be lordē and pieres of oure parlement in
 oure said lande we late you wite þ^t as touching . .
 . . . of oure said lande of Irlande we wol reserve
 to oure owen psonē and þ^fore suche psones as þ^t shal
 be to be of lordes and pieres
 of ou^r saide lande We wol þ^t ye sende us þe names for þe
 þe yere īc. xx^e.

(*In dorso.*) xxiiij. die Marcii anno īc. xx. Rex in Camē ap^d
 Westm̄ mandavit Custodi p^lvati sigilli sui īras
 Cancellar̄ īc. Hibnie scđm tenorem ī

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Warrant to the Keeper of the privy seal, 22nd April, apparently
 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

By the Kyng.

R. H. ¹

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved. We late you wite that
 we considering that ther shal grete gode growe unto us
 by the general pardon whiche we at the reverence of
 Almyghti God and of the blessed time of Estre last

¹ The King's autograph.

past graunted to alle ouř subjecte wherfor we willing the same gode to [be] emploied to the setting forth of oure armee to the see and to the saulfigarde of oure towne of Calais, have ordeined oure trusty and wel-beloved servant Thomas Thorp̃ to receive alle the saide gode and evy parcel thereof and to see that thay be employed in maner and fourme abovesaide. So we wol and charge you that undre oure prive seel being in your warde ye do make ouř ĩres directed to oure Chauncellr of Englande chargeing him herupoñ to do make ouř ĩres patentees under oure gret seel in dewe fourme, and these oure lettres shal be youř warrant. Yeven under oure signet at oure castel of Windesore the xxij. day of Avril.

JOSEPH.

(*In dorso.*) To oure right tru
clerc Maistre
of oure privy seal . .

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 26. a modern *Transcript.*

Proceeding of the Council, 14th May, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

HENRI par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre et de Fraunce et seigneure d'Irlande a l'oneurable piere en Dieu l'Evesque de B volons de l'avis de notre conseil et vous mandons que dessouz notre grande seal vous facez faire noz lettres de commission dessouz a noz chiers et foialx John Echingham chřr Roger Fenys chivaler John Yerde et Waultier Strikelande esquier
. pur prendre jointement et severallement en le

semaigne de Penticoste, assavoir parentre le Demenge de
 Pentecoste venant sur une joure
 les moustres de notre treschier et foial cousin le Sire de
 Talbot et de deux centz hommes d'armes
 queux nous envoions presentement a notre
 treschier et tresame' cousin le Duc de York lieutenant
 general
 de Normandie en noz ditz roiaume et duchee pur les
 defense et entretenement dicelle. Donñ souz notre . . .
 May l'an de notre
 regne xx^e.

(*In dorso.*) xiiij^o. die Maij anno 7c. xx. Rex apud maneriū
 suum de Shene mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui
 facere garrant Can^{ro} Angt secundū tenorem infrascript.

Benet.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 294. *Original.*

Instructions issued to the Commissioners sent into Kent for the pur-
 pose of borrowing money for the defence of Calais, 14th May,
 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

INSTRUCȢON yeveñ by the King oure souverain lord
 to his commissioners whom he sendetñ to have
 R.H.¹ cōmunicaȢon with this peple in the shire of
 Kent upoñ the matiers that foloweñ.

Furst in communicatiō with suche as thay shal entrete
 thay shal mowe say the King is enfo'meȢ aswell by
 writing as otherwise that his adversaries ben verraly

¹ The King's autograph.

disposed to besiege his towne of Caleis and have therefore assembled a grete and mighty armee aswel by lande as by wat^r. And for somoche ther muste nedes be ordeyned a notable nombre bothe of speres and bowes to be sette into his saide towne for the saufgarde therof till rescowes may come.

Item thay shall mowe say the King hath communed here with many and dyvers lordes and othr notable psones the whiche have putte thayme largely in thaire devoire and have graunted unto his highnesse by way of loone notable sommes of money for purveaunce of the said speres and bowes, for somoche the King trusteth thay wol do the same, spially in somoche as the saufgarde of Caleys toucheth the univsal weel of all this his reaume and yf any thyng sholde come therto but good it sholde be an univsal hurte to all the Kynges subgittes that God defende.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King considereth weel and every man may do the same, yf it so be that ther be redye at all tymes a grounde to sette into his saide towne of Caleis a notable peple it shalbe the grettest seuretee that coude be ymagined for the saufgarde therof and abaisshing of the ennemyes. Wherfor the King entendeth with the helpe of his subgittes to purvey a notable some of money to be redy at all tymes, the whiche somes shal remaigne in a cheste undre dyvers keyes whereof notable psones shal have the keping and it not to be touched till nede be.

Item the King wol entrete lordes experte in the werre and othr notable persones to be leders and redy at all tymes whan the caas shal require to putte thayme self into the saide towne and there to abide for the defense therof. And sith this shalbe so spial provision for the

saide towne that is so grete a jewell for Englande the King verraly trusteth that evy his trewe subgit wol helpe and further the said entente, wherto the said cōmissioners shal moeve and stire suche as thay shal have cōmunicaçon with by all the meenes thei canne and by suche resons as thaire discrecions wol lede thayme to.

Item thay shal mowe saye the King desireth that thay wol graunte at this tyme by way of loone and noon othr wise, that shal be desired of thayme, to be repaide upoñ the next grauntes that shalbe made to his highnesse in parlement or convocaçon, evy man that leneth to have a patente undre the Kinges grete seal frelye withoute any thing payyng therfor.

Item the said commissioners shal ordeyne that suche sōmes of money as shalbe graunted be in all haste brought to his citee of Londoñ there to be delyved to the receivours therof.

Item thay shal certifie the King and his counsail distinctly in writing what evy citee towne abbot prior or othr man graunteth, and of evy graunte make endentures betwix thayme and the graunter.

Item the King wol also that thay directe the ðres with blanque tailles to suche psones as thay shal seme gode and expedient.

Item that thay use the articles of this instrucçon in suche ordre as thay thenke moost expedient and do all other thinges the whiche thay seme wol serve to the furthering of the Kinges entente and matiers abovesaide. Yeven undre his prive seal at Westm̃ the xiiij. day of May the yere of the regne of the King our said sovain lord xx.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 22. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 26th June, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

R as Treſ et Chambleins ꝑc. saluz. Nous volons de l'avis de notre counsail et vous mandons que a noz chiers et foialx Will Eure Stiephn Popham chłrs Myles Stapilton et Joħn Heroñ esquiers queux avec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assigneez pur un certain temps de garder la meer vous facez deliverer pur estuffer mesmes les niefs et vesseaux oyt barelles de poudř pur canons.

R au Chaunceller ꝑc. saluz. Come nous de l'avis de notre counsail eons donez et grauntez conge et licence a noz chiers et foialx Will Eure Stiephn Popham chivalers Myles Stapilton et Joħn Heron esquiers queux avec certaines niefs et vesseaux nous avons assignez pur un certain temps garder la meer qils et chun de eux quant ils serront ensi sur la meer puissent et puisse doner et graunter ĩres de sauf conduyct dessouz lour sealx et dessouz le seal de chun de eux as tieulx prisoners qils prendront sur la meer vous mandons ꝑc. adureres jusques au darrein jour d'Octobř proch venant.

xxvj. die Junii anno ꝑc. xx. In Camera Stellat Reg apud Westm Rex de avisamento consilii sui mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui facere garrant secundum tenores suprascript, presentibus tunc ibidem dnis Cancº Cōitibus de Hunt Staff et Suff Theſ Angl et Custode privati sigilli.

Benet.



[Additional MS. 4609, art. 24. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 6th July, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. For asmoche as we be en-
fourmed y^t at divers tymes herebefore and in especialle
now late ther hath be divers rumours and congregacions
of people in oure towne of Northampton so fer forth that
yerfore the cōmon belle of oure saide towne was late
rongen to grete distourbanche of our people yere whereof
we beth evyl content. We wol therfore by th'advys of oure
counsail and charge you straitely that att all tyme from
hens forthward with oute any lacchess alle other things
left ye see diligently to the good reule and goevernaunce
of oure said towne and that in that that in you is ye lette
. suche rumours to be or begynne there. And
yif any be that we ne wold that ye doo therinne suche
due punishment that it may tourne to alle other
. . . to example in tyme to come. And furthermore we
wol and charge you that ye enquire wel and duely the
causers beginners and doers of the said rumours and
congregacions herebefore doon, and theim that ye shall
fynde culpable herein that ye so punnyshe theim as
alle oyerer evyl doers yere may take example in tyme to
come. And we wol that in noo wyse ye leve this. Yeven
undre oure prive seal at Westmonstre the vi. day of Juyl
ye yere ʒc. xx.

To þe mai^r bailiffs and xxiiii. notablest burgeyses of
oure towne of North^h.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 23. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council, 13th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved. We wol and charge you that yif ther be any persōne or persōnes at th'assises or sessions next to be halden by you at oure towne of Bedford that wol goeverne hem self oyerwise than yat oure lawes wol that ye doo suche punisshement uponn theym that soe wol goeverne hem as oure said lawes axeñ and requireñ, and yif yer be any persones that wol disobeie you in this behalf we wol that sende us in alle goodely haste ye names of hem to y'entent that we may doo in that behalf suche due punisshement that take example thereof in tyme to come. Yeven 7c. at.

To ye judges by us assigned to be at y'assise and cōmissioñ next to be holden at oure towne of Bedford.

(*In dorso*.) The xiiij. day of Juyl ye xx. yeñ 7c.
et et Fulham cōmanded ye Keper . . .
. to do make undre ye same ye
teneur w^t inn

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 26. *Original Minutes*.

Minutes of the Council, 29th July, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of Juyl þ^e xx. yeñ 7c. at Windesoř.

The Kyng beyng þ^e p^sent 7 w^t him my lord his Chaunceller 7 therle of Suff cōmaunded .

No^r pro ci-
tate Baioñ.

That endentures be maad̃ und̃r þ^e K' prive seal ̃t Sir Pheliþ Chetewyñ knyght maĩr of the citee of Baioñ by force and vertu of þ^e whiche the said̃ Sir Pheliþ shal take now in hande of þ^e K' oũr said̃ souṽain lord̃ ixth. marcz for the wagynge of as many arch̃rs as he shal mowe for þat monnoye gete for a quarter of an yere to be abide ̃t duelle upoñ the sure ̃t saufgarde at the [said̃] citee of Baioñ ̃tc. ut in filač.

For þ^e kep-
ing of þ^e see.

Also be þ^y maade f̃res sevalx und̃r prive seal to Sir Will Eure knyght John Heroñ Miles Staplytoñ squiers cl cōmaunding þeim by the same to do kepe and pfourme the covenante contiegned̃ in ̃tain endenturs maad̃ maad̃ betwiẃ þ^e K' oũr said̃ souṽain lord̃ ̃t þeym as such̃ [touching] goṽnāce ̃t keping of þ^e see for a ̃tain tyme ̃tc. af̃t̃r þ^e teneũr of the same endent̃s ̃tc.

Be þ^y added̃ in the cōmissiōn maad̃ for the said̃ Sir Will Eure Stapiltoñ Heroñ ̃t also Sir Stieph̃n Popham þ^e which̃ beth assigned̃ to þ^e keping of þ^e see ̃tc.

* f. 26 b. * That for the takynge of þeir̃ moustres with op̃ þat beth assigned̃ hẽrbefore for this cause ̃tc. Sir John Popham ̃t Will Soper of Hamptoñ be added̃ in the said̃ cōmissiōn to take the said̃ moustres ̃tc.

~~Me^d. That yif f̃ Will Eure come to towne that I send̃ hym to my lord þe Chaunceller. or þat I send̃ my said̃ lord word̃ þat he is come hid̃r to þentent þat my said̃ lord come hid̃r to shew such̃ matiers as hym shal like [to hym] at his coming hid̃r.~~

Also that þ^yas þ^e cōmissiōns for þ^e repačōns of Holanders ̃tc. now beyng in England̃ for reformačōns of attemptat̃ dooñ betwiẃ þeim of England̃ ̃t theym of Holand̃ ̃t Seelande desiren to goo hoom [for a ̃tain tyme] for asmuche as þeir̃ powers ̃t instrucčōns [be] not at large as þeffect of þ^e said̃ matier asketh̃ and desireth̃.

The Kyng wol þ]for þat his cōmissioners in þis behalf joyneð with þ^e said cōmission^{rs} of Hollande ꝑc. licence þ^e said cōmission^{rs} of Hollande ꝑc. to departe out of Englande at this tyme, w^t this þ^t thei bynde þeim ꝑc. lord^e of þ^e countrey from whens þey be come þ^t þei shal appere or oþ]r ambassadeurs shal be sende to Londoñ at þ^e Purificaçon of Oure Lady next comyng to do ꝑc. fulfill all þoo þinge for þ^e which þoo ambassadeurs þ^t now beth here are come fore.

- * f. 27. * Be þ] added in þendent's maað betwið the K' our said souv^{er}ain lord ꝑc. Sir Pheliþ Chetewind as towching þ^e citee of Baioñ ꝑc. that yif þ^e towne of Bristowe wol fournesshe for þ^e sauf gard of þ^e said cite of Baioñ c. arch^{rs} for a quart^r of a yer as in þendēt's ~~as above~~ maað the xxix. day of Juyl ꝑc. as above ~~of þe which~~ [þat] the said Sir Pheliþ ~~hath~~ [have] þ^e rule ꝑc. govⁿāce of þeim during the tyme þat þei shal ~~ab~~ be abide ꝑc. duelle þ]e.

Also the Kyng wol and hath cōmaund^d my lord þ^e Chaunc þat noo saufconduyt passe from hens forthward for any shiþ of Spayñ now beyng in Flaundres to go home into Spayñ.

Also the K' wol ꝑc. comandeth þat ĩres und^r þ^e prive seal be maað to the Tref ꝑc. Chambleins of his eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by the same to paie or soufficeantly assigne unto Maist^r Walt^r Colles late constable of Bourdeaux alle suche sōmes of mōnoie þat for any cause of [his] abiding in Guyenne [be] found^d due unto hym be al þaccompt^e maað betwið þ^e K' ꝑc. hym. And also oþ]r ĩres to þ^e Tref ~~Barons~~ ꝑc. Chambl^r ꝑc. to ~~accounts~~ w^t [paie or assigne to] þ^e said M' Waul^r such sōmes of mōnie ꝑc. as heř befor^e ~~he hath~~ [þei have] warrant to paie h^y ꝑc.

Also that þ]e as now late þ^e K' by his ĩres und^r his signet token and squier send^d unto my lord þ^e Chaunc

* f. 27 b. willed h̄y ⁊ cōmaunded hym to make writte ~~tres~~ und̄r his grete seal for þe deliuaunce of Batte ⁊ Pyle late serv^{ant} to Robt Whityngh^m late Tref * of Caleys þe which late for ȝtain causes moevyng þe Kyng^e counsail wē by þadvis of counsail cōmitted to prisone.

My said Lord Chaunceller desired of þe Kyng þe his said cōmaundement myzt be enacted of record the which þe Kyng cōmaunded to be doon as above.

Also John Machon bille is graunted as touching h^e clothing.

[*Ibid.* f. 28. 10th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

Decimo die Augusti anno ꝑc. xx^{mo}. Rex ap̄d castrum suū de Windesōr considerans quali⁹ Dñs Eugenius sūmus Pōtifex Papa iiij^{to}. p̄ īras suas bullat̄ providit ecclīe Meneveñ de psona m̄ri Willī Lindewode īpmq; d̄ce ecclīe p̄fecit in Ep̄m ⁊ pastore. Qui quidem elect⁹ in p̄sencia Regis renunciavit om̄ib; verbis ei⁹ Dño Regi ⁊ corone sue p̄judiciabilib; in d̄cis īris bullat̄ content̄ ⁊ gracie sue in hac pte se submisit, humili⁹ supplicans tempalia d̄ci ep̄atus in manib; Reg^e existeñ sibi reddi, eadem temporalia sibi reddidit ⁊ juramentū fidelitat̄ in hac pte ab eodem recepit ut moris est. Quo facto idem Dñs n̄r Rex mandavit Custodi privati sigilli sui qđ supinde fieri fač garrant Dño Cancellario Anglie mandando ei⁹ qđ p̄ b̄ria sub magno sigillo Reg^e fieri fač tempalia ep̄atus p̄d̄ci ei⁹ electo liberari ꝑc. fieri put est moris.¹

¹ *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 13.

[*Ibid.* f. 28 b. 21st August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxj. day of August þ^e xx. yeȝ ȝc.

In þ^e Kyng^e parlour at Shene þnt my lord^e

The Cardinal of Eng^l

Therle of Suff

The Chaunceller

þ^e Lord Tiptoft

Theslit of Seint David

þ^e Lord Hung^eford.

ƿ John Stourton.

It is advised ȝ cōmaunded that ȝres of prive seal be directed to þ^e wardeins of þ^e craft of taillours of Londoñ ȝ to all þ^e taillo^rs þ^e recyting þ^t hou be it þ^t þ^e Kyng by h^e ȝres patent^es hath amongst oþ^r þing^e contiegned in þ^e same graunted unto hē ƿche amongst þeim self, yet for ȝtain causes moevyng þ^e Kyng ȝ his counsail he wol ȝ chargeth þeim straitely þ^t all excusaçons cessyng anoth^r after þ^e sight of þees þei surcesse of puttyng in execucon þ^e said ȝres as touching þ^e said ƿche, and þ^t þei ȝ evich of þeim obeie þe Mai^r of Londoñ after þolde usag^e custumes ȝ lawes of Londoñ, and þ^t þei bringe befor þ^e Kyng ȝ h^e counsail þ^e said ȝres patent^e at þ^e xv. of Seint Michel next comyng for to see þ^e contēue of hē ȝc.

- f. 29. * Be þ^e maad ȝres to ƿ Will Iwer ƿ Stiephn Popham John Heroñ ȝ Myles Stapilton sq^lers desiring þeim þ^t how be it þ^t it is contiegned in þendent^es maad betwix þ^e Kyng ȝ þeim as for þ^e keping of þ^e see þ^t þei shold assemble ȝ moust^r at þ^e Camb^r yet for ȝtain causes moevyng þ^e K^e ȝ his counsail the Kyng wol þ^t þ^e said Iver Heroñ ȝ Stapilton [come not at þ^e Camb^r] but mete in alle haste w^t Popham þ^t shal come oute of Devoñ upoñ þ^e see und^r þisle of Wyght.

* f. 29 b. * The K' þ^e same day beyng in his Gret Chābr in þ^e said place beyng p^rsent all þ^e abovesaid lord^e and also my lord^e of

Saþ bisshoþ

Hunt }
Staff } Erles.

Viscont Beaumont.

The Bisshoþ of Seint Assapn t þabbot of Glouč the which þ^e K' send late to þēpour and beth retourned frō hī t op^y t^c. maað þeir reporte , and the which hað from þēpour to þe Kyng Ires of credence but no credence in writing.

The which credence stood in ij. thing^e , The first is þ^t þēpour greteth þ^e Kyng wel and sendeth him word þ^t

And at þeir spialle reqst the Kyng cōmanded Ires se^vaill of p^rive seal to be maað to þ^e Tref Barons t Chābī t^c. cōmaundyng þeim to accounte w^t eyther of þ^e said Bisshopp t Abbot or w^t some op^y sufficeant psonē in þeir names of þ^e said viag^e and to alloue unto either of hē from þ^e day þ^t þei depteð for þ^e abovesaid cause from þ^e citee of London unto þ^e day of þeir retourne * þider ayen suche dayly wag^e as have be allowed to op^y [of þeir estat^z] goyng in semble ambassade befor þ^e tyme. And þ^t of þ^t that by þ^e said accountes shal be founde due unto hē to make hē þ^rof paiemēt or sufficeant assignemēt w^t resonable cost^e for þeir passage t repassage of þ^e see , þnt my Lord Chaunceller.

* f. 30 b. * The xxj. day of August þ^e xx. ye^r t^c.

In þ^e Kyng^e p^rsence in h^e Gret Chamb^r at Shene þnt my lord^e

My Lord Card of Engl	Staff
Chanč	Suff
Baath	Vič Beaumont
Saz	Hung ³ ford
P ^{ve} Seal	Tiptoft
My Lord of Glouč	Stourtoñ.
Hunč	

Tharchebisshoþ of ~~Rean~~ Burdeaux p^oposed þ^e causes why þ^e he cam into England.

[*Ibid.* f. 31. 22nd August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxij. day of August þ^e xx. ye^r īc. in þe K' plo^r at Shene þnt

My Lord Chanč	Hung ³ ford
My Lord P ^{ve} Seal	Tiptoft
My Lord ^e of Hunč	ƒ John Stourton
Staff	

Also þ^e īre þ^e shold^o goo to ƒ Wił Iver Miles Stapiltoñ ī John Heroñ was rad ī passed, evich of hē to have of þ^e te- neur ij. īres. Vac q. post.

It was cōmanded þ^e īres und^r p^{ve} seal be directed to þ^e Tref ī Chambl īc. to delive in all haste after þ^e sight of þ^e īres to ƒ Stiephn Popham knyzt whych ī ƒ Wił Iver knyzt Miles Stapiltoñ ī John Heroñ squiers beth endented for a c̃tain tyme to kepe þ^e see cc. speres iij^e. bowes ī iij^e. shefes arowes to be egally depteð among^e hē alle.

The said Popham to accōunte [īc. ī to answer] of it þ^e þ^e þ^o of shal not duely be spendeð īc.

In þ ^e K' [þnce in h ^e] Grete Chāb ^r þ ^o e þnt	
My Lord Cardinal	My Lord of Glouč
of Engl	Hung ³ ƒ
My Lord Chancellor	Tiptoft
	Stourtoñ

Be þ^o maad a īre to þ^e Tref and Chābl to paie unto ƒ Stiephn Popham w^holden by endentu^r to goo to þ^e see to delive unto hī ov^o þ^e þ^e he hath ī shal take by force

ʔ vertue of endentures in þat behalf maað betwix þ^e K'
ʔ hī vitailling for c. archs after [þappoiment of] þact
of þ^e plement.

The Kyng comanded for ij^c. sperç v^c. bowes v^c. shef
of arowes and þ^e vitailling as above.

M^d of the cōmissiōns to take þe moustres ʔc. and what instruc-
cion þei shal have ʔc.¹

[*Ibid.* f. 31 b.]

In the K' þnce þ^e same day ʔ place, þnt all þ^e said
lordç ʔ

þ^e Bisshoþ of Saṣ

Therle of Suff

Viç Beaumont.

What groundç þʔ beth þ^e Kyng to sette forth an armee.

It was moeved, good to be chevysshed and lordç to
be bounde þʔfoř.

Also my Lord Cardinal of Engl seyde þ^t seyng þ^e
necessitee þ^t þ^e K' hath to mōnoie yif þ^t he hadde he
wolde lene it to him. But he seid he hadde it not. Vessel
he hath and þʔof he wol lene him to þ^e valeur of iiij^m. li.
he to be answered of semble vessel ayen. And yif þ^t
his vessel sholde be cuined to have [over] þ^t þ^e farceon
of þ^e vessel wolde coste ʔc.

My Lord of Glouç wol be bounde.

It was moeved þ^t upon þ^t þ^e yat remaigned of þ^e
grauntç maað in þ^e last plement þ^e which as yet beth
unassigned and also upon þ^e portç and weddes mōnoie
myzt be borrowed.

Also it was moeved þ^t þ^e Kyng shold p^rveie whete
heř ʔ sende it ~~pider~~ into Guyenne and bothe it sholde

¹ This and the other passages in small type occur at the bottom of
each folio, and seem to have been intended as references to the
contents.

vitaille þeim þ}e and þe Kyng þ}by be gretly availed by þe sale &c.

The Bisshoþ of Saꝛ wol be bound.

It was moeved þat þe Ires sholde be directed to ȝtaines þsones for to lene.

It was moeved þat þe Tref of England sholde be sende for to lene mōnoie telle what ground þe Kyng hað to borowe mōnoie on.

Staff & Suff wol be bounde.

Chaunceller wol leye both h^s good in morgage & be bounde.

~~Porte Ires to be conceived to ȝtaines þsones for lene The Tref to be send for þe Ires þat my Lord Cardinal of York maad. Say to bounde & good of meschief. Staff to be bound with gode & bonde.~~

[*Ibid.* f. 32.]

Chancellor

Staff

P^rive Seal

Suff.

Be þ} maad a Ires to & Th Kyryell to be w^t þe Kyng anoñ after þe sight of þe Ires.

Fenys. Be þ} maad a Ires to þabbot of Fevsham þat as it is said hath in keping ȝtain dedes evidenc & munimētz þat belange to on Lowys Clyfford þe Kyng warde whom James Fenys hath in keping, cōmanding hī þat in noo wyse he make delivance of þe said dedes evidenc & munimentz to no þsone unto þe tyme þe Kyng yeve him oþ} in cōmandement.

Be þ} maad a Ires to þe mai^r and felowship of þestaple of Caley to leene unto Will Pyrtoñ lieuten of Guysnes for þe paiement of þe souldours of Guysnes v^c. ii. &c. takyng for repaiement þ} of sufficeant seuretee of þe said Pirtoñ & of oþ} such as þeim shal seme good.

If a fre to Pirtoñ and souldours of Guysnes thankynge hē of þeir fvice ꝛ pʳyng hē of continuance ꝛc. And latynge hē wite hou þʳ þoo þʳ þei sende hider for to sue for hem have wel ꝛ diligently doñ for þʳ behalf þeir true labor ꝛ devoir ꝛc. and þʳ þʳfor þei wolde have hē þʳ moꝛ spially recōmended.

If for þe Lieuteñ of Caley.

[*Ibid.* f. 32 b. 24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxiiij. day of August þʳ xx. yeꝛ ꝛc. in þʳ Kyngꝛ Gret Chambꝛ at Shene ꝛ þnt my Lordꝛ

The Cardinal of Engl	of Staff
Chaunceller	of Suff
Pʳve Seal	þʳ Lordꝛ Hungʳford
My Lordꝛ of Glouc	Tiptoft
Therles of Hunt	ꝛ John Stourtoñ.

Undersignet.

The fre [as for chevissance of mōnoie] þʳ shal go to towneshippꝛ ꝛ oþʳ singulers psones for to lene mōnoie is rad ꝛ passed ꝛc. for Guyenne.

Be þʳ maad cōmissiones to þʳ [lordꝛ sherriefꝛ ꝛ] myghtiest men in evy shiꝛ of Englonð to lene amongꝛ þeim selfꝛ ꝛ also to chevisshe of oþʳ for þʳ said necessitee of Guyenne.

Also be þʳ maad fres upon þʳ said cōmission to þʳ sherrief in evy shiꝛ to assēble þʳ prifty men in þʳ shiꝛ to appeꝛ befoꝛ þʳ cōmissionis ꝛ such as þʳ at þʳ tyme wol lene mōnoie shal seuretees of þʳ dismes ꝛ quinsismes ꝛc. þʳ Kʳ jewelx ꝛ of oþʳ þʳ Kyngꝛ revenues ꝛc.

In þʳ Kyngꝛ pʳsence ꝛ þnt all þabovesaid lordꝛ ꝛ my Lordꝛ þʳ Bisshoꝛ of Saꝛ.

Theꝛ as þʳ Kyng wrote his fres to þʳ Cardinal of York ꝛc.

* f. 33. * So þ^t þ^e viag^e goeth into Guyenne þis is graunted.

The xxiiij. day of August

Stourtoñ - - - xl. li.

P'ive Seal - - -

Hung^ŷford - - - c. li.

Tiptoft - - - c. li.

Therles of Suff wol be redy to be bounde ꝑc.

Staff - ut p^x - as far as v^e. marc wol stretch to.

Hunt - - - c. li.

þe Bisshoþ of Saꝝ - - c. li. to be assigned up-
oñ his owne dismes.

þe Chaunceller - - - c. li.

þerle of Dorſ - - c. li.

My Lord Cardinal iiij^m. li. in vessell ꝑc.

My Lord of Glouc wol be bounde as fer as any man
wol take him in þ^s þ^e Kyng^e necessitee.

That it be send unto þ^e citee of Londoñ.

To send to all townes þ^t þ^e K' hath name inne.

To tarye þ^e navie unto þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e viage be redy.

Vič Beaumont - - c. marc.

To be appointed who shal be þ^e cōmissions ꝑc. tres.

As touching Irland.¹ The Lieuten of Irland to be
send for to come hider in alle haste.

Tharchebisshoþ of Dyvelyñ to abide.

Indifferent men toccupie.

Gyles Thorndon Tref of Irland to come befor þ^e
Kyng and to be sworeñ which beth moost indifferent
men in Irland toccupie þoffic^e of ~~þe said~~ [as] deputees,
and also to gyve up in ar^{les} all þ^t he wol write for þ^e
K' and ayenst any op^ŷ psones.

¹ *Vide* some very interesting papers respecting the state of Ireland
at the end of the volume.

[*Ibid.* f. 33 b. 27th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxvij. day of August

My Lord^e Chan^c Hunt^t Staff P^rve Seal.

Popham to be send^t for, to go into Guyenne to be Seneschal and to have leedyng of þeim þ^t shal goo into Guyenne.

Boneville to be entreted^t for þ^e said^t matie^r.

Be þ^y maa^t a lre of request for Maist^r Th Chapman þ^t was goyng in þ^e Kyng^e messag^e toward^t þ^e courte of Rome and was taken in Flaundes.

[*Ibid.* On parchment, in a different, but *contemporary* hand; and pasted into the volume.

28th August, 20 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xxviij. day of Augst the xx. yere of the Kyng ou^r sou^vrain lord^e reigne in his chamb^r at Kenyngton my Lord therle of Bokyngham Staff^t c. captain of Caleis shewing unto the Kyng ou^r said^t souverain lord how that it hath nowe late liked his hieghnesse to make hym captain of his towne of Caley^s, to the whiche he sei^d he wol^d make hym redy to goo in persone in all the goodly haste that he might, soo that at the ferrest he purposeth hym to be þere within x. daies next after the feste of Seint Michel nexte comyng. And betwix this and that tyme he said^t he wolde sende thidre of his trusted^t servantz and also write to suche as he trusted^t þere for to entende to the sure and sauf kepyng of þe said^t towne, as he knoweth wel that they wolde. And furthermore he shewed^t unto the Kyng how that now late as he is lerne^d the souldours of Caleis maa^t a restraintte of wolles for that that is due for þeire wages the which was a shamefull and a disworshipful thing to the Kyng and to hym that ha^d þ^e rule and goevⁿance

undr̄nethe the Kyng of the said̄ towne ⁊ desired̄ of the Kyng that for asmuch̄ as yit he may not goo to Caleis in persone at this tyme ⁊ and þat yif that any suche mysrule or goevernaunce falle among the said̄ soldeours for non paiemēt of theire wages betwix þis and the tyme that he shal come to Caleis that God̄ ne wolḏ ⁊ he in noo manier̄ wise for suche mysrule and goev̄naunce be put in hurte nōþ̄ blame ⁊ nōþ̄ þat it be throwēn put ner retted̄ upon hym in any wise but þat it may be leide and caste upon the doers and nough̄er elles. To the which̄ my said̄ lord̄ the captaines desire the Kyng gr̄anted̄ ⁊ and so cōmaunded̄ it to be enacted̄.

[*Ibid.* f. 34. *Original Minutes.*]

The xxviiij. day of August þ^e xx. yē^r ʔc.

In þ^e Kyng^e ʔsence in h^e Gret Chāb^r at Kenyngtoñ
þnt

My Lord̄ Cardinal of Engl̄	My Lord̄ of Staff
My Lord̄ Chaunceller	My Lord̄ Hung ^ʔ ford̄
	⁊ Joñn Stourtoñ.

It is assented̄ þ^t ⁊ John Popham ⁊ Joñn Lysle Will Soper [ʔ a clerc] take þ^e moustres of ⁊ Will Iver ⁊ Stieph̄n Popham Miles Stapiltoñ ʔ Joñn Heroñ on þ^e see und^r þisle of Wight.

Also þ^t it be send̄ to my Lord̄ Tref to ʔtifie þ^e K' in alle haste what good̄ he hath̄ of þ^e K' to make good̄ ʔ effectuel assignement [such̄ as he wol abide by] to suche as have graunted̄ ʔ wol lene mōnoie unto þ^e K.

And what jewelx also þ^ʔ beth̄ to leye in morgage for þ^e þnt armee.

My Lord̄ Hung^ʔford̄ hath̄ graunted̄ to leene c. q^arters of whete so þ^t he may have a good̄ assignement for þ^e c. li. þ^t he hath̄ lened̄ now ʔc.

That fgeantz of armes be send to such shippē as shal
 ⁊ wol go for þe vintage to warne hē to come to oon place
 ⁊ not to departe unto þe tyme þarmee be redy.

Questio.

The citee of Baioñ desir of þe K' ij^m. li. in mōnoie
 the which þei have leyde downe for þe souldes of c̃tain
 poeple at Ax.

Also þei desir v^e. pipe of whete.

Also þei desir socours.

A curtoys ire to be send unto Baioñ hou þt þe K' hath
 receivē þeir Ires ⁊c.

Also f Th Kyriell knyzt was discharged of þe Lieuten
 of Caley.

And my Lord of Staff is maað cappitain of Caley ⁊
 þjfor to endente after þe teneur of a cedula þt he delivēd
 to þe K'.

He shal have a ire patent undr þe grete seal þt but
 yif he be paid of þe mⁱ. marc ⁊c. at Estr or elles but yif
 þt he have at þt tyme obligač of þe subsidie of wolles
 elles þt he shal have ⁊ rejoise such jewelx as þt þe Tref ⁊
 Chābī have delivēd him in plegg for þe said mⁱ. marc ⁊c.

Staff.

[*Ibid.* f. 34 b.]

Be þj maað a ire to þe Tref ⁊ Chābī to delivē to
 Maistř Menauld de Lukomalo docto^r of divinite the
 which was late send from ~~ba~~ þe citee of Baioñ unto þe K'
 wt Ires ⁊ credence c. s. by wey of reward.

Yerde to go to þarmee ordeined for þe see to warne
 bidde hē to goo streyt to Baioñ to see þe rule þje ~~and y~~

A ire to þeim þt shal go to þe see, desiring þeim ~~not~~ to
 go up streyzt to Baioñ ⁊ yif it nedēd hē not to abide þje,
 yet shewe hē to þe citee seyng hou þt þe Kyng cōmandēd

hē so to do. And seyng hou þ^t þ^e Kyng hath send hē v^e. archrs w^t f Pheliþ Chetewynd the which shal abide stille þ^e. And hou þ^t he wol sende þider in haste whete and forther.

- * f. 35. * The K' hath cōmandeð þ^t such saufconduyctz as þ^t þ^e Duc of Orleance desireth to send hider wyns ꝛc. þ^t þei have hē.

Rosencrans shal have ccl. març of gift.

Be þⁱ maað a ðre to þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of Irland reciting þ^t hou be it þat it is contiegned in þenditures betwix þ^e Kyng ꝛ hī upoñ þ^e said lieuteñ maað þ^t he shal have all þ^e revenues ꝛ pffitz of þ^e said land ꝛc. yet it was not noþⁱ is not þ^e Kyngꝛ entent but þ^t alle ordenaries chargꝛ ꝛ wagꝛ ꝛ rewardꝛ to þofficers shal be boreñ ꝛ paid of þ^e said revenues ꝛ þ^t þ^t shal remaigne he to have [it by þ^e Tres hondꝛ of Irē.] And yif any þing shal faille of h^e paiemēt hit to be cōtified hider, and paiement þⁱof to maað unto him.

Sic.

And for asmoche as þ^t discord betwix þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of Irē and þerchebisshop of Dyvelyn Chaunceller¹ þ^e beth in grete cause of þ^e [divisions ꝛ] rumoures þ^t beth amongꝛ þ^e Kyngꝛ poeple þ^e the Kyng wol þⁱfor which discordꝛ þ^e Kyng wolde þat in alle wyses þei weꝛ cessed.

And þⁱfor he wol þ^t prive sealx be directed unto þ^e said Lieuteñ ꝛ unto þ^e said Chaunceller to be her [befor þ^e K' ꝛ h^e cōsail] at þ^e oytaves of þ^e Purificaçon of Ouꝛ Lady next comyng to heꝛ þ^t þ^t shal þenne be seyde unto hē. And þ^t duryng þ^e tyme of þeiꝛ absencꝛ þei make such psones þeiꝛ deputies as þ^t þei wol answer for at þeiꝛ piñ shal occupie wel duely ꝛ truly þ^e said officꝛ.

¹ Vide some important articles on this subject at the end of the volume.

[*Ibid.* f. 35 b. 29th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xxix. day of August þ^e xx. ye^r ʔc. at Kenyngton
in þ^e K' G^t Chābr.

Chaunceller

Suff

P[']ve Seal

Vič Beaumont

Hunf

Hung^ŷford

Staff

Stourton

To comeñ w^t M['] John Langton for þ^e werk^e at Caley
the which must be writeñ to my Lord Tref to ordeine for
þ^e paiement þ^ŷ of so þ^t þei ceesse not.

ij. nobil for þ^e paiement of þ^e souldoures ʔ j. nobil for
þ^e werk^e.

To send for þ^e comptrollo^r to come hider.

fact est.

A fre und^r good fourme unto þ^e souldoures of Caley
thankyng hē of þ^e jentilnesse þ^t þei shewed unto þ^e Kyng^e
cōmissionis ʔ also to Drury ʔc. And hou my Lord of Staff
hath ʔ wol labour for þei^r paiement.

+

M^d to seke up þačt wherby þ^e jewelx shal be leyde in
morgage.

My Lord of Staff to have a patent of þ^e sale of þ^e
jewelx þ^t he hath of þ^e K' for þ^e m^l. marc.

Also such appointement as is ʔ shal be maađ betwix
my Lord of Staff ʔ my Lord Tref as for his paiement of
þ^e m^l. to be kept.

To þ^e Mai^r Burton Rič Forester ʔ Sharþ of Bristoll to
ordene for m^l. q^rt^s of whete for [ʔ] to sende it to Baion
for þei^r ~~vi~~ stuffu^r considered þ^t þei beth dispurveied of
vitaille. And þ^e K' wol þ^t for þ^e said whete ʔ fō cost^e þ^t
þei shal send have for þ^e sendyng forth of þ^e said whete
þ^t þei have paiement upon such custumes ʔ subsidies of
michādises as þ^t þei shal shippe ov.

Also þ^e same day þ^e Kyng by h^s patent maað my Lord of Mortaigne Erle of Dorset ⁊ graunteð to hī ⁊ to h^s heires þ^ȝfor to meinteigne h^s estat xx. li. by yeñ. P^{nt} my Lord Chaunceller.

Kyryell was charged not to depte ⁊ not to go to Caleyis unto þ^e tyme he have oþ^ȝ in cōmandemēt of þ^e K['].

Manfeld

. . . . ~~Staff Dorſ of þerldom xx. li.~~

~~Discharge of Kiriel h^s paiement ⁊ not to depte~~

[*Ibid.* f. 36.]

The same day the Kyng by þadvis of my Lord Chaunceller ⁊ of þerle of Suff cōmanded warrantz to be maað to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambrelains þ^t folowe.

First to paie ⁊ deliue to Rouland Vasques knyzt sent from þ^e Kyng of Portingale unto þ^e Kyng w^t ȝtain ĩres ⁊ messag^ȝ xx. li. ⁊ ij. hoole clothes of blak velewet to make him a gowne of it of þ^e p[']ce of xij. li.

Ið to Gartier kyng of armes for þ^e fvice [⁊ cost^ȝ ⁊c.] þ^t he hath doo in his last beyng oute in þ^e K['] fvice ⁊ for þ^e fvice þ^t he shal do now in þ^s his goyng ov^ȝ in þ^e K^ȝ fvice c. marc.

Ið to Maistr Menault de Luko Malo a frer doctour of divinitee þ^e which late w^t ĩres ⁊ credence was send^ȝ from þ^e citee of Baioñ unto þ^e K['] ⁊ now is retournyng ayen w^t answer toward þ^e said citee x. marc.

Ið to þ^e Duk^ȝ secretarie of Bretaigne þ^e which now Vacat. late was send^ȝ hider w^t ĩres ⁊ credence ⁊ is reto[']nyng þider ayen w^t answer x. li.

He hað after by warrant undr þ^e Kyng^ȝ signet c. escutz.

Ið to [Ermyne] þ^e Duk^ȝ herauld of Bretaigne v. marc.

If to Valoys herauld to þ^e Duc of Orleance xl. ð.

If to þerauld of þ^e Kyng of Portingale - v. marč.

* f. 96 b. * Also þ^e same day þnt my Lord Chaunceller, the Kyng cōmādeð me Benet to make an act by vertue [of] þ^e which þ^e Kyng wolde t cōmaundeð his said Chauncellr to make unto Edmond Beaufort Earl of Dorset þ^e Kyng^e ires patent^e of þ^e said erldom, to have it unto him t unto þeir masles of his body t. t xx. of fee þ^efor unto þeim for ever.

If Kyryell is discharged of þ^e Lieuteñ of Caley, þnt all my lord^e.

And my Lord of Stafford was maað cappitain of Caley by þ^e name of þerle of Bukyngham t. and endented of newe after þ^e teneur t fourme of h^e laste endentur^e except after þ^e lees or dimisse of Kyryell t.

And he shal have warrant to be paiēd of h^e wag^e.

* f. 98.

* xxviij. Augusti þceden t.

Also þ^e as þ^e diu^s psones benethe writeñ as it was seyde oweñ unto þ^e Kyng þ^e sōmes benethe writeñ, be þ^e maað ires undr p^eve seal unto þ^e Chambrelain of South-wales or to h^e depute þ^e cōmaundyng him þ^e yif it be so as it is abovesaid thei do make ~~i~~res levee in haste of þ^e said sōmes, for þ^e Kyng hath maað assignement þ^eof to diu^s psones.

Of Rees aþ Thomas aþ David - d. marč.

Of Joñ aþ Res aþ Thomas - d. marč.

David aþ Thomas aþ Dđ aþ L^eñ lxxj. ði. xiiij. ð. iiij. đ.

M^eedith aþ Oweyne - cxxxiiij. ði. vj. ð. viij. đ.

Reš Vachan aþ Reš aþ L^eñ - iiij^{xx}x. ði.

M^eedith aþ Jevⁿ aþ Reš - xxij. ði. xiiij. ð. iiij. đ.

L^eñ aþ Dđ aþ Reš - xj. ði. ij. ð.

ACTA DE ANNO VICESIMO PRIMO.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 39. *Original Minutes.*

Minutes of the Council, 7th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

THE vij. day of Octobr̃ þ^e xxj. yeŕ̃ ̃tc. In þ^e Kyngē
Grete Chambŕ̃ at Eltham and in h^s p̃sence ⁊ p̃nt

My Lord Card of Engl̃	My Lord of Glouc̃
My Lord Chaunceller	The Vič Beaumont̃
The Bisshoppē of Saŕ̃	Tref̃ ̃t
Seint David̃ keper	Scroþ̃.
of þ ^e p've seal	

Questio. Yif þ^t pambassadeurs for þ^e ptie adṽse wol
not condescende to þ^e matier of pees desired þ^e which
for bothe pties is rizt necessary ̃t behoveful ̃tc. ~~to~~

The Kyngē ~~ambassadeurs~~ ~~te.~~ [cōmissioñs ̃tc.] by such
motives ̃t sturingē as for þ^e tyme shal falle to þeiŕ re-
membrancē shal assaie yif þ^t þei wol condescende to a
truce for a c̃tain tyme ̃tc.

With inne þ^e which it may be feeled̃ ̃t so ~~had~~ laboured̃
by what covenables meenes þ^e pees may be had̃.

Maistr̃ Gervays þ^e Kyngē secretary is ~~maistr̃~~ assigned̃ to
go w^t p̃instruc̃on to þ^e Duc of York.

[*Ibid.* f. 40 b. 8th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

cop̃ ptestač. In þ^e K' p̃sence in h^s Gret Chābŕ̃ at Eltham þ^e viij.
day of Octobr̃ þ^e xxj. yeŕ̃

My Lord Card of Engl̃	Therle of Northūbŕ̃
My Lord Chaunceller	The Vič Beaumont̃
Lincolñ	The Tref̃
Saŕ̃	Fonhoþ̃ Lordē.
Seint David̃ p've seal	

It was axed wheþ^þ þ^t yif þ^e pees may not be hað ⁊ accorded betwix þ^e Kyng ⁊ h^e advsary by force ⁊ vertue of þinstruccons yeven by þeim to þei^r ambassadeurs, the Kyng^e ambassadeurs shal mowe condescende to a longe trues yif þ^t it may be geteñ or ~~of~~ [to] a short true rap^þ þan falle to a breche ⁊c.

To þ^e which demaunde my lord^e advised þ^e Kyng to condescende to a longe true yif þ^t it myzt be hað. And yif þ^t it may not be hað, to a short true such as þ^t shal mowe be geteñ.

The Lord Grey to be send for to appe^r befo^r þ^e K' in all haste for ~~tain~~ causes ⁊c. and to be^r þ^e pees ayenst ~~tain~~ psones [Digby] ⁊c. upon peine of m^l. li. And evich op^þ pson^e complained on upon peine of c. li.

For þ^e riott^e in Wales thestatutz of Edward^e dayes to be seye.

The Kyng to cōmande þ^e lord^e richiers to go togid^r and ordeine by oñ assente remedie ayenst þ^e riott^e ⁊c. in Wales befo^r Cristesmasse next comyng, or elles þ^e Kyng lateth hē wite þ^t he wol ordeine a remedy.

* f. 41. * The Bretons þ^t we^r takeñ in þ^e Duk^e dayes of Bre- taigne þ^t ded^e is or þ^t come hider him beyng on lyve shal have restitucon of such goodes as have be takeñ by þ^e K' subgitz.

And such as seeth his deth have comen ⁊ shipped þei^r god^e hider ⁊ have be takeñ as p'soners, that takeñ of hem sufficeante seuretee þat þ^e Duc þ^t now is shal make h^e ligeance unto þ^e Kyng þ^t elles þei shal deli^ve unto þ^e said takers þ^e said good^e or paie hē or contente hē þ^{fo}r. That in such cas þ^e Kyng^e subgitz shal deli^ve to þ^e Bretons þ^e good^e ⁊c.

And þ^t in such cas all þoo Bretons þ^t wol make any sute ꝑc. þ^e Keper of þ^e Kyngꝑ p'ue seal make from tyme to tyme and as ofte as þ^t þ^e cas shal require þres of p'ue seal for þ^e deli'vance of þ^e Bretons ꝑ þeir goodes as above.

[*Ibid.* f. 42. 9th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The ix. day of Octobꝛ þ^e xxj. yeꝛ ꝑc. In þ^e Kyngꝑ þsence in his Gret Chambꝛ at Eltham, þnt

My Lordꝑ Chauncellꝛ	Suff
Lincolñ	Northūbꝛ
Seint David p'ue seal	The Lordꝑ Cromewell
My Lord of Glouc	Tresorer ꝑ
Therles of Staff	Fonhoþ.

Questio.

Theꝛ as in þabstinencꝑ late taken [ꝑ sealed] betwix þ^e Duc of York ꝑ þ^e Duchesse of Bourgoigne, in þ^e which my said Lord of York hath writen to þ^e K' ~~ꝑ his counsail~~ for to have comp'sed both Engl ꝑ Bourgoigne.¹

It is advised by my lordꝑ of þ^e Kꝑ counsail þ^t ~~ꝑif~~ Bourgoigne ꝑ Guyenne be comp'sed in þ^e said abstinencꝑ ꝑ ~~in no wyse~~ in no wyse speke of England.

For þe cōi-
caçon of þe
matier of
pees.

Be þ^þ maað a cōmissiō² to my Lord the Duc of York lieuteñ genal ꝑ goevnour of France ꝑ of Nor^{the} to Cardinal of ~~R~~ [of Luxenbourough] ꝑ Arch of Reañ Chancellor of France the Bisshoppes of Liseux ꝑ of Baieux Therle of Shrowesbury conestable of Fraunce þ^e Lordꝑ Skales ꝑ Fawkenberge [þ^e Lord Sudeley] ~~M^r Wa~~ [f John] Montgomly Thomas Hoo f Andreau Ogard knyztꝑ [Riç

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 24.

² The commission appointing these persons to treat for peace with France, dated on the 9th September in that year, is printed in the Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 13.

Harington baillif of Cank] M' Waulter Colles chaunto^r
of Excest^r ~~the Baillif of Cank~~ [John Wenlock squier]
M' John Rynel & M' Gervays¹ secretair^e [John] Wen-
lock squier.

Be þ^{is} maað f^{or}es to þ^e lord^e marchiers to be sente unto
to assemble at Londoñ at þ^e oytaves of Martynmasse
next, evich of hē to bringe w^{ith} þ^eim hī vj. v. or iiij. at þ^e
leest of þ^e notablest of þ^eir lordshiþ & to see þ^e cause of
þ^e riott^e þ^{at} beth now in þ^eir lordshipp^e & to make such
rules & ordenanc^e as þ^e said riott^e may cesse.

Revsyng M' Gervays hath þ^e f^{or}e þ^{at} cam from þ^e Duc
of York Staff ~~a f^{or}e to York Winchest^r~~.

[*Ibid.* f. 42 b.]

Be þ^{is} maað a f^{or}e to þ^e Duc of York þ^{at} he wol in alle
haste depute such of his counsail & gyve hē power to
comune w^{ith} þ^e oþ^{er} lordes m^{uch}es & to conclude in þ^e matier
w^{ith} þ^e oþ^{er} lord^e m^{uch}iers &c. as next above.

Thestatut of Excest^r Winchest^r maað ayenst þ^efes to
be executed und^{er} þ^e gret seal.

[*Ibid.* f. 44. 10th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The x. day of Octob^r in þ^e xxj. ye^r in þ^e K' Gret
Chāb^r at Eltham

My Lord Chancellor	Sax	Suff
Lincolñ	Buk	Cromewel
Seint David	Northūb ^r	Scroþ
		Fonhoþ.

Be þ^{is} maað a cōmissiōn to take þ^e moustres of þ^erle of
Buk cappitain of Caley^s & of his retenue at Caley^s &c.

¹ Gervais de Vulre. Fædera, vol. xi. p. 13.

The Tref Comptrollo^r of Caley^s ⁊ Pirtoñ to take þ^r moustr^e ⁊ þ^e vitailler þei or ij. to take þ^r moustr^e.

Tho þ^r beth aged men at Caley^s ⁊ and

My Lord of Buk cappitain of Caley^s þ^e which is now goyng to Caley^s have licence to have w^t hī in gold jewel ⁊ plate for h^e estat to þ^e sōme of v^m. mar^{ch}. And so to have as much w^t hī as ofte as þ^t he goeth pider. Purveied alwey þ^t undr þ^e color of þ^r licence he ne colour non oþ^r mennes gold jewelx noþ^r plate ⁊ any estatut restraint act or cōmandement notwithstanding.

Also be þ^r maað to all þo þ^t have take or after shal take any Bretons or þeir good^e ~~reciting or incl~~ fres undr þ^rve seal reciting or including in þ^e said fres þ^e cōplaine ⁊c. And cōmanding þeim þ^t [seth] þ^e suppliant^e [⁊c.] as þei sey beth entred into þ^e rea^e of Englnd by force ⁊ vertue of certaines appointmentz maað betwix þ^e K^e and þeim of Bretaigne ⁊ þat þei make plain ⁊ quite delivance of þat þat þ^e suppliantz demaunde by þeir said supplica^{ch}. And þ^t from hens fortheward þei absteigne hē to make any such arrest^e of þeir owne au^{ch}tee or of any oþ^r psone savyng ononly of þ^e Kyng^e esþial cōmandemēt as þ^t þei wol answe^r unto þ^e Kyng at þeir piñ ⁊ and þ^t in no wyse þei leve þ^e.

M^d to sek up þact by þe which
shipped wolles not bringing in bullioñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 44 b. 11th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

The xj. day of Octobr þ^e xxj. ye^r ⁊c. in þ^e Kyng^e
Gret Chābr at Eltham ⁊ pnt in þ^e Kyng^e psence

My Lord Chan^{ch}

Suff

Seint David bisshoþ ⁊

Vi^{ch} Beaumont

Saz

Tresorer

My Lord of Glouc

Fonhoþ.

The Ires þ^e ~~w~~ sholde be directed to þ^e Duc of York he w^t op^þ to be and assemble w^t þ^e cōmission^{is} of þadvse ptie þ^e xxv. day of þ^e moneth ~~was~~ ~~ra~~ for þ^e matie^r of pees was rað t passed und^r signet.

I^tem þ^e Ire þ^e ~~w~~ is writen to my Lord Sudeley þ^e Kyng^e chamberlain now beyng beyonde þ^e see is rað t passed und^r þ^e Kyng^e signet.

Also þ^e Ire appointed to go to þ^e lord^e marchiers for to make good ordenanc^e t rules, whe^r through all mys-goe^vnanc^e t riottes & in þ^e mⁱches shal cesse was rað t passed und^r prive seal.

Also þ^e as þ^e Robt Wellys abbot of Tourhill besid London t di^vs psones beth endited by di^vs ēquest^e by evel wille t^c. the Kyng wol þ^e Ires be directed unto John Fortescu chief justice of his benche cōmandyng him to c^otifie t to sende unto þ^e K^e consail þ^e teneu^r of þ^e said enditementz t of þ^e trouth þ^e of þ^e to be examined, and in þ^e meene tyme to surcesse of all man^e pcesse maað or to be maað ayenst hē unto þ^e tyme he have op^þ in cōmandement of þ^e K^e t^c.

~~þ^e abbot of Tourhill~~

[Ibid. f. 45. 12th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xij. day of Octobr^e þ^e xxj. ye^r t^c. at Eltham in þ^e K^e Gret Chābr^e, pnt in þ^e Kyng^e p^sence

My Lord of Card of Engl	Suff
My Lord ^e Chauncell ^r	Viç Beaumont
Lincol ⁿ	Tref
Saint David	Faunho ^þ .

The^r as þ^e mⁱchantz of þestaple desi^r of þ^e Kyng first þ^e bei myzt stande in seuretee of suche wolles as þ^e bei wold shippe to Caley^s t^c.

Secondly þ^t for such sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t þei have leneð unto þ^e K' þei myzt have assignement of a marc of þ^e subsidie of þ^e sak of such wolles as þ^t shal be shipped to Caleys.

Thirdly þ^t þ^e as in an estatut maað in þ^e last plemēt¹ it is ordened þ^t for such wolles as þ^t þ^e mīchantz of þestaple shal selle ꝑc. þei shold bringe in þ^e iij^{de}. ꝑt in bullioñ ꝑc.

Re°. As to þ^e first it is semed ~~it~~ resonable to all my lordē. And þ^efor þ^e Kyng hath sende þider my Lord of Buk ꝑc. And it is said þ^t paiement to be maað to þ^e souldoers sholde be þ^e seuretee of þ^e mīchantē wolles ꝑc.

And as to þ^e ij^{de}. ar^e it semeth resonable to all my lordē savyng to my Lord Cardinal the which seide þ^t þ^eto he coude not assente. Sayng þ^t for mōnoie borrowed ~~divs~~ by þ^e Kyng ~~divs~~ psones have assignementz upon þ^e said subsidie [and] the which and þei of þestaple as above shold have assignement of þ^e said marc of þ^e subsidie shold be deceived of þeīr paiementz. And so by þ^e mene no man heřafter sholde truste nōn assignement, wheřto he wol in no wyse consente ꝑc.

Also my Lord Tresorer coude not assente to þ^e said ij^{de}. ar^e.

* f. 45 b. * As to þ^e iij^{de}. it is semed þ^t as wolles have be shipped þ^e iijj. or v. yeř befor þ^t it be so do now.

Thestatut to be seye.

Neȝtheles my Lord Card seyde þ^t þ^e iij^{de}. ar^e to be dispensed w^t. þ^t is to sey, þ^t þ^e mīchantz Englissh myzt selle þeīr wolles w^toute þ^t þ^e shold ~~to~~ be arted to take þ^e iij^{de}. ~~peny in~~ part in bullioñ after þ^e teneur of pact

¹ In January, 20 Hen.VI. 1442. Vide Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 64.

that he can not assente þ^yto, for he seyth þ^t þ^e Flemynge have now þ^t þ^t þei wolde have ^{it}. And yif þei couð feele þ^t þ^e Kyng for [þ^e h^e] necessitee shold þus dispense w^t þe statut of bringing in of bullioñ ^{it}. he shulde ne^v he^rast^r by constreint make hem bringe in any bullioñ ^{it}.

My Lord Tref declared what ground^e þ^e Kyng hadde to borowe mōnoie on ^{it} to what sōme.

Guyenne seuretees.

[*Ibid.* f. 46. 14th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

xiiij. Octobr̄ at Eltham.

The^r as þ^e towne of Burdeaux desireth to have m^l. q^rts of whete custume free.

The Kyng hath graunted þ^t yif þ^e towne of Burdeaux of þeir comen good wol have þ^e m^l. q^rts of whete, þat þei have it custume free.

And yif any singuler m̄chant^e desi^r to have þ^e said m^l. q^rts of whete, þei to paie þ^e custume þ^t belangeth ^{it}.

Be þ^y maað a warrant to þ^e Tref & Chamberlains to paye to Maist^r Gervays de Vulre þ^e Kyng^e secreta^r of Frāce the which w^t lres & instruccon þ^e Kyng sendeth now beyonde þ^e see to þ^e Duc of York lieuteñ geñal & goevneur þ^e rea^e of Fraunce & duchee of Nor^{die} & to oþ^r. And þ^e which Maist^r Gervays þ^e Kyng hath maað & assigned w^t þeim h^e cōmissiōn for c̄tainies matier^e contiegned in þ^e said instruccon, xx. li. by wey of reward.

xiiij. Octobr̄ at Eltham p̄nt my Lord^e

þe Chancellor

Therle of Suff

þ^e Tref.

By Maist'r Vincent Clement þ^e Ires t answerþ þ^t shold go to þ^e Kyng of Arragoñ was rad t ~~concluded~~ by þ^e Kyng by þadvis of my said lordþ concluded t passed.

[*Ibid.* f. 47. 16th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xvj. day of Octobr þ^e xxj. yeþ t^c. at Eltham in þ^e Kyng's G^t Chābr

Baath	Seint David	Cromewell
Lincoln	Suff	Scroop
		Fonhoþ.

Be þ^Þ maað a Ire unto f Nich Sturgeoñ to goo t ches & vj. singers of England such as þ^e messang^Þ þ^t is come from þempou^r wol desir for to goo to þēpo^r.

In þ^e K' þnce þ^Þe.

My Lord of Somset upoñ þ^e matierþ þ^t he was sende for, þ^t is for to go into Guyenne delivēð a bille of par^{les} of h^s desirþ ~~to go~~ yif þ^t he shal go into Guyenne.

My Lord Tref maað declaraçon what groundþ þ^Þe weñ to borowe mōnoie on.

The Kyng at þ^e instance of þerchebisshoþ of Burdeaux graunted to Robt Joñn f^vant to [þ^e said] þerchebisshoþ poſſice of clerc of custume w^e of þ^e citee of Burdeaux w^t þ^e fees accustomed.

[*Ibid.* f. 47 b. 17th October, 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

The xvij. day of Octobr [þ^e xxj. yeþ t^c.] at Eltham in þ^e Kyng's Gret Chābr þnt

My Lord Chauncellr	Seint David þ ⁱ ve seal	Tref
Lincoln	Suff	Scroop.

[*Ibid.* f. 48. 18th October, 21 Hen.VI. 1442.]

On Wednesday¹ þ^e xviiij. day of Octobr^e þ^e xxj. ye^r
 ꝛc. at Eltham in þ^e K^e Gret Chamb^r þⁿt

My Lord ^e Chan ^c	Suff	Scroþ
Seint David	Vi ^c Beaumont	Fonhoþ.
Northūb ^r	Tref	

By þ^e K' by þadvis of his counsail to suff^r þ^s.

As touching þ^e sale of wolles from Caley^s. Ther^e as
 by þestatut maad^e in þ^e last plement þ^e m^hchant is bounde
 to take for h^s wolles þ^e iiij^{de}. pt in bullioñ².

Considered^e þ^t þ^e Mai^r of þestaple seyth þ^t in such
 cas þei of þei^r owne auctoritee have dispensed ꝛc.

Also as he seyth it is impossible ꝛ can not be doñ
 to bringe in þ^e iiij^{de}. pt in bullioñ seyng þ^e forbedyng^e þ^t
 þ^e Duc of Bourgoigne hath maad^e and þ^e fches þ^t he
 hath maad^e ꝛ sette in þ^s behalf.

And seyng what losse þe-kep shold^e be in þ^e keping
 of þ^e wolles.

Also þ^e necessitee þ^t þ^e K' hath to mōnoie for þees his
 necessitees.

And þ^{is} is no þing whe^rof mōnoie shold^e growe ~~but if~~
 for þ^e said^e necessitees but by shipping of wolles, the
 which þ^e m^hchantz eschue seyng þ^e matier^e abovesaid^e,
 w^t oute þ^t þat þ^e said^e estatut be dispensed w^t.

The K' by þadvis of h^s counsail wol þ^t þ^e m^hchantz
 þ^t wol shippe any wolles to Caley^s þ^t þei shippe and
 make sale oonly for þys tyme w^t oute þ^t þ^t þei shal
 bringe in þ^e iiij^{de}. pt in bullyoñ or renne in þ^e peine of
 þestatut.

¹ The 18th of October 1442 fell on a *Thursday*.

² *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. iv. p. 64.

Also þ^e said Maĩr seyth þ^t he hath comuned w^t h^e feloushiþ heř in þ^e matieř ~~þe~~ which for to have hađ þeĩr advis in þ^e matier and þei wol gyve nōn advis.

And seyth þ^t for to sende over to Caleyys to have þadvises of h^e feloushiþ þ^e it wol be to longe.

.....
 Strikeland ..

[*Ibid.* f. 48 b.]

By þ^e K' by þavis of h^e counsail.

Theř as þ^t by vertue of ĩres of p[']ve seal directed to ȝtaines psones to lene mōnoie to þ^e K'.

The psones [þ^t] have send mōnoie to Londoñ by vertue of þ^e said ĩres to lene unto þ^e K' and þei þ^t borrowed þ^e mōnoie pmetted unto þ^e leners þ^t þei shold have sufficeant assignement of þ^e dymes t̃ quinszismes graunted in þ^e last plemēt.

The K' wol þ^t þ^e Tref t̃ Chambl̃ t̃c. cōmune w^t such as have brought mōnie so by wey of loone and also feele what assignementz þei wol desiř.

And þ^t doñ a redy man w^t a ĩre to be send to my Lord Card leyng befoř him þ^e matieř abovesaid. And also þ^t but yif such as now have lened mōnoie t̃ pmesse hath be maađ unto hē for þeĩr seuretes t̃c. That but yif þeĩr pmesse be kept unto hē it is not lykly þ^t yif þ^e K' for any h^e necessitees wolde write unto hē heřafter þ^t he shold have any aide.

Desiř of my said Lord Cardinal þ^t seyng þ^t ~~seyng~~ late he beyng at Shene t̃ my Lord of Glouc t̃ Card t̃ op['] lord of his counsail þenne beyng þ^e w^t hī, it was advised þ^t booth cōmissions ĩres of p[']ve seal t̃ undr̃ signet shold passe into þ^e contrey for to chevisshe þ^e K' mōnoie in

pees his necessitees ⁊ þ^e such as wold lene mōnoie shold
have sufficeātz assignemētz upōn þe x^{mes}. ⁊ xv^{mes}. in þ^e
last plement graunted ⁊ also ~~upō~~ þei shold have of þ^e K^e
• f. 49. Jewelx in morgage for þ^e þ^e þei wolde * lene. My said
Lord Cardinal wolde decla^r þ^e K^e entent in þ^e matie^r.

Be þⁱ maað a war^r to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chāb^l to deli^ve unto
secretarie of þ^e Duk of Bretagne a co^p of
sylver ⁊ o^v gilt by way of yift.

If be þⁱ maað Ires to þ^e Chief Justice of þ^e K^e Benche
⁊ to þ^e o^p jug^e of þ^e same benche to cōmitte to baille vij^{xx}.
psones or þ^e aboute þ^e belonge to ~~unto~~ Boneville for etain
appeles ⁊c. unto þ^e octaves of þ^e Purifica^c next comyng.

Waul^t Strykeland late sherrief of hað pdoñ
of xl. li.

Fre^r John Bridde whom þ^e Kyng hath ofte tymes
sende in his messag^e hath of þ^e Kyng^e graunte xx. marc^e
by ye^r to be taken in þ^e port of unto þ^e
tyme þ^e he have fully received vj^{xx}. li. by þ^e Kyng due
unto hⁱ for þ^e said fvice.

Maistr^e Gervais to shippe at Pole into Normandie
warde and þⁱfor to have a Ire to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chāb^l ⁊c. to
ordeine it at þ^e Kyng^e cost^e ⁊c.

~~Cop of x. li. to þe clere of B^r Boneville p^rve seal Gervas Pole
custums Strikeland xl. li. Fre^r John Brid xx. marc vj^{xx}. li.
... isf of Britaigne Soms~~

[*Ibid.* f. 49 b. The following document is dated on the 18th October,
21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

By the Kyng.

Trusty and welbeloved. Howe be it þat in oure laste
parlement holden at Westm̄ among^e other thing^e or-
deyned þ^e inne ordinance was made þat wolles and wolle-
fels shipped owte of this oure roiaume of Englonde unto
Calais for to be sold to straungers þ^e iij^{de}. parte of þ^e sale

for hem shuld be brought in bullyoñ to oure mynte of Calais as in þ^e seid ordinance it is conteigned more at large. The whiche ordinance as we have conceived by you is in manere an impossible thing you to do, considered the inhibiçons and grete cerches þat he þat called hym Duc of Burgoigne hathe ordeined and made as well by lond as by water in his lande and lordshipps by cause wherof no bullyon may be brought þourgh his lordshipps to Calais. And þat þ^{efore} to shipþ any wolles thidre you semed it not expedient ~~whit~~ w^t owte þat þat we other wise dispose in that behalfe. We þ^{efore} considering þ^e gret hurte and disavaille þat myght growe not only to us but also to you by nouñ shipping and nouñ sale of wolles. And considering also þat byfor our said ordinance ye amonge your self and of your own auctoritee and for your avail and profit dispensed with semblable ordinances þat ye had made emonge your self. And considering also þ^e grete charges þat daily rēnen upon us as for paiment of our souldours of Caley and making ~~repaime~~ repaçons þ^e t repaiment unto you of suche sōmes as þat ye have lened un to us as op^{er}wise which can not be purveied fore w^t owte shipping of wolles ~~we~~ woll þ^{efore} only for this tyme of shipping suffre you to make sale of your wolles from Caley withowte þat þat ye bring þ^{efore} in þ^e iij^{de}. part in bullioñ as þ^e seid ordenance wold. And also with owte þat þat ye shall renne to any daunger of þ^e seid ordinance. So alweys þat ye put youe in your treue devoire and diligence to bring in for þ^e seid wolles as moche bullyoñ as ye shall mowe godely gete. Yeven under our prive seal at Eltham the xxviiij. day of Octobr þ^e yere of oure reigne xxj.

To the Mayre of þestaple at Caley and to his lieuten þ^e and to þ^e conestables and felawship of the same estaple.

Rauf Bailly hath licence to shippe xxx. sarplers of wolle into North for certain causes &c. paieng custume &c. any estatut &c. notwithstanding.

[*Ibid.* f. 53. 6th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of Feverer the xxj. yere. In the Kyng's pnce in his Secree Chambre at Westminster, being present my lordes the Cardinal the Chaunceller the Bisshops of Sarum and of Saint David my Lord of Gloucester Therles of Staff Northumbrelande & of Suff the Viscount Beaumound the Tresorer and the Lord Fanhope.

Questio

Seth that the Kyng moste purveye bothe for Guyenne and Normandie where to the Kyng shal firste entende to, or to sende an armee for the secouring of bothe.

Stourton, to that that is next hande.

Tresorer. The monnoye that was laste spend in Normandie he wot not what it availleth nor he wot not in whom default is. It wolde be seye how semeth that to releve the oon, and not the oþer, it were strange. And yif that bothe myght be doo, it were right necessarie. And that yif that both myght not, thenne that to be releved that had mooste neede.

My Lord of Saint David semeth bothe to be releved yif the it myght, and elles that that hadde grettest neede.

The same my Lord of Sarum.

My Lord Chaunceller concluded as my Lord Tresorer dede.

My Lord Cardinal of York semeth that it might booth to be releved but the Kyng may not confourme him to that that he wolde but to that that he may. Whether

to be entended to furste he can not seye. He stured the Kyng that he wolde write his Ires undr prive seel unto the bisshopps of this his lande to sture them to prayer ꝑc.

- f. 53 b. * My Lord Cardinal of Englande, Wheþ to be entended firste, he remitteth it to my lordes temporelle the which have þe feet in that matier. Hym semeth both to be entended were right necessarie. But or that tharmes be appointed hym semeth that the Tresorer of Englande declare what þe is of good for the setting of þe said armees.

My Lord of Gloucestre concludeth with my Lord of York the Kyng to doo that that he may ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* f. 54. 25th February, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxv. day of Fev̄er þe xxj. yeꝛ ꝑc. at Shene the K' cōmaunded þe warrantz þe folowe.

Pnt my Lord of Suff the Bisshoꝝ of f Dā.

Be þe maað a Ire to þe Tref t Chamberlains to deliue to Main þe herauld whom þe K' sendeth now w^t Ires to þe Duc of York lieuten ꝑc. of Fraunce t Nor^{the} c. s. by way of reward.

Also be þe maað Ires to þe Chamb^{er}l of Chest^{er} þat for as moche as Robt Bothe knyzt havynge of þe K' graunte for tyme of [h^e] lyf þoffice of sherrief of Chest^{er}shir wol leve h^e estat to pentent þe he t Will h^e sone may have it jointly for tyme of þeir lyves, that he do make þe upoñ Ires undr þe seal of Chest^{er} in due fourme cancelling þolde Ires ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* 26th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

At Shene þe
xxvj. day of
Feber þnt
my Lord
of York
my Lord
Chauncellr.

Be þý maað seſalles Ires undr þ^{ve} seal, þ^e oon to þ^e maiſ aldermen sherrieſ & cōes of York, the opþ to þabbot & convent of Seint Mary abbey of York, ¹ þ^t hou be it þ^t þý be diſs dissençons betwix hē &c. yet to kepe þ^e pees &c. and to compromitte hē to awarde of such psones as bothe pties can awarde unto &c. and &c. And elles to be he w^t þ^e K' & h^s counsail at troys semaignes of Pasque to abide þeir rule in þ^e behalf.

xxv. day
above.

The Kyng graunted at Nanfan sute a cōtificat undr þ^{ve} þnt Suff. seal for þ^t he & Coursoñ weſ bounde for at Roeñ as to þ^e souldoures þýe at such tyme as my Lord of Warrewyk body sholde be brouzte into Englnd, of þ^e which cōtificat on copie remaineth in þ^e filace an opþ is in my keping.

* f. 54 b.

* At þinstance of my Lord þ^e Bisshoþ of Norwich the Kyng graunted to Wiſſ Chartesey h^s Ires patentis of exempcion qđ non ponat^r in assiē &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 55. 27th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Feber þ^e xxj. yeſ &c. at Shene in þ^e K' plour

My Lord Cardinal

Chaunceller

& David

M^r Adam Moleyns

My Lord of Glouc

Northūb^{re}

Suff

Treſ

Be þý maað a Ire [of credence] to my Lord of Som^{ers} þ^t forasmoche as he was writen unto for to have be her

¹ These dissensions between the citizens of York and the Abbot of St. Mary are not mentioned in Drake's history of that city.

~~þ^e day that yif he may for sicknesse þ^t he wol hye hi
heder and elles þ^t he wol sende hider in writyng hou he
wol go hider be treted &c. and of alle h^e desir &c.~~

- * f. 56. * The xxvij. day of Fev^r þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. In þ^e Kyng^e
plo^r at Shene in h^e p^rsence . p^rnt my Lord^e

The Duc of Glouc^r

Therles of Northūbr^e

The Cardinals

& ol' Suff

The Chaunceller

The Tref

The Bissho^ps of Sa^x

Maistr^e Adā Moleyns.

& of f Dd.

Credence &c. cōmitted by þ^e Kyng ou^r sou^vain lord^e
unto his welbeloved Maistr^e Adam Moleyns his coun-
sailler for to seye in h^e behalf unto h^e cousin therle of
Som^r &c.

First þ^e said Maistr^e Adam shal sey unto ~~my said lord~~
[þ^e said Erle] ~~how thankfully the Kyng tooke h^e redynesse~~
[þ^e þ^e Kyng sendeth hi to him] for to wite [be acer-
tayned] of his welfa^r. ~~remembryng him~~

B I^tm thangyngfully remembre hym in what wise he
depted fro þ^e Kyng^e p^rnce from Elth^em where þ^e Kyng
understode wel his towarnesse to do hym fvyse the whiche
he hath alle tymes redyed hym self to.

A I^tm ~~to shewe~~ to late hym have knowlache ~~and for~~
~~asmoche~~ þ^e Kyng hath daily worde ~~fro~~ bothe from hym
~~rea~~ [his] duchie of Gwyen [Guyenne] and also from
Normandye þ^t [how] hit is ful necessarie in alle haste
to see for seco^rs and þ^t with oute [grete] delay to þ^e bope
contreys.

I^tm suth ~~he hath~~ his hyghnesse hath understond that
God & he [þ^e saide his cosyn] hath be discrased and not
in such bodely hele the whiche [he] was hevvy of prayth

hym to lete hym have knowlache of his recover and disposission withynne whate ~~tyme he sh~~ *shorte* tyme he myght ~~be redy to entente to hys sen~~ redy hym forward ~~consi~~ *p^e* whiche *p^e* Kyng desireth & considereth *p^e* grettest necessite *p^t* ~~hant~~ ever was in þo ptyes.

If whether un to boþe *p^e* saide contreys and with wat nūb^r or ell in to whiche on of *p^e* said [boþe] contreys he wul taked on hym and in *p^t* cas also with wat nūb^r and withyn wat tyme he wul be redy.

And if he wul ~~dispo~~ applye hym un to Gyen þen to demaunde of hym of hys wey and also of his nūb^r at *p^e* leest.

* 156b. * The Kyng graunted to Rogg[?] Hunte baron of h^e eschequier cc. li. to be taken of *p^e* first mōnoie cōmyng of *p^e* custumes *tc.* in *p^e* port of London *tc.* notw^tstandyng any assignement maad befor *tc.* *it* notw^tstandyng any estatut act ordenance or restraint, and *p^t* for di^vs considera^ons in h^e bille *p^t* upon mo^r at large exp^{re}sse^d, p^{nt} my Lord Card of England Chaunceller Suff Tref.

The Kyng graunted to *p^e* burgeoises of Newcastle upon Tyne licence *p^t* þei by þeim *it* þei^r f^vantz may bye ~~hydes~~ wolles hydes *it* wolle felle of *p^e* growyng of *p^e* shir^e of Northūb^r Cumb^r Westm^r *it* of *p^e* bisshoprich of Duresme countyng ~~for~~ a laste of hydes for ij. sakk^e of wolle and ij^e. wolle felle ~~te. ut in billa~~ at *p^e* leeste cxl. wolfelle above for a sak of wolle, and þeim to carie to Caleys and to shippe hē in Newcastle from *p^e* feste of Seint Mich next comyng by ij. ye^r þenne next folowyng. And *p^e* same wolles hydes *it* wolle felles to carie unto Brug^e in Flaundres during *p^e* first ye^r, *it* for *p^e* second yer unto Zeland *tc.* notwithstanding þestatut^e *tc.* *it* payng cus tumes subsid^e *it* devoirs *tc.* w^t a pviso *p^t* þei shippe noⁿ op[?] wolles *tc.*

* f. 57. * The Kyng wol þ^t a clerc & a m̃chant be sende to Coloigne w^t all English mennes complainte upon þeim of Pruce Hansze & þ^e Dansk requiryng &c. restitucon to be maað to þ^e said complainant^e.¹ And forthermo^r þ^t it be sende unto alle þ^e customs in evy port of England cōmaundyng hem to souffr̃ hem freely þeim of þabovesaid countrees freely to come in to þ^e land cōmune convse & m̃chandise in þ^e same land [& passe oute] as þ^t þei have doñ he^r befo^r and unto þ^e tyme þ^e Kyng yeve hē op^þ in cōmaundement.

The Kyng tooke into his saufconduyct by his tres patēt^e Wau^t Johnson & John Dardell burgeys of Dunkirk in Flaundres fysshers & vitailleurs of Engl^l & possessoures & maistres of a ship called the Gabriel of Dunkirk in Flā-dres & xij. psones m̃chantz & marins in þeir cōpaignie & þeir gode & m̃chandises beyng in þ^e said ship, for to come into þ^e Kyng^e lordshipp^e &c. w^t þeir good^e & m̃chandises þ^e abide & recharge &c. notw^tstandyng m̃q^l &c. w^t clauses of proviso accustomed to endur̃ for xv. monethes next &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 58. 28th February, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Fev^r þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Kyng^e plo^r at Shene, þ^tnt my Lord^e

My Lord Card of Engl^l

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Seint D^l

My Lord Card of York

My Lord of Glouc^r

My Lord of Suff^r

My Lord Tref.

¹ *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 19. On the 14th of February a safe-conduct was granted to Master Arnold de Tresgravenzarde to come to England on the part of Holland, Zealand, and Frise, to treat with the English commissioners on this subject. *Vide Carte's French Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 308.

Gŕ aþ Dđ aþ Th now beyng in p'sone in Flete be remitted to þ^e castel of Kerndyn þ^e to abyde in prisone unto þ^e tyme þ^t he have founde sufficeant seuretee to paie unto þ^e K' m^l.marc þ^t he oweth now unto þ^e K' ut in filač.

Be þ^e maađ a fre unto my Lord of Norff þ^t yif þ^t it so happen þ^t þ^e franchise of Norwich be seased þ^t anon t forthwith he make f John Clyfton knyzt goevnour of þ^e same citee during þ^e K^e plaif.¹

Norff, Clyfton, þaliens.

[*Ibid.* f. 58 b. 2nd March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The second day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ in þ^e Kyng^e plo^r at Shene, þnt my Lord^e

Cardinal of York

Therles of Northūb^r

Chaunceller

of Suff

Bisshoþ of f Dđ

The Tref.

The Tref seyth þ^t it is impossible [unfaisible] to make ij. armees tc. And for to go into wher countrey tc. hī semeth it most passe by þ^e K' þ^e lord^e t þ^e cappitain þ^t shal go.

Him semeth also to endente w^t þ^e cappitain for þ^e wag^e of Fraunce w^t þees clauses, þ^t þ^e cappitain shal do þ^e good þ^t he can t may to þ^e K^e lordshipp^e t subgitt^e tc.

That as my Lord of Dorset hath by þ^e Kyng^e tres patent^es þ^e constabliþ of þ^e castel of Windeso^r tc. for tme of lyf w^t tc. and to be paid of þ^e wag^e tc. by þ^e hand^e of þ^e Chambl of Southwales, the K' hath

¹ *Vide antea*; and Chronicle of London, pp. 131, 132.

graunted unto hi þ^e said office ꝑc. ⁊ þ^e keping of þ^e forest^e ꝑc. to þ^e ~~kepin~~ said office appteignyng to occupie by hi ⁊ h^s deutees for tyme of his lyf, and to take his wage ꝑc. of þ^e revenues ꝑc. of Wyndesore by h^s owne hād^e, pnt my Lord^e of Suff in þ^e K' Secree Chambr^e at Shene.

The ij^{de}. day of March þ^e xxj. yere ꝑc. The Kyng at his manoir of Shene cōmaunded þ^e Kep of his prive seal to doo make aswel Ires undr^e þ^e prive seal unto þ^e sherrefs of þ^e towne of Drodaugh in Irland cōmaundyng þeime by þ^e same to paye of þ^e fee ferme þat þei be to yeld^e unto þ^e Kyng of þ^e same towne unto Will Galway xxx. li. for vj. horses þ^e Th Wise squier toke from him, þ^e which horses come to þ^e Kyng^e hand. And þat by þ^e same Ires þ^e said sherrefs have allouance of xxx. li. of þ^e said fee ferme, as op^e Ires undre þ^e same seal to be directe to his Chan^e of Engl cōmaundyng him by þ^e same for to make come before him at such a day and place as him shal seeme good þ^e said Th Wise to answer to such þing^e as shal be seið unto him on þ^e behalf of þ^e said Will Galway.

Irlande to þerle of Ormond

dors

Stacy.
* f. 72.

* The ij^{de}. day of March þ^e xxj. yer^e ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred Chābr^e at Westm^e, pnt my Lord^e

Chaunceller

M' Adam Moleyns

Saint D^e

My Lord of Suff

That Ires go to þ^e meñ of þ^e household^e for þ^e bet^eh appointed to go over þ^e see to be he^r at þ^e xv^e. of Est^r.

A Ire of credence to my Lord of York hou þ^e þ^e K' hath received h^s Ires by Mongom^ely M' Wau^e Colles ⁊ John Seint Yon.

That my Lord of Somers cōmitte men to telle h^e mōneye
inward whyles pendentur^e beth ensealyng.

Garter shal have xx. li.

Stacy shal have xx. marc.

[*Ibid.* f. 59. 4th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of March þ^e xxj. ye^r ʒc. in þ^e Sterred
Chamb^r pnt my Lord^e

Cardinal of York

Therles of

Chaunceller

Northūb^r

ƒ Dd

Suff

Wardrober

Tresorer.

M' Adam Moleyns

Be þ^e maað a ʒre to ƒ Will Estfeld to be w^t þ^e K^e
consail in alle haste after þ^e sight of þ^e ʒres to comune w^t
hē upoñ ʒtain matier^e.

Be þ^e maað a ʒre to ƒ Riç Newton¹ to haste to þe ende
of his assises and haste hī in alle goodely haste [af^r þ^t]
into Norff whe^r þ^e Kyng hath maað his chief juge ʒ
op^r h^e jug^e for ʒtain matier^e to abyde him. And þ^t he
leve not ʒc.

A ʒre to þ^e chief juge ʒ to þ^e op^r ~~eh~~ jug^e latyng hē
wete hou þ^e Kyng is enfourmeð by my Lord h^e Tref of
his grete laboures ʒc. whe^rof he thanketh him htely.
And þ^e as he desireth to have ƒ Riç Newton unto hī ʒc.
the Kyng hath writen unto hī þ^rfor as above. And þ^e
as my said Lord Tref hath forthermo^r enfourmeð þ^e K^e

¹ Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

It for execu-
cion of evy
sort in þe
said citee in
all to þe nōbr
of xij. psones
as beth ⁊
shal be
foundegilty.

þat þe said chief jage ⁊ oþȝ jage wolde ~~wite of þe~~ knowe
þe Kynges wille ⁊ entent wheþȝ þei sholde sitte at Thet-
ford or Walsyngham the K' latetȝ hī wite þat his wille is
þat he comeñ w^t such as þat he fyndetȝ wellwilled in þe
contrey þȝe and after h^s discrecion ⁊ þeir advises he sitte
þȝe as him shal seeme good.

Thei þat shal goo into Guyenne ⁊c.

Who shal be þeir leder.

Questio.

Whenne þei shal be redy.

At what place þei shal assemble.

Be þȝe maað a ðre to ƒ Rič Caudray to be w^t þe Ke
counsail anoñ after þe sight of þe ðre for ȝtain matier
⁊c.

It such an oþȝ ðre to ƒ Will Estfeld.

Be þȝe maað a ðre to þe Lord Scroop in good fourme
⁊c. þat for as moche as þat þȝe beth diȝs discord ⁊ debat
betwix þabbot of Saint Mary Abbey at York ⁊ þe mair
⁊ cōialtee of York þat he wol do h^s labour ⁊c. to
accorde hē.

Be þȝe maað ðres unto perle of Staff Vič Beaumont
Lord Fanhoþ Henri Bromflet Stourtoñ ⁊ Caudray to
bringe into þe receite þe mōnoie þat þei graunted late to
lene unto þe Kyng.

Sitting of þeim þat beth welwilled h^s . . . ⁊ þeir advises.

.....

[*Ibid.* f. 73 b.]

The iiij. day of March þe xxj. yer ⁊c. in þe Sterred
Chābr at Westm̄, þnt my Lord

My Lord Chaunceller

M' Adā Moleyns

Be it remēbreð þæt ~~such~~ ~~soulde~~ proclamaçon be maað in Londoñ þæt all such souldeoures þæt sholde have goñ oʒ into Guyenne w^t & Will Boneville &c. þæt þei drawe hem to Plȳmouthe wheř þæt shipping shal be redyed for hē.

And also be it remembreð þæt þe clerks ordeined for þerrestig of shippē t Burtoñ be writeñ unto for to ordeine hē shippē.

Answers þæt weř gyveñ to my Lord of Somers in þe Kyngē p^sence at Eltham weř þe day delived to ~~Gera~~ in writing to Gerard w^t my Lord of Somers to sende it unto hi.

And my Lord Chaunceller seyde to & John Fastolf Waller t Gerard w^t my Lord of Somers þat yesterday my Lord Chaunceller p^red þeim to receive þe mōnoie þæt my Lord of Somers sholde receive for hi t h^s retenue for þe pnt viage t þæt from þens þe tme shal begynne of h^s endentyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 59 b. 5th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of March.

Card of York	Therles of	The Tref
Chaunceller	Northūbr t	Sudeley.
& Dd	Suff	

Md þæt for as moche as þæt þe a monk in Wales þæt is op^o wyle in Northwales t op^o wyle in Southwales t telleth Cronicles at Cōmorthes t op^o gaderingē &c. to þe moçon of þe poeple &c. that it be aspied pⁱvly wheř þæt he is and þæt he be taken &c.

My Lord Tref hath declared unto my lordē of þe Kyngē counsail hou þæt þe Spruciers t Hansze beth freer w^t ~~þe~~ Kyng heř in Ingland þan þe Kyngē subgittē to þe losse of þe Kyng yerly of c^m. ii.

Ther as þ^e mai^r Bisshop^e of ƒ D^e t ij. þ^e chief jug^e beth assigned to her þ^e matier^e betwix þeim of Puce and þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e.

The mai^r t di^vs of þ^e cōes of London have desired þ^t þei wol meenes unto þ^e Kyng þ^t þ^e Kyng wolde cōmaunde my Lord of ƒ D^e t þ^e jug^e for to entēde t^o þ^e said matier^e.

To whom it is answered þ^t it is cōmaunded þ^t it shal be entended unto, and seyde unto hem þ^t þei make redy þei^r complaint^e t deli^ve hē u^p and ryzt shal be administred unto hē.

And þ^e mai^r t cōes desired of my lord^e of þ^e K^e counsail ~~des~~ þ^t yif any thing^e be sued unto þ^e Kyng contrarie he^rto þ^t it be not entended unto but oonly þ^t þ^e is abovesaid.

That on all cost^e in þ^e see syde þ[]] be maa^d cōmissions of triail^e.

Also cōmissions into di^vs shir^e of þ^e land for an aide of men vitaille t shipp^e for þ^e socours of Burdeaux t Baioⁿ.

pendenture for þe see ayenst Thursday.

[*Ibid.* f. 60.]

Pñt my Lord Chaunceller

Tref

Suff

M' Adam Moleyns.

Be þ[]]e maa^d ðre to þ^e Tref t Chāb^l to paie unto M' Ro^bt Kent^e clerc iiij. nobil for h^e rydyng into Cheschi^r.

I^t to paie to M' Adam Moleyns xx. mar^c.

The^r as Maist^r Adam Moleyns goth by þ^e Kyng^e cōmādemēt ~~unto~~ in his message unto þerle of Som^s.

Be þ^ȝ maað ðres unto ~~þe Tref & Chamberlain~~ & John Stourtoñ to be w^t þ^e said Erle on Saturesday next comyng whe^r þ^e said M' Adam shal mette w^t him. And þ^t þei bothe comeñ w^t þ^e said Erle in such matiere as þ^e said M' Adam shal open unto hi and þ^t he gyve feyth & credence to M' Adam in such thinge as þ^t he shal seye unto him on þ^e Kynges behalf.

Be þ^ȝe maað ðres und^r þ^e seal to þ^e Duc of Norff & þ^e psones und^r writen thankyng hē htely of þ^e labours devoirs & diligences þ^t þei have hað & souffred aboute þ^e fyndyng of þ^e rioteurs & mysdoers at Norwich and ~~praying hē þ^t~~ as þ^e Kyng hath feeled by þ^e report maað unto him by h^e Tref of England, and praying hem þat to þe execucon of þ^e said labours devoirs & diligences þei do so þeir businesses as þ^t þ^e Kyng shal can hē good thank and have cause & matier to shewe unto hē þ^e better lordshiþ in tyme to cōe &c.

Therle of Oxeñ	Th Brews Sherrief
þ ^e Lord Bourghchier	Edmond Cleer
þ ^e Lord Grey Ruthin	Robt Cleer
& John Clyfton	Brian Stapilton
& Th Tudenham	John Fitz Rauf
& John Curson	Weindam
Will Calthorþ	Edmond Wynter
Miles Stapilton	John Heydon
	Wychingham.

[*Ibid.* f. 61. 6th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of March, þnt in Ardernes hous at Westm my Lordes

The Chaunceller	M' Adam Moleyns	The Tref.
& Dd	Therle of Suff	

It was cōmaunded a p'ive seal to be maað to therle of Som's to yeve feyth & credence unto M' Adam Moleyns dean of Saꝝ & to f John Stourtoñ knyzt & to eyther of hē in such þingē as þ^t þei shal sey unto him on þ^e K^e behalf.

Also be þ^y maað cōmissions by all þ^e cost^e [of þ^e see] w^t inne Ingland^e to putte hē in array &c.

Also it was comaunded þ^t þ^y be maað ðres unto þ^e Chaunceller of Eng^l that for as moche as it is said he [þ^t Bowyer yoman of þ^e crowne and] wol availle þ^e K^e in his custumes & subsidies ~~in tyme passed~~ of mchandises [not custumed] shipped in tyme passed þei havynge þ^e iij^d. pte of such good^e as v. yer heñ befoꝛ weñ by þ^e Lombard^e shipped uncustumed and þ^t shal be leveed by þeiꝛ meenes & laboures, that my said Lord Chaunceller make unto hem heñfoꝛ such ðres of cōmissiōn as þ^t þ^e cas shal requiꝛ.

[*Ibid.* f. 61 b. 7th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeꝛ &c. in þ^e Sterred Chambꝛ at Westm̃ pnt my Lord^e

þ ^e Cardinal of York	M' Adam Moleyns	þ ^e Tref
þ ^e Chaunceller	Therles of Northūbꝛ	þ ^e Chābl.
þ ^e Bisshoꝝ of f Dā	Suff	

Mð þ^t Colege Derlyng Wyklesee & Boweman shal goo & arrest shipp^e & nooñ disareste, but do duely þ^t þ^t belangeth in such cas, & þ^yto þei beth sworn on a book.¹

¹ The writs for arresting ships to convey the army under the Earl of Somerset to Guienne, dated on that day, are printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 21, 22.

Talbot ⁊ Wiklessee [shal arreste shippē] in þe port of Londoñ w^t þe help of þe mai^r shirrie^s underadmiral ⁊ custum^{er}s wa^{it} ballifs.

Derlyng ⁊ Boweman ⁊ from Maldoñ Essex Suff ⁊ Norff Lincolñ York Newcastel w^t þe helpe of þe mai^r vis-admiralx ⁊ custum^{er}s of þe placē þ^t þei shal come in.

College ⁊ Ingoldesby ⁊ from Londoñ to Hamptoñ w^t þe helpe as above.

Hunte ⁊ Hexham ⁊ from Hamptoñ to Cornewai^{it} w^t þe helpe as above.

Also be þ^y cōmissiōn sendē ~~to~~ for þarrestyng of shippē in Bristowe.

And þ^t all þe saidē shippē be redy at þe Caumb^r on Saint George^e day next comyng.

The Recorder of Londoñ desireth to wite þ^t in enducyng þe poeple to þe K^e aide.

He is cōmaundēd to goo to þe mai^r ⁊ desi^r him to labor by all þe menes þ^t þei can to þ^t þe K^e hath desired hem.

M^r Adam Moleyns hath credence bothe to my Lord of Som^{er}s ⁊ to Stourtoñ þe K^e counsailler.

Be þ^ye maadē tres und^r p^rive seal to all þe Kyng^e free men and also to þe K^e gret counsail to be w^t þe K^e in his gret counsail at Westm^{on} at þe xv^{me}. of Pasque all excusa^{ti}ōns cessing for þe good^e ⁊ weel of þe K^e his rea^m lordshippē ⁊ subgittē.

Be þ^y maadē a cōmissiōn to Wyklesey. [⁊c.] as above for þarrestyng of shippē w^t an inhibi^{ti}ōn in þe same þ^t þadmiral noþ^r noon^e op^r for hⁱ disareste hē ⁊c.

Be þ^y maadē tres to þeim þ^t have graunted to lene mōnoie to sende it into þe receipt ⁊c.

~~At Saint Georges day at Caumb^r~~

[*Ibid.* f. 62. 8th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chambŕ þnt my Lord^e

Chaunceŕ

Tref

ƿ David

Sudeley.

Be þⁱ maað a warŕ to þ^e Tref ꝑ Chambŕ to paie to
Tymperlee þ^t brought men of Norwich v. marč.

It be þⁱ maað a warŕ to hē to paie unto Wenlok
vj. marč for h^a shippingē toward^e þ^e Duc of Orŕ.

It to paie to Coler p^rsivant þ^e which goeth now in
þ^e K^e message beyond þ^e see xl. ſ. for h^a passage ꝑ re-
passage of þ^e see ꝑ v. marč of reward ꝑc.

John Campe of

[*Ibid.* f. 62 b. 9th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chābŕ at Westm̄ þnt my Lord^e

Cardinal of York

ƿ David

The Tresorer.

Chaunceller

of Suff

Be þⁱe maað an act to ƿ Robt Shirington̄ chaunceller
of þ^e duchie of Lancastŕ ~~cōmaundyng~~ þ^t þ^e Kyng ꝑ
h^a counsail have cōmaunded [hī] þ^t undŕ þ^e seal of þ^e
[said] duchee beyng in h^a keeping he do mak se^valles
İres unto all þei þ^t have any fee or lyvelood of þ^e Kyng
as of his duchee of Lancastŕ þ^t þei be befoŕ þ^e Kyng ꝑ
his counsail at Westm̄ at þ^e xv^m. of Pasq^x next comyng
for  taines matier^e þ^e good ꝑ weel of þ^e Kyng h^a rea^s
ꝑ lordshippe gretly touching ꝑ concernyng.

To þ^e first trete hē as wel as yei may can inducyng hē
take þst^e ꝑ findyng seuretee to be her ayen [to do þeiŕ
viage ꝑ be in þ^e Cambŕ] by Seint Georges day ij. to

~~fynde seuretee~~ and if ~~it may not be do~~ þei wol not do it to souffr hē þenne to depte.

To þ^e second þei put hē undr̄ arrest and do all þ^t þei can for to do þ^e K^e fvice ⁊ elles in no wise [to] p̄ste hē but yif þei fynde seuretee.

To þ^e iij^{de}. necessitee is such. þ^t of what portage þei be þei must be hað þough þ^t þei be of iij^e. or above.

To þ^e iiij. þ^t þei ⁊ þ^e custums to gider take such seuretees of þ^e owners and of þ^e maistres of þ^e shipp^e remening þe towne þ^t þei shal come to þ^e place appointed [yif winde ⁊ weder wol fve] by Seint George day and elles in no wyse to suffr hem to depte.

To þ^e v. [to trete hē as honestly as þ^t þei may] and þⁱ be nōn oþ^r cause but þ^t spañ it not.

To þ^e vj. thei most leve iij. passagⁱs ⁊ ij. crayers at þ^e leest on þ^e syde.

To þ^e vij. thei shal have such power as þ^t þei desir by þ^e ar^{le}.

Merstoñ þ^e Lord Bouchier for iij. p^lsoñs in Harflew ~~Deron~~ Northūb Galganet ⁊ Bowyer.

[*Ibid.* f. 63.]

Be þⁱ maað lres to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambl to make p̄st^e for shipp^e such as shal fve now to do þ^e Kyng fvice for þ^e wer^r ⁊tc.

Be þⁱ maað lres unto ~~þe~~ John Merstoñ to deliue unto þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambl certaines jewelx in his keping for to leye hem in morgage for to borowe þⁱeupoñ mōnoie for þ^e Kyng^e necessitees.

Be þⁱ maað a war^r undr̄ p^lve seal to þ^e Chambl of Southwal charging him þ^t for as moche as þ^t E'mond erle of Dor^s ⁊tc. capitaign ⁊ conestable of Dor^s þ^e castel of

Abestwith for þ^e tyme þ^t he hath be cappitaine ⁊ conestable þ^e hath had continually dwelling upon þ^e saufgarde of þ^e said castel j. man of armes ⁊ xij. archers in maner as John Griffith late conestable [cappitain] þ^e hadde ⁊c. to paye unto hi from þ^e vij. day of March þ^e xvj. yer ⁊c. unto now such wage by day as hath be paid to þ^e said Erle or to þ^e said John befor þ^e tyme, þnt my Lord þ^e Chaunceller ⁊ Pive Seal.

Be þ^e maað ires undr pive seal to þerle of Devonn tifying hi of pentreprinses þ^t þ^e K' advsarie hath don in Guyenne ⁊ yet cesseth not ⁊c. and also þ^t he disposeth him to leye siege to Avanches in Nor^{die} ⁊c. that he wol putte to his myzty hande and as þ^e cas shal requir go þider in psone for þ^e relief of it ⁊c. that folowyng þ^e stepp^e of his fad^r þ^t whenne þ^e K' þ^t ded^e is wrote to hi a ire to go to Chirbourogh he yede þider ⁊ rescowed it ⁊c. to his grete worship ⁊c. and so he trusteth þ^t he wol so do now ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 63 b. 11th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of March þ^e xxj. yer ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr þnt my Lord

Chauncellr
⁊ Dd

þ^e Warderob^r
Tresorer.

Be þ^e maað a ire undr pive seal to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Barons of þ^e K^e eschequier cōmaundyng þeim by þ^e same þ^t þ^e as my Lord of Glouc.

Be þ^e maað ires of cōmission undr þ^e gret seal unto ⁊ Hūfrie Stafford lieuten of Caley to þ^e mareschal ⁊ mai^r of Caley to Wodehous ⁊ þe waterbailli of Caley jointly ⁊ sefalli cōmādyng hē ⁊ evich of hē to putte under arrest all shipp^e þ^t we^r at Caley ⁊ beeth in comyng ⁊

shal cōe þider in þ̄ste savyng vj. passag̃s ⁊ so kepe
þeim und̄r arrest unto þ̄ tyme þ̄ þ̄ owners or maist̄r
fynde sufficeante seuretee þ̄ for þ̄ setting ov̄ þ̄ see of
þ̄ K̄e armee þ̄ said shipp̄ shal be redy in þ̄ Camb̄r
on Seint Georḡe day next redy w̄t op̄ shipp̄ for þ̄
setting ov̄ of þ̄ said armee, þ̄nt my Lord̄e the Chaun-
cell̄er Tref ⁊ þ̄ Warderob̄er.

Gloūc̄ Irland̄e

[*Ibid.* f. 65. 12th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of March̄ þ̄ xxj. yēr ⁊c. In þ̄ Sterred
Chamb̄r at Westm̄ þ̄nt my Lord̄e

The Cardinal of York

Tresorer

My Lord̄ Chaunceller

Chief Baroñ.

¶ D̄d̄

þ̄ Warderob̄or.

¶ John Nevill appered̄.

¶ John Nevill is charged̄ upoñ peine of m̄l. li. to bringe
þ̄ mysdoers þ̄ late have riotted̄ at Fountayns ⁊ þ̄ he shal
not depte from hens.

He sayeth̄ he knoweth̄ not who dede it but he wol
do h̄ part to wite who dide it and he wol ~~do h̄~~ make h̄
be brought in.

And forthermōr he was charged̄ þ̄ upoñ peine of m̄l. li.
þ̄ he sholde kepe þ̄ pees anenst þ̄abbot ⁊ convent of
Fountains ⁊ þ̄eir f̄vantz ⁊ welwillers, so þ̄ by h̄i noþ̄ by
h̄ noþ̄ by þ̄eir abettement noþ̄ p̄curing, any harme in
body noþ̄ in good̄e be doñ to þ̄ said Abbot convent noþ̄
to þ̄eir f̄vantz noþ̄ welwillers.

[*Ibid.* f. 65 b. 13th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. In þ^e Sterred
Chābr̃ þnt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York
The Chaunceller

The Bisshoþ of f Dđ.
Tref.

Alređ brought word from þ^e K' þ^t he þ wolde þ^t þis
day ~~he wolde þ^t þ^e lordē of his counsail [sholde] sende~~
him worde ~~þ^t day~~ as for þ^e matier of f Joħn Nevill ꝑc.
and yif þ^t þeim seme þ^t Seynloo myzt be forboreñ for
his going to Bristowe ꝑ Somŕsshir as is appointed ꝑc.

[*Ibid.* 14th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of March þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. In þ^e Sterred
Chambŕ þnt my Lordē

The Card of York
The Chauncellr
The Wardrober
f Dđ.

Therle of Huntynghdon
The Tresorer
The Chief Baroñ.

In þe matier
of Norwich
ad j^s

~~R^s. The K' wol not þ^t [þe jugē sede þ^t] þ^e submission
[yif it shal be taken] be taken in þe lowyest wyse ꝑc. þ^t
for any fin [or] ꝑc. þe K' be not stranged
from secing of þe franchyse nor of þeir libtoes ꝑc. þ^t heŕ
inne þe K' title be kept of þe said secing be it
districcions or oþ^r wyse.~~

To þe first
ij. ꝑ iij. ar^{tes}.

The K' wol þ^t þ^e jugē see þ^t þ^e submission be entred
[of record] in þe largest [ꝑ lowest wyse] ~~of record~~ for
þ^e K' [h^s] hono^r ꝑ worship. Alway forseen þ^t by þ^e
submission [or for any fin or in þ^e behalf seurete
to be received] þ^e Kyng be not stranged from þ^e bñfice

of þ^e sesoñ of þ^e franchise [of Norwich] be it by wey of destricçons or oþ^{er} wyse but wol [algates] þ^t þ^e franchise be seeseð as ferforth as it may justifiably be dooñ.

~~Ad ij. ar. The It is answerd in þe first~~

No^r. Mā þ^t þ^e chief jugel sende hider þ^e names of indifferent psones such may be maað justicel of þ^e pees t^o sherriefts yif þ^e franchise be seseð.

to þe iiij. The K' wol þ^t and yif hī it seme to be dooñ þ^t he do it [good to be dooñ] to adjourne þ^e said sessions, þ^t he do it unto such tyme as hē shal seme good þ^e Thursday cōtiegned in þ^e said ar^{le} or to such an oþ^{er} day [w^{it} inne þat] as hī shal seeme good to h^e discreçon.

to þe v. ~~And þe franchise be not seeseð þe Kyng holdeth þadvis good~~

þe K' semeth þadvis good t^o it shal not lette þe sesyng of þe franchise.

vj. Hou be it þ^t þadvis contiegned in þ^e vj. ar^{le} is rīzt go be thought rīzt good yif it sholde not lette þ^e sesoñ of þ^e franchise. Nevtheles the K' wol [not] þ^t þ^e sesoñ of franchise be in any wyse letted as for any avayle [þ^t] ~~shal growe unto hī~~ remēbreð in þ^e said ar^{le}.

* f. 66. * It is to be remēbreð by ~~þe said jugel þe takyng of~~ [any] seuretees to be taken by þ^e said jugel for fynes to be maað by any singuler psones thei barr not þ^e Kyng of þexecuçon of [þ^e peine of] p^{er}sonemēt of a yer ~~after þe statut~~ to be sette [by statut] upoñ þoo þ^t beth atteint of any gret t^o horrible riot.

Be þ^t maað a Ire to þ^e therle of Dorſ þ^t he make nō man h^e depute in Wales ~~after þe tenor of~~ [but such as] þe statutz maað for Wales wolle t^oc.

ult. As to þ^e last ar^{le} þ^e K' hath maað be fched in þ^e pipe of h^s eschequier hou it was dooñ when þ^e franchise was last seised. And so it shal be do now for he was answered at þ^t tyme w^toute any losse. And it is to be supposed þ^t he shal [be so] now.

Seynloo cam from þ^e Kyng t my lord^e of h^s cōsail by þ^e Kyng^e licence charged hī to goo to Bristowe and to do þ^e good þ^t he shold mowe for þ^e Kyng^e aide now in h^s necessitees / as for Baioñ t^c. after þ^e teneur of þ^e Kyng^e Ires t credenc^e to hī t to op^þ addressed.

Be þ^þ maað a Ire to þ^e Duc of Norff that yif it so be þ^t for þ^e riott^e t offenses þ^t men of Norwich have dooñ it fortune þeīr franchise to be sesed into þ^e Kyng^e hand that he depute f Joñn of Clyftoñ knyzt to be goevⁿour þ^þof at þ^e Kyng^e wille.

* f. 66 b. * The xiiij. day of March þ^e xxj. ye^r t^c. In þ^e Sterred Chamb^r pnt my Lord^e

The Chaunceller

Tresorer.

þ^e Bissho^p of f D'd

þ^e Warderob^r

Mā þ^t þ^t my Lord Tresorer shal deliv^e now to Joñn Merstoñ he deliv^eth it for þ^e Kyng^e almes ayenst Est^r.

At þ^e sute of
M'edith
Gough.

Be þ^þ maað Ires und^r p^lve seal unto Griffith a^p Nich t to þabbot of Whitlande to be he^r at þ^e xv. of Est^r next comyng und^r feyth t ligeance.

M'edeth
Gough t^c.
wol paie un-
to me at þ^e
xv. of Est^r
xx. s. of
dette.

Be þ^þ maað Ires to þe Lord Audeley t to þe Chāblain of Southwales t to þeir ~~deputees~~ [lieuteñ of þ^e justice þ^þe] includyng in þ^e same Ires þ^e billes of complaint^e of M'edith Gough baillif errāt of [Kermdynshir] t cōmand- yng hē to arreste t do to be arrested Owein soñ to G^r a^p

Nich̃ ⁊ cōmitte hī to p'sone þ̃e to abyde unto þ̃e tyme þ̃e Kyng yeve hē oþ̃ in cōmaundement.

Be þ̃ maad̃ īres [seʒalles] und̃r prive seal to therle Dessemond̃ þ̃e Lord̃ Barre ⁊ oþ̃ in Irlande that by consideračon hou þ̃e Kyng̃e duchee of Guyenne standeth now inne þei wol helpe of an aide of men vitaille ⁊ shippes to be send̃ by yeim ~~oþ̃~~ pider in alle covenable haste for þ̃e socours of hē.

The Tref ⁊ Chāb̃l to deliue to Th Stacy þ̃e shal goo w̃t þ̃e said̃ īres into Ireland̃ ⁊ retourne w̃t answer̃ xx. marc̃ of gift.

Iȝ þ̃e þei deliue to Garter þ̃e which̃ goeth w̃t īres ⁊ credence to my Lord̃ of York lieuteñ ⁊c. of Frāce xx. li.

With Bing-
ham sute.

Be þ̃ maad̃ īres to my Lady of Norff.

[*Ibid.* f. 67. 15th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xv. day of March þ̃e xxj. yeȝ ⁊c. In þ̃e Sterred Chamb̃r at Westm̃ p̃nt

My Lord̃e Cardinal of York
Chaunceller
f D'đ

M' Adam
Warderober
Tresorer

The K' by þadvis of h̃e counsail cōmaunded̃ þ̃e Keper of h̃e prive seal to do make īres und̃r þ̃e same seal unto þ̃e steward̃ of his manoirs of Corymalet Stoke under Hamden Miltoñ Faucomberge Strattoñ uþ̃ þ̃e fosse Inglescombe Nortoñ Welwetoñ Wydecombe Farentoñ Lavertoñ Westharpetr̃ and Sheptoñ Malet in þ̃e shiȝ of Som̃s and of þ̃e manoir of Ryme in the shiȝ of Dorset þ̃e which̃ beth comen into þ̃e Kyng̃e hand̃e by þ̃e deth of John late Lord̃

Tiptoft comaundyng him to make newe estates to di^vs psones by cople of courte rolles for tyme of þeir lyves of di^vs tenur^e and tenementz pcelles of þ^e said manoirs, the which pcelles at þ^e day beth in þ^e handes of di^vs tenantz by copies of court rolles maa^d to þeim in þ^e lyf of þ^e said Lord Tiptoft by his steward of þ^e said manoirs. Refved^e alweys to þ^e Kyng suche rent as was yerly paid of þ^e same teñtes to þ^e said Lord Tiptoft in his lyf. The said steward takyng of suche psones to whom suche estates shal be maa^d resonable fynes þ^ofor to þ^e Kyng^e use.

And also þ^t þe said Keper of þ^e prive seal make under þ^e same seal op^o ires to be directed to William Stevenys clerc chaunto^r of þ^e cath churc^h of Welles to deliver to þ^e said steward alle courte rolles bookes of accountes and op^o booke^e beyng in his warde touching þabovesaid manoirs or any of hē.

Be þ^o maa^d ires undr p^ove seal to þ^e Maistr of þ^e mynte w^t inne þ^e Tour of Londoñ cōmaundyng him to make a newe seal for þoffice of þ^e countreroll^r of þ^e K^e custume and subsidie in þ^e port of Bristowe. And þ^t he sende þ^e same seal in alle goodely haste into þeschequier befor þ^e Tresorer t Barons þ^oe forto to be deliv^ed to þ^e said countreroll^r.

- * f. 67 b. * Be þ^o maa^d ires undr þ^e p^ove seal unto þ^e Tref t Chāb^l t^c. cōmaundyng hē þ^t for such labo^rs as þ^t þ^e clerk^e of þ^e p^ove seal have ha^d at þ^e tyme for writing^e, þei do ~~paie~~ deliv^e unto hē by wey of reward xl. marc.

Be þ^o maa^d ires se^valles undr p^ove seal to such squiers of þ^e Kyng^e household as þ^t beth appointed to goo over now in þ^e Kyng^e fvice of wer^t t^c. to be befor þ^e Kyng and his counsail at þ^e xv. of Est^r next comyng for to

answer unto such matier as þ^t shal þenne be shewed & declared unto hē &c.

Ther as now late of nowghy men in riotous wyse weſ maað at Salesbury assemblies & gadering the Lord Hungford havynge knowleche þ^o of roode pider to h^s gret cost & labour and cessed such riotes & assemblies. Be þ^o maað þ^o for in þ^e gentilest wyse ſres undr p^rve seal unto hī of regraciatorie &c. And forthermo^r þ^t he wol have an herkenyng unto þ^t cite þ^t by such assemblies noon inconvenience falle &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 68. 23rd March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of March þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. In þ^e Sterred Chamb^r, þ^rnt my Lord at Westm

My Lord Chaunceller	Fortescu [chief] juge
ƒ Dā Warderob ^r	Westbury jug ^e
M ^r Adam	þ ^e Chief Baro ⁿ

Be þ^o maað ſres to þerle of Ewe cappitain of Crotoie þ^t ~~forasmooche as now late iij. mechantz~~ hou be it þ^t by vertue of þ^e trewes now late taken betwix þ^e K^e and his advsarie [he þ^t calleth him Duc of Bourgoigne] for þeir contrees &c. ut in treug^e yet þat notwithstanding certain of yo^r souldour^e of Crotoie now late have taken iij. mechantz of Ipre betwix Graveling & Caleys iij. mechantz of Ipre the which weſ comyng toward Caleys for to have bought wolles, and have ledde hē to Crotoie & kepe hē þ^o in p^rsone ayenst peffecte & p^rport of þ^e said treues, hou be it þ^t þ^e said Erle hath ofte tymes be required for þ^e deliv^rance of hē. And þ^e K^e willing by hī & h^s þ^e said trieu^es to be kept inviolat and w^t oute any breche, chargeth him þ^o for as þ^t he wol eschue þ^e Kyng^e grevous indignacon and as þ^t he shal not be nooted a

breker of þ^e said trues þ^t in all haste after þ^e receivȳg of þ^e said İres he make be quitely delivēd þ^e said psones so þ^t þei be at þeir freedome at Caleys or wheř elles þ^t þei wol be by þ^e first day of May next comyng.

Be þⁱ maad İres to þ^e Tresorer & Chamberlains for to paie & delive unto Bidan whom þ^e Kyng sendeth now w^t ~~divē~~ h^e İres to his citees of Ax of Baioñ & oþ^r placē xl. marc by wey of reward.

f David Also be þⁱ maad İres to þ^e Lord Hung^rford þ^e þⁱ eas now late he hering of Etaine mysgoevnancē in ~~his~~ þ^e Kyngē citee of Sax ~~not~~ yede pider in alle ~~last~~ [psone the clerc of þ^e rolles. for þ^e peesing of it] not sparing his body noþ^r goodē so þ^t by his labour & menes þ^e said misgoevnancē weř & beth cessed wheřof þ^e Kyng thanketh hi ĩtely. But for as moche as it is to doubte þ^t þ^e said misgoevnancē beth not þoroughly peised the K' praieth him to have an herkeyng to þ^e said citee & to þ^e rule & demenȳg þⁱof. And yif any þing shal happen þⁱe but wel, þ^t as þ^e case shal happen he wol ordeine for þ^e peesing of it as þ^t þ^e K' trusteth þ^t he wol do.

vacat.
İre št sigil
late s3 nō
emanarunt.
* f. 68 b.

Md. þ^t on Moneday or Tewesday I be w^t my Lord of Suff at þ^e Kȳgē hous w^t a note of a İre to þerle of Ormond & to perchebisshoþ of Dyvelyng.

* Be þⁱ maad İres under prive seal to Canyngē of Bristowe þ^t þⁱe as ~~shippe~~ [a barge] called þ^e Kariñe of Bristowe is charged w^t whete & oþ^r vitaille to þ^e Kyngē citee of Baioñ for þadvictailing of it, þat he take into þ^e same vessel to Baioñ Bidan squier whom þ^e Kyng sendeth now to Burdeaux Baioñ Ax & oþ^r placē þⁱe w^t h^e İres.

Also Bidan shal have w^t him þ^e İre to Burdeaux double & Also a İre to þ^e iij. estatȳ at Burdeloys.

Also þe chief judge Fortescu ⁊ Westburi juge declareden all þeir demenyng at Norwich ⁊ in Norff.

Be þi maað a lre to ~~Th West to go~~ þe Baroñ of Carreu to gyve feyth ⁊ credence in þe to Thomas West squier touching þe þat he shal seye on to him on þe Kyngs behalf.

Credence þe þe said West shal seye unto þe said Baroñ is such. ~~The said West~~ Remēbring þe grete entreprinses þe his adversarie hath dooñ in Guyenne ⁊ yet cesseth not to do ⁊c. ut in credenç. And þi for þe Kyng desireth þe said Baroñ þe he wol take such shippes in þe contrey aboute him and wel as hi shal seme good to þe pfourmyng of þe þe Ks desir and wol manne þeim ⁊ vitaille þeim and go in psone w' þeim to Burdeaux and to Baioñ, and see þe disposiçon of hē and cōmune w' pinhitantz w' inne þei and herken ⁊ heř telle wheř padvsarie is ⁊ of h' disposiçon. And which of þe said citees shal moste nede helpe ⁊ socours of men or of vitaille to gyve it unto þeim. And of all þis bringe or sende woord unto þe Kyng.

[*Ibid.* f. 69. 27th March, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of March þe xxj. yeř ⁊c. At Eltham in þe Kyngs pñce in his Innest Chābř þe.

My Lord Chaunceillr

Therle of Hunt

The Bisshoř of Sař

Therle of Suff.

M' Adam Moleyns

The Lord Fawkenberge shal be capp^{ne} of Rokesborough from Ester fō next comyng for v. yeř, in manē ⁊ fourme as þe f Rauf Grey late had it. And heřupoñ þe Kyng cōmaunded endenturē to be maað undř þe teneuř þe was late maað to þe said Grey.

Be þȝ maað ĩres unto þe lieuteñ of þe said Grey of þe castel of Rokesborough thankyng him of h^e good & diligent entendance & keping of þe said castel & p^{ay}ng him of continuance. And þ^t hou be it þ^t þe said Grey is deð yet þe Kyng trustyng feythfully in his good goevⁿance & true keping desireth him to entende to þe saufgarde of þe said castel w^t such feloushiþ of souldeours as have be dwelling upō þe said saufgarde in þe said Greyes dayes, latyng him wite þ^t for such fvice as þ^t þe said lieuteñ & souldeours have doon for þe saufgarde of þe said castel from þe deth of þe said Grey unto now & so duryng þe tyme þ^t þei shal have þe keping of it the Kyng wol satisfie hē so þ^t as of resoñ þei shal holde hem contente.

þees ĩres
beth sealed
but my Lord
Chaunceller
& M^r Adam
Moleyns
cōmandeð
for þe K^e þ^t
þei sholde
not passe.

Be þȝ maað ĩres to þerle of Ormond lieuteñ of ĩr-lande and to þerchebisshoþ of Dyvelyn to be heř w^t þe Kyng & his counsail at þe moys of Estrē next comyng for to answer unto such complainte as beth putte unto þe Kyng upon hem &c. and þ^t undr feyth & ligeance &c.

* f. 69 b.

* Also þe Kyng wol þ^t all þoo þ^t wol carie whet or op^þ vitaille to Burdeaux or to Baioñ ~~þ^t þei have~~ for þe vitail-ling of hē & also of þe contrey þ^ȝe aboute, þat þe Chaunceller of England make unto hē licence undr þe Kynges gret seal in due fourme w^t clauses of proviso þ^t þei shal leede þ^t vitail to noñ op^þ place w^toute payng of any custume or subsidie &c.

Be þȝ maað [sembles] ĩres seȝall to þerle of West-mland & to þe Bisshoþ of Carleel to be heř at þe xv. of Estrē as beth maað to op^þ lord for þe gret counsail &c.

The K^e hath pdoned remissed & relessed unto John Clerc of Eggesford in þe countee of Devoñ gentilman op^þwyse called John Codeman, all man felonies & spasses

ʒ offenses by him dooñ [to þ^e K'] befoř þ^e first day of Novēbř last passed and also outelaries ʒc. And also he pdoned ʒc. unto hi alle mañ actions, the which he aloone or w^t oþ^r psones myzt have for þ^e said occasions befoř þ^e said first day. And also alle mañ peines issues or redempčons to þ^e K' befoř þ^e said day by þ^e said Joñ for þ^e said causes in any wyse forfeited or pteignyng to þ^e K'.

[*Ibid.* f. 70. 30th March, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

Answers given by the Kyng oure souverain lord in his hiegh pñce to my Lord of Som̃s¹ by the mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller at Eltham the xxx. day of Marche the yere ʒc. xxj. being present in examinačon and answeriñg of the saide articles my Lord of Gloucestř my Lord Chaunceller P^{ve} Seel Erle of Suff and Maist Adam Moleyns.

Furst as to p̃articles of my saide Lord of Som̃set suche as have be moved to be axed in semble viages thei wer answered and the said answeres cōmaunded to be writē in þ^e margeoñ and the saide articles and answeres signed with þ^e K' hande.

As to his certaine speciañ articles it was also penne answered as foloweth.

Item it was graunted þat a ĩre shulde be directed to my Lord þ^e Duc of York declaring þat suche power as is given to my Lord of Som̃s is to be used in other places þan be nowe in þ^e Kyng's obeissance. And in þ^e

¹ The Duke of Somerset's commission, as lieutenant and captain-general of Guienne, was dated on the 14th of June following. *Vide* Carte's French Rolls, vol. ii. p. 309.

whiche my said Lorde of ~~Som̃s~~ York cometh not. Wherefore þ^e said power may not be undrestande to be p̃judiciall to þ^e power befor hande given unto my saide Lorde of York.

Item it was graunted him as he desired þat an act shuld be maade þenne in þ^e K^e p̃sence to remaigne he^r and also Ires undre þ^e K^e signet directed unto þ^e Kyng^e Lieuten^e Chaunceller and counsail of Fraunce and Normandie, þat considered how þat my saide Lord of Som̃s hath upon þ^e K^e graunte of Anjoy and Mayne Ires patentz undre the K^e seel in Fraunce after the t̃mes expired þat my Lorde of Dorset hath in þ^e saide landes no þing be attempted ayenst my said Lord of Som̃s in þat matie^r.

Item þ^e Kyng considering þat my saide Lord of Som̃s was taken p̃soner in his werr^e of France and so absent owt of þis lande suche tyme as he of his grace lust g^aunte his p̃doñ to his people of whiche he was no ptiner, for þ^e said cause graunted him gen^{er}all p̃doñ to be hadde before his deþting in þis saide viage under his grete seal in due fourme.

Item if it so please God þat þ^e saide my Lorde of Som̃ have issue by my Lady his wieff and þat any thing cōme to my saide Lord of Som̃s in þ^e saide viage but good, whiche God defende, þenne my said Lady shall have the keping of thissue aforesaide sith she shuld by nature have it in more tendernesse þanne any other creatu^r.

After thees saide answers

The K^e cōmaunded my said Lordship of ~~Som̃s~~ Chaunceller to declare þ^e Kyng^e entente to þ^e saide my Lorde of Som̃s þat for asmoche as he considered well þ^e neigh-

nesse þat he was to him of blood þ^e gode wiłł in him also to do þe Kyng [him] fvice, and þⁱfor to his worship and to þ^e depression of his adversarie and rebelles named him Duc of Som^{er}set and so his heirs males to be after him of his body lawfully begoteñ.¹

Item decred þ^e saide Duc of Som^{er}set and his heirs to have his place in þ^e plementz and op^{er} places above þ^e Duc of Norff and herof an act to be maade in due fourme for him and for his saide heirs.

* f. 70 b.

* Item where the saide Duc of Som^{er}set besoght þ^e Kyng of his good grace of a m^l. marc of lande þ^e better þⁱby to mainteigne his saide estate and so to do þⁱby þ^e Kyng þ^e better fvice, in þ^e whiche matier my saide lord^e being present absteigned hem in alle wise to speke, nor durst not avise the Kyng to depart from suche livelode ne to opoñ þeir mouthes in suche matiers, finally þ^e K' cōmaunded my saide Lorde Chaunceller to give him answer þat he shuld have vj^c. març of land to him and to his hei^{rs} males of his body lawfully begoteñ, and here upoñ cōmaunded act^e warant^e and patent^e to be maad suche as þ^e cas^e shałł require and in due fourme.

* f. 71.

* The xxx. day of March the xxj. ye^r 1c. The Kyng at h^{is} manoir of Eltham in his Secree Chāb^{er} befo^r mete tyme being þⁱe p^{re}nt my lordes, and p^{re}sent in the same

¹ The letters patent of this creation do not appear to have been entered on the patent or charter rolls, as they are not inserted in the collection of grants of peerages printed by order of the House of Lords, in the Appendix, No. V. to the Reports of the Lords Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; but a charter, dated on the 28th August following, by which the King granted to John duke of Somerset "ultra nomen Ducis Somerset," the earldom of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, is there printed from the Charter Rolls, 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

place after meete all my said lord^e savyng my Lord of Glouc

The Chaunceller	My Lord of Glouc
The Bissho ^p of f D'nt	My Lord of Suff.
Maistr Adā Moleyns.	

Thar^{es} of my Lord of Som^{ers} wer seyen. And as to such ar^{es} of þ^e said ar^{es} as beth according in substance to such ar^{es} as my Lord^e of York of Hunt^{er} t op^y þ^t have goñ beyonde þ^e see have hað graunted unto hē, the K['] wol þ^t in semble wyse it be graunted unto my said Lord of Som^{ers}.

Also for þ^e fvice þ^t þ^e said Erle of Som^{ers} hath doonⁿ t^c. and shal do unto þ^e Kyng and also for his grete mites and to encourage him to do þ^e better fvice in þ^e viage and op^y and to þ^e discomfort of þ^e Kyng^e enemyes it, liketh þ^e Kyng to make him Duc of Som^{ers}. And þ^t he shal mowe þ^e mo^r better t worshipfullyer mainteine pestat of Duc, it hath lyked þ^e Kyng also to graunte unto him and to his heires masles of his body begetenⁿ iij^e. li. of yerly rent.

Also it hath lyked þ^e Kyng that for as moche as þat þ^e my saide Lord of Som^{ers} was ~~not~~ beyonde þ^e see ~~at sue~~ [t p[']sonⁿ at such tyme as þ^t it lyked þ^e Kyng to graunte his p[']don to h^e lige people at] his humble request considered þ^e service þat by þ^e mercy of ou^r Lord it is to be trustede þat he sha^{ll} do in þis p[']sent viage, to graunte unto my saide Lord a gen[']all p[']doñ.

And in case þat God doo his wil^l by hym ~~so þat~~ befor his retourne into þis reame out of þ^e saide viage he havynge usshewe, þat þanne my Lady his wief sha^{ll} have þ^e keping t goev[']naunce of þ^e saide usshew for asmoche as she sholde be moost tend[']r of it, and þ^t it shold['] be to her

to gret an hevynesse þ^e lak of her husbond and also of her said issue.

* £71 b.

exempli-
ficat^r.

* Also þ^e Kyng considering þ^e neighnesse of bloode þ^t my said Lord [þ^e Duc] of Som^{ers} is to him ward and þ^e gret zeles þ^t he hath to do hi now fvice ~~hath~~ [wol] þ^{is}for þ^t in his plementz t counsaile he have ~~is~~ h^{is} place t seete above my Lord þ^e Duc of Norff.

Also þ^t seth my Lord of Dorset may not have h^{is} lres of þ^e Kyng^e graunte to him maa^t of þ^e countee of Mayne seele^d in Fraunce for such causes as hath be laide t said the^r agayn by þ^e Kyng^e counsaile þ^{is}e. The Kyng at þ^e desi^r of my said Lord of Som^{ers} hath graunte^d unto hi þ^t yif it luste þ^e Kyng to make any op^{er} maⁿe of graunte or yift of þ^e said countee of newe unto my said Lord of Dor^{set} or to any op^{er} , þ^t alwey shal be refved in þ^e said yift that my said Lord of Som^{ers} shal have þ^e tme of vij. yer^e þ^t hath lyked þ^e K^{ing} to graunte unto hi in þ^e goeunance þ^{is}of whenne þ^e tyme t þ^e tme comen þ^{is}of.

And forthermo^r as touching þ^e matie^r þ^e Kyng wol þ^t Garter have an ar^{le} in h^{is} credence in þ^e fourme desired by my said Lord of Som^{ers} ar^{les} t^c.

And pendentures of my Lord of Som^{ers} wthholding we^r rad t passed.

And so was his power and comanded þ^t in þ^e power for Fraunce , Guyenne sholde not be especified and þ^t sholde passe under þ^e seal for Fraunce , and in þ^t for Guyenne , Guyenne sholde be writen befo^r Frāce t passe und^r þ^e seal of Eng^l.

Also þ^e Kyng graunte^d my Lord of Som^{ers} bille by þ^e which he licenced hi to alieⁿ v^c. mar^c of lyvyng t^c. for þ^e fulfilling of h^{is} wille t^c.

And his ar^{les} of his desir^e we^r rad^e t^e passed^e as it appereth by pentiteling^e in þ^e margine of hē.

At þ^e instance of þ^e rle of Dessemond^e þ^e Kyng graunted^e to Jo^hn Geraldyn of Florence to be denszein^e t^e. paing custumes t^e subsidies t^e. as strangers.

At þ^e instance of my Lord^e of Som^{er}set t^e Maist^r Adam Moleyns þ^e K['] grated^e to Th^e Vaghan Walsheman boren^e to be denszein^e t^e.

Also þ^e Kyng cōmaunded^e my lord^e of his counsail þ^e f^r Jo^hn Clyfton shold^e be goevⁿor of Norwiche^e and also þ^e þ^ei wolde ordeine þ^ei sherrie^fs t^e justic^e of þ^e pees.

* f. 73.

* No^a for þ^e ij^{de}. day of A^vri^l he^after in þ^e iijth [next] lef þ^e v. day of A^vri^l t^e.

[*Ibid.* 3rd April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij^{de}. day of Ap^ril þ^e xxj. ye^r t^e. In þ^e Sterred Chamb^r at Westm^{on} p^{ri}nt

My Lord^e Chaunceller
The Bissho^p of Seint D[']ed
M['] Adam Moleyns

My Lord^e of Suff[']
Fortescu
Newton^e } chief jug^e
þ^e Chief Baroⁿ.

Waller shewed^e a cedula of [c[']tain ordenāces] þ^e which him semeth is nedful to be p[']veied^e for þ^e armee þ^t is to sey.

Be it wist what and how moch of þ^ei ordenance my Lord^e of Som^{er}set shal have.¹

Of bowes	-	-	-	xx. m ⁱ m ⁱ .
Of arowes	-	-	-	iiij ^m . shef.

¹ Another *contemporary* list of the following stores occurs in the Cottonian MS. Titus, B. v. f. 7.

Of streng^e - - c. groos xxiiij. dous-
zein¹ to þe gros.
Of speres - - ij^c. speres.
Of malles of lede - - m'm¹.
Of long pavises - - cc. pyked.
~~W^t pikes behinde~~ - -
~~Of op^o long pavises~~ - -
~~Of smale pavises~~ - -
Of pikke & mattok^e - - iiij^{xx}.
Of shovelys - - cc. shoed.
Of hewyng axes - - iiij^{xx}.
Of gonne pouđ - - for l. colverins
~~for colverins~~ [no^a.] If a fooder
of leed.

Wage of vj. gōners is
grated to my Lord of
Som^{rs}.

To John Dawson a
cōmission to take vj. gon-
ners [i carters] & for þe
pouder to cōmune w^t þe
vj. gōners.²

M^d to p^rveie for gonne
stones sufficeantly.

M^d þe K' to ordeine
for cartes & ~~chariottes~~
[harnesses for horses] &
horses for þe cariage &
my Lord of Som^{rs} to or-
deine for þe ~~chariottes~~
carters þe K' to paie hē
þei^r wage.

~~Of pouder for colverins~~

Of bođ of ledre - - ij.
The brigge of bareft - - j. Stratton.
The ribaudekyns desired c.li. as is assigned.
in particles.

The newe ordonance - It is pouzt þ^t it
shal be caried to
Chirborough & no
further.

The cariage of all þis - It shal be p^rveied
for suffisantly.

The men þ^t longen to all The K' to paie þe
þees. wage for evy cart
ij. meñ.

Ordenaunce to sette
hem a worke above þe } It is answered
nomb^r of þe retenue } above.

¹ "xiiij. dousz." *Titus*, B. v.

² "W^t my said Lord of Som^{rs} wherby he may take and gete
vj. gonners wher him shal like." *Ibid.*

~~Gonne stones iiij. but~~
~~first to see þe gonne þe~~
~~þe stones may be maad t~~
~~lead for colverys þe after.~~

It þ^t þe^r may be assigned
 for þe Kyng men þ^t knowen
 and have in sight what nedith
 of such þing for þis voiage
 þat my lord^e counsaill of
 Somset may appoint w^t hem
 for þ^t þat most be hadd of
 all þe þinge - - -

It is appointed.

Be þ^y maad ires to þe Lord Dac^r to be w^t þe K' t h^s
 consail at þe xv. of Estr next upon þeine of m^lm^l. li.

It to eyther of h^s sones of m^l. li.

[*Ibid.* f. 74. 5th April, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of ~~March~~ [Avill] þ^e xxj. ye^r t^c. in þ^e
 Sterred Chāb^r, þ^ynt my Lord^e

The Chauncell^r

M^r A. Moleyns.

My Lord of Suff

Be þ^y maad ires of pⁱve seal to Manfeld
 vitailer of Caley^s þ^t of such stuff as is at Caley^s he w^el
 delive t^e m^l. malles of leed to a maistr^e of þe a shiþ
 called [þ^t is or shal now come to Caley^s w^t wolles]
 of by endent^es betwi^x hē to be maad the said maistr^e
 to carie hē Be þ^y maad a cōmission to Stratton in h^s
 said shiþ to Portesmouth, þ^ye he by endent^es to be
 maad to delive þ^e said malles to þ^e maistr^e of my Lord^e
 of Som^s ordonāc^e.

Md þ^t [Arderne ordeine] a clerc be assigned to [be
 w^t] Stratton t Selwode for þ^e makyng of þ^e brigge.

It a warrant to be directed to þ^e Tref t Chāb^r to
 delive to Jo^hn Stratton t Jo^hn Selwode in ptie of

paiement ~~of þe~~ for þe makyng of þe said brigge xx. li. by wey of app^ost.

Be þ^o maad̄ tres for þe deli^uvance of ij. shippes of Baioñ, þe ooñ called þe Katine t̄ þe oþ^{er} þe George, charged̄ wth whete to Baioñ for þe vitailig of hit.

Md̄ þe þe second̄ day of A^vill in my Lord^e In of Suff^r ~~behind~~ beside Garlykhith Chirch and also þe day in þe Sterred̄ Chāb^r my said̄ Lord̄ þe Chaunceller Suff^r t̄ Maistr̄ Adam cōmādēd̄ Th̄ Brownes t̄ Walsynghames bille passed̄ as it was desired̄, whe^rof I have þe note of þe tre remaignyng toward^e my self.

By considera^on þe Th̄ Browne sholde labour ~~for þe~~ for [to finde] þeschape of þe p^rsoners out of Maydestoñ p^rsoñ eskaped̄.

* f. 75. * Instruction̄ yeven by þe Kyng our souverain lord̄ to his welbeloved̄ servant Garter kyng of armes for to sey on his behalf̄ unto his right trusty and right welbeloved̄ cousin þe Duc of York lieutenaūt general t̄ gou^vneur of his reume of Fraunce and duchie of Norm̄.

First þe said̄ Gar^t shal sey unto þe said̄ Duc þe þe Kyng greteth̄ him hertely weel and douteth̄ not but þat he hath wel in knowle^ch of þe grete enterprises þat his adversarie of France and his eldest sone hath doon þis season̄ passed̄ in þe Kyng^e duchie of Guyenne, and latith̄ him wete þat he hath dayly tidyng^e oute of his said̄ duchie þat his said̄ adversarie is disposed̄ not to departe þens unto þe tyme þat he have subdued̄ it and have gete his good̄ citees of Burdeaux and of Baioñ ~~þat God̄ forbede~~ [what by h^e owne myzt̄ t̄ by h^e allies t̄ frendes þe God̄ forbede.] And more o^v on þe oþ^{er} side þe Kyng hath understande and weel conceyved̄ by his said̄ cousins tres [and also by report by wey of credence maad̄ unto

his hieghnesse by & John Mongomry Maist^r Wau^t Colles & John Seint Yon] and also [by] such op^o as late cam from him ~~and by op^o pat also late came out of his duchie of Normandie~~ pat his said adversarie is disposed pis p^rsent season to come downe into Normandie, and pere w^t all p^re puissaunce pat he can and may to subdue it, for the socours of p^re which [and to resiste and w^tstande his malice where ev^e he be] p^re Kyng hath witholden his cousin p^re Duc of Somerset the which with a greet and mighti armee shal passe p^re see by a part of Normandie [and so passe] over p^re water of Leyre into p^re grounde occupied by pennemyes and [pere] use moost cruel and mortel werre pat he can and may. For it is semed ful behoveful and necessarie pat p^re maner of [and] p^re conduit of p^re werre be chaunged and [furþermore yif he finde him not pere he shal] seke p^re Kyng^e said adversarie w^t all his diligence [and doo his peine] to mete w^t him [where ever he be] and in p^re Kynges right to fight with him. ~~And by þe grace of God to gete the victorie of him. And [soo where pat] yif þe said adversarie shal be in the high cuntre þe.~~

- * f. 75 b. * And p^re Kyng^e said cousin of Som^rset shal be p^re shelde to his said cousin of York ~~for~~ [and to p^re Kyng^e obeissance pere considered pat] he shall be betwix him and pad^rsarie. The which mat^r of conducting of p^re werre as above p^re King praith his said cosin of York to kepe it secree to him self in all wise and to lete noon oþer p^rsone in any maner have in knowlach þ^rof.

And yif pat p^re Kyng^e said adversarie and ennemyes drawe hē downward to p^re ~~pie~~ [contrees of p^re] Kyng^e obeissance ~~ward~~ p^re Kyng^e said cousin of Som^rset shal enco be betwene þeire might and p^re Kyng^e obeissance and doo his part to defende it as God wol yeve him grace.

In þ^e which [matieſ] yif þat þ^e cas happen þ^e Kyng trusteth þat his ſaið cousin of York wol yeve him all comfort ſocours and help þ^t may be to him poſſible. And ſo he p^ayeth hi to do.

And furpermore þ^e Kyng wol þat his ſaið cousin of York have in knowleç þat it is not pentent of his ſaið cousin of Somſet to doo any þing þat might hurt or þjudice [or hurte] in any wiſe þ^e power þat his ſaið cousin of York hath of þ^e Kyng in his cuntrees of Fraunce and of Normandie like as he may ſee by an article putte to him by his ſaið cousin of Somſet þⁱof. Whereupon conſidering þ^e neceſſitees þat his lande ſtanden yn as by þ^e credence of þ^e ſaið Garç ſhal be declared to his ſaið cousin hath for þ^e weel of þeime answered his ſaið cousin of Somſet in þ^e wiſe [folowyng] and ordeined to take it upon him prayng his ſaið cousin of ~~Somſet~~ York þ^t ſuch power as ~~is~~ [þ^e Kyng hath] yeven to my Lord of Somſet þ^e which is to be uſed in opⁱ place þenne be now in þ^e Kyng^e obeiſſances and in þ^e which my ſaið Lord of York comith not he wol ſuffre and yeve his good will and conſent þ^t þ^e Kyng^e ſaið cousin of Somſet may uſe and occupie for þ^e [ſaið] power þ^t þ^e Kyng^e ſaið cousin of Somſet hath may not be underſtande to be þjudicial to þ^e power beforehand yeven to þ^e Kyng^e ſaið cousin of York.

Power for
Frāce undr
þe ſeal of
Frāce.

þe power
Guyenne
undr þe
ſeal of Eng.

- * f. 76. * And þ^e Kyng wol þat his ſaið cousin of York have ~~in~~ knowleç þat þ^e hath tydyng^e from Baſile and opⁱ place beyende þ^e ſee þat þ^e Kyng^e ennemyes by all þ^e weyes and meenes þat þei can and may [both by treſon and opⁱ wiſe] doon from tyme to tyme all þeire buſineſſes and laboures to þeime poſſible to ~~have~~ take and ſubdue þ^e Kyng^e good citee of Rooñ. And þⁱfore þ^e Kyng

praieth his said cousin of York þat he wol ordeine þat þe Kynges castel paloyes and brigge at Roon be at all tymes weel and convenably watched and defensably kept and þat from tyme to tyme it be wel duely and convenably enserched þat noo wōmen nor noon oþer psones suspicious be logged nother herbored in þe said castel [paloyes] noþer upōn þe said brigge by þe which any hurt damage or treson might come or ~~sowne~~ [growe] to any of hem. And also þe Kyng wol þat his said cousin of York see and ordeine þat ~~either of~~ [all] his said placē be wel and competently estuffed of vitaille at þe lest for half a yer and convenably estuffed of armure artillerie and oþer defenses convenable for þe werre, soo þat for defaute þerof noon inconveniencē falle þerto þat God defende.

And in semblable wise þe K' prayeth his said cousin þat he wol see ordeyne and purveye for all oþer castell and townes in þe Kynges cuntree þere and spialli on þe wat' side, for þe Kyng is enfourmed þat þe is noþer towne neip' castel in þe cuntree þere but þat þennemyes have an ent'p'se upōn.

And how be it þat þe Kyng by all þe weyes and meenes þat he hath mow of his owne tresore financē grauntes and chevissaunces hath doo all þat hath ben to him possible for setting forth of his said cousin of Somerset and of his retenue, yit þe Kyng wol þat þe said Garter sey to þe K' said cousin of York þat he wol doo all þat may be possible unto him for þe setting over of a m^l. persones on fote or above or undernoth as þat he shal mowe þerfore have monnoye þei to be employed and besette in garnisons or ell where þat shal seme good to þe Kynges said cousin of York unto þe said ~~eo~~ Kynges said cousin of York þat þe K' wol see do his pt by all weyes possible yif

any good may be gete for þe setting ov of a certain nombꝛ of men for to doo þe good þat þei can and may in þe low [lowe] cuntrey þer for a certain ceseñ.

* f. 76b.

~~Item as touching salt petir desired by his said cousin of York to be sent over to. at such tyme as þe Kyng said cousin of Somerset shal come over wth þe said armee he shal bring stuff þerof with him~~

And as touching salt pet þe K' wol cōmaunde his Tresorer of England to ordeine such as may be gete to be sende ov.

Item as toward þe some of xx. m^l. li. desired by his said cousin of York to be send to him, þe Kyng douteth not but [þat] his said cousin can conceyve þe grete charge þat þe setting forth of his said cousin of Somerset wth þe armee hath and wol drawe unto and many oþ^r chargis þat he hath also. And þ^refore [þe K' trusteth] he wol take patiens and forbere him for a tyme, latyng him wete þat þe K' is and at all tymes wol be disposed to kepe to his said cousin his covenant as ferre as reson wol.

Item sithen the saide Erles broþ^r of Dorset may not have his Tres of oure said souvain lord^r graunt unto him maad of þe countee of Mayne sealed in Fraunce for suche causes [as] hath belaid^r belayed and said þ^r agayñ by ou^r said souvain lord^r counsail þ^re, þe saide Erle desireth þat it myght please unto our saide souvain lord^r gode grace to graunte unto þe saide Erle þat if it lust unto ou^r saide souvain lord^r to make any oþ^r man of graunte of yift of the saide countee of newe unto þe saide Erles broþ^r or to any oþ^r þat alway may be reserved in þe saide yift þat þe saide Erle shal have þe tyme of vij. yeres þat hath liked unto ou^r saide souvain lord^r to graunte unto þe saide Erle

in þ^e goevnance þ^of when þ^e tyme and tyme cōmen þ^of.

The whiche article þ^e Kyng hath g^aunteð as is desired.

Item þ^e said Garter shal also sey unto þ^e Kyng^e said cousin of York þat amonge certain ar^{les} of requeste þ^t his said cousin of Somers hath delivered unto his hieghnesse oon is such as foloweth.

[*Ibid.* 6th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of A^vil the xxj. ye^r t^c. The K^e at his manoir of Elth^am cōmaunded þ^e Keper of his prive seal to do make þ^e double of þis instruc^{con} und^r þ^e same his seal. Present my Lord^e þ^e Chaunc^e þerle of Suff Viscount Beaumont t^e Maist^r Adam Moleyns.

The said Garter for þexpedi^{con} of alle þ^e abovesaid matier^e had a lre of credence under þ^e Kyng^e signet to þ^e Duc of York.

* f. 77.

* If the Kyng graunted to Jo^hn Seint Yon for þ^e fvice þ^t he had do t^e sholde do unto þ^e Kyng xl. li. to be taken yerly for tyme of h^e lyf at þ^e K^e eschequier at þ^e tmes of Est^r and of Seint Michel by even por^{cons} by þ^e hand^e of þ^e Tref t^e Chambl^r t^c.

If the Kyng graunted unto hⁱ for þ^e costag^e t^e labour^e þ^t he hath had t^e suffred in comyng in ambassade from my Lord^e of York lieuten^t t^c. of Fraunce t^e abyding he^r t^e also for h^e reto^rne w^t answer^t t^c. xl. marc^e to be taken of þ^e Kyng^e gyft by þ^e hand^e of þ^e Tref t^e Chābl^r t^c.

The Kyng hath licenced þ^e Bissho^p of E^veux to go hom w^t þ^e passage.

Ther as þ^t þ^e Kyng tooke undr̃ saufconduyct a knyzt of Spaigne ⁊ xij. psones in h^s compaignie of þ^e which ooñ is a Scot and is empecheð by ij. Englisshmeñ ⁊c. the Kyng hath cōmaunded Maistr̃ Th Bekyngtoñ ⁊ M' Adam Moleyns to ~~þe sauf~~ see þ^e said saufconduyct ⁊ to feele þ^e matier of þ^e said Scott^e empeschement ⁊ to reporte unto þ^e Kyng^e hieghnesse yif þ^t it shal seme unto þeim þ^e said saufconduyct available for þ^e said Scot or not.

The Kyng hath cōmaunded that seŷalles Ires undr̃ þ^t p've seal be directed to þ^e cōmission^s late deputed in div^s shir^e of aide of men vitaille and shipp^e ⁊c. for þ^e socours of Burdeaux and of Baioñ þ^t þei wol execute þeir cōmissions ⁊ Ires ~~in þ^e~~ to þeim for þ^e said cause heřbefor̃ directed.

* f. 77b. * Ther as my Lord of Seint David keper of þ^e p've seal hath [tailles] for þ^e wag^e of þ^e said office the which he can have no paiemēt of ~~and~~ ⁊c. and also sōme tailles ⁊c. þ^t beth good ⁊ available ⁊c. And also þ^t as yet noo sōmes be due unto hī for þ^e said wag^e as in h^s bille put unto þ^e Kyng it is contiegned moř at large

The Kyng cōmaunded Ires of prive seal to be directed to þ^e Tresorer ⁊ Chambl^r ⁊c. þ^t received toward^e þeim þ^e said tailles þ^t he may have no paiemēt of ⁊c. þ^t þei make unto him of þ^e sōmes contiegned in hē paiement or sufficeant assignemēt. And also ~~op^o Ires to op^o~~ Ires to þ^e custom^s wheř þ^t he hath good ⁊ sufficeant assignement ⁊c. to make unto hī paiemēt w^t pferremēt. And also op^o Ires to þ^e said Tref^e ⁊ Chamberleins to make unto him good paiement of þ^t þ^t is due unto hī.

Iř þ^e same day þ^e Kyng signed a cedula of pshement makyng menčon of certain ordenanc^e þ^t my Lord of Som^s shal have w^t hī.

[*Ibid.* f. 78. 11th April, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The 4 xj. day of A^vill þ^e xxj. ye^r ʔc. The Kyng at h^s manoir of Kenyngton at þⁱnstance of Maist^r Adam Moleyns dean of Salesbury gaf licence to my Lord of Gloucest^r Riç Leyot ʔ Waut^r Shirington þ^e w^toute fyn or fee þ^ei myzt yeve to þ^e Dean ʔ Chapit^r of þ^e cath chirc^h of Salesbury þ^e p^orie of Pembrok w^t all þapp^rteñ in þ^e pties of Southwales for to pray for h^s good estat ʔc. ʔ for hⁱ ʔc. after h^s det^h ʔc. And licenced þ^e said Dean ʔ Chapit^r to receive it ʔc. þⁱnt my Lord Beaumont & John Beauchamp & Will^m Beauchamp knyzt^e ʔ Maist^r Adam Moleyns.

[*Ibid.* 2nd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The ij^{de}. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r ʔc. in þ^e Sterred Chābr^e at Westm̄ ʔ þⁱnt

My Lord Chaunceller M^r Adam Moleyns.

The Kyng cōmaunded by þadvis of h^s counsail ʔres of prive seal to be directed to þ^e P^or of Farlee cōmaundyng him upon þ^e peine of m^l. març to be befo^r þ^e Kyng ʔ his counsail at his paloy^s of Westm̄ þ^e xij. day of þis þsent moneth of May next for to answe^r to ʔtain matier^e ʔc.

[*Ibid.* f. 78 b. 3rd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij^{de}. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r ʔc. in þ^e Sterred Chamb^r ʔ þⁱnt my Lord^e

My Lord Cardinal of Engl	M ^r Adam Moleyns
My Lord Carð of York	My Lord of Glouç
My Lord the Chauncell ^r	My Lord Tref
þ ^e Bissho ^p of & David	Fortescu chief juge

Gerard w^t my Lord of Som^{ers} desired [of] my lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e counsail þ^t þ^e as þ^t þ^e K^e hath endented w^t my Lord of Som^{ers} ~~that~~ my said Lord of Som^{ers} to make h^e moustr^e þ^e xvij. day of Juyn next comyng, that þ^e makyng of h^e said moustr^e myzt be abbregged t^o þ^t þ^e shipping and alle oþ^{er} ordenanc^e myzt be maad redy, and þ^t he myzt moustr^e þ^e iij^{de}. day of þ^e said moneth of Juyn.

And it was answered unto hi by my said lord^e þ^t þei wolde comen he^{re} upon.

q^r. Be þ^e maad no p^{ro}don for Will Wadhā late sherrief of Devoñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 79. 5th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r t^c. The Kyng beyng at Westm^{on} cōmaunded þ^e Keper of h^e p^{ri}ve seal to do make ĩres se^{ve}alles und^{er} þ^e same unto Will Bowes knyzt Will Hotoñ t^o Will Rakwode, cōmaundyng þeim by þ^e same to be befo^{re} þ^e K^e t^o h^e counsail at Westm^{on} in þ^e moys of Est^{er} next comyng [e^{ve}nich of hē und^{er} þ^e peine of iij^e. mar^c] for to answer to ĉtain matier^e t^c. p^{re}snt my Lord Chaunceller.

[*Ibid.* f. 79 b. 7th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vij. day of May ~~of May~~ the xxj. ye^r t^c. þe Kyng lyng at his paleys at Westm^{on} cōmaunded þe Keper of his prive seal to do make ĩres se^{ve}alles undre þe same seal unto þe Tref and Cham^{ber}l^{ain} cōmaundyng hem by þe same to paye and delive to John Yer^{re} squier whom þe Kyng sendeth in his f^{or}vice to þe costees of þe see for þe herburgage of his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin þe Duc of Som^{ers}et and of his retenue for xx. dayes, þat is to say for e^{ve}ry day vj. s. viij. d.

Also be þȝ maað ȝres to þe Tresorer and Chambȝl for to paie and deliue unto William Toly xx. m^arē for to have of þe Kyng by þe wey of reward.

[*Ibid.* f. 80. 8th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of May þe xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þe K' Middel Chābȝr at Westm̃, þnt

My Lord Card of Engl	My Lord of Glouc
My Lord Chauncellr	My Lord Tref.

þe K' by þadvis of h^a counsail cōmādeð þe Kep of h^a pive seal to do make warrant unto þe Tref ȝ Chābȝl ȝc. cōmaundyng hē to paie to f Joȝ Fortescu chief juge ~~ȝ to~~ l. marc ȝ to Wiȝ Westbury juge of þe Kyngē Benche x. li. To have it by wey of reward for þeiȝ laboȝs ȝ expenses þ^t þei have hað ȝ suffred ~~for abo in~~ aboute [a] cōmissiōn to þeim directed for to sitte ȝ enqueȝ in ȝtain matierē at Thetford ȝ at Norwich.

[*Ibid.* f. 80 b. 10th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þ^e Kyngē Secree Chambȝr at Westm̃ in þ^e Kyngē p̃sence, þnt my Lordē

Card of Engl	Glouc	Viç Beaumont
Chaunceller	Staff	Tref
þ ^e Bisshoȝ of Saȝ	Saȝ	Hungȝford
M' Adam Moleyns	Suff	Fonhoȝ

ij. þ^e Chief Jugē.

My Lord Cardinal of Eng~~l~~ York cōplaignēd him unto þ^e Kyngē hieghnesse. That þȝas now late by his officiȝ he executed in h^a diocise þ^t þ^e spirituel wolde for diȝs offenses þ^t ȝtain p̃sones undȝ h^a cur̃ hað dooȝ ȝc. Now late diȝses ȝ many p̃sones in grete multitude ȝ in rioteuse

wyse have comen to certain of h^s plac^e and have throwen downe som of h^s houses, and have broken downe by grete spaces þ^e pales of di^us of his parkes, & have broken downe di^us water & wynd^e melles, and have hurte^d and fere^d di^us of h^s f^uvätz, and continuyng in þei^r said^e riot and evel wille as he seythⁿ þ^t he is enfourme^d thei dispose hē to come to h^s manoir of Southewel and hurte it. And þ^ofor he besecheth þ^e Kyng þ^t it wol lyke h^s hieghnesse to ordeine remedie &c.

The which matier þ^e Kyng charged^e his two chief jug^e to reporte unto h^s hieghnesse to morowe what þeim sholde seme in þ^e said^e matier &c.

[*Ibid.* f. 81. 11th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Counsail Chāb^r of þ^e plement at Westm̄, pnt my Lord^e

My Lord þ ^e Cardinalx	Viç Beaumont
þ ^e Chancellor	The Lord ^e Willughby
þ ^e Bisshoppes of	Grey
London	Faukenberge
Kerleel	Dac ^r
Worcestr	Hung ^o ford
Landap ⁿ	Tref
þabbott ^e of Glouc	Fonhop
Abyngdon	Dudley
þ ^e P ^o ur of Ely	ij. þ ^e Chief Jug ^e
Therles of Staff	a ^{ll} þ ^e remenāt of þ ^e Jug ^e .
Northūb ^r	
Sa ^z	
Suff	
Dor ^s	

Upoñ þ^e complainte þ^t my Lord þ^e Cardinal of York maað yesterday

The ij. chief jugel maað þeir report and advis. And for þ^e good of þ^t matier and treweth þ^{is} of to be knowen and also rest t pees to be hað

The Kyngel fgeantz t attourney aske for þ^e Kyng to be dooñ.

First þ^t writte¹ be directed to ij. of þ^e justicel of þ^e pees in þ^e north contree to goo to þ^e placel þ^{is} as þ^t þ^e riottel have be dooñ, and yif þ^t þei finde any rioteurs þ^{is} to arreste hē t cōmitte hē to p^{ri}sone unto þ^e tyme þ^t þei have maað fyn t. And also þ^t yif þ^t þei have any defensable wepen to take it away from hem.

Secondely þ^t [yif no such riote^rs be founde at þ^e said placel] þ^{is} be maað writte to þ^e said justicel to enq^{ir}e t of þ^t þ^t shal be p^{re}sented befor hē to c^{er}tifie after þ^e fourme of þestatut.

Thriddeþly þ^t ij. lordel or a lord or a juge be sende into þ^e w^{it} a cōmissiōn ad audiend t t^{er}minand.

Fourthly þ^t undr certain peynes such notable psones as þ^t have be rioteurs t leders be sende for to be befor þ^e Kyng and h^{is} counsail at a c^{er}tain day by p^{ri}ve seal.

And þ^t þ^e said psones depte not from hens unto þ^e tyme þ^t þenquerrees be maað.

~~Lordel to be send þider. Lies to be send to þe p^{ri}es John
Saint Yon l. ii. xl. mar^{ch} depte not f John Penington is
cōmitted to my Lord of~~

¹ Writs were issued to the Sheriff of Yorkshire and to the Justices of the peace in the east and west riding of that county, respecting these riots, on the following day. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 27.

[*Ibid.* f. 81 b.]

Sir John Penyngton knyzt þ^e hath confessed befor
my Lord Chaunceller in þ^e Chauncie þ^t he was at ȝtain
riot^e ⁊ misgoveñanc^e in Yorkshir. My Lord Chaunceller
wolde have cōmitted him to Flete for seuretee of pees
⁊c

But my Lord of Northūbrī and þ^e Lord Dac^r undr-
toke for him and tooke him to baille unto Moneday next
comyng and knowleched þeim dettours unto þ^e Kyng
iij m^l. li. ~~on~~ þ^e on þ^e condiçon, þ^t is to sey, þat but yif þei
bringe befor my Lord Chaunceller into þ^e Chauncie þ^e
said f John ⁊c. And þ^e in þe meene tyme he shal kepe
þ^e Kyng^e pees by him ⁊ his. And þ^t in þ^e meene he ne
shal doo noþ^r p^ucu^r any þing þ^t may be to þ^e breche of þ^e
pees.

All þ^e which matier^e afterward my Lord Chan^c ⁊
þ^e remenant of my lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e secree coun-
sail reported unto þ^e Kyng^e hieghnesse in h^e Secree
Chamb^r.

And þ^e Kyng cōmaunded hē to be doon as is befor
writeñ.

[*Ibid.* f. 82. 12th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r ⁊c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr
at Westm^r, þ^rnt my Lord^e

The Chaunceller Therle of Suff^r The Tref.

It is graunted þ^t þ^e Lord Roos during h^e meind^r age
have xl. li. by ye^r ut in billa sua from þ^e xxiiij. day of
Januer last passed.

Th^e Pilly of Norwich beyng in p^sone in þ^e Tou^r of
Londoñ shal be deliv^ed oute of p^sone by writ, for it is
said þ^r is no þing founde upoñ hī.

[*Ibid.* 13th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. at Westm̃ in þ^e
 Sic. Stewed Chambȝ

My Lordes þ^e Cardinalx

My Lord of Glouc

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Suff.

~~A note of a lre~~

It is advised ȝ graunted þ^t þ^e note of þ^e lre to my Lord
 Chaunceller directed for þ^e deliuaunce of Griffith aþ D'đ
 aþ [Th oute of Flete] þ^e which þ^e day was rad befoȝ
 my said lordȝ ~~ȝ a~~ consentyng þⁱto ȝ also befoȝ my lordȝ
 þ^e Tref and þ^e Chābȝ passe undȝ pⁱve seal, the which in
 substance contiegneth ~~þ^e~~ a seuretee [of mⁱ. marȝ] ~~þ^e G~~
~~þ^e said Griffith~~ & Will aþ Th hath taken for þ^e said
 Griffith in Southwales, þ^e copie of þ^e recognissance of þ^e
 which seuretee þ^e said & Will send late into þ^e Chauncie,
 and þⁱe it remaigneth of record, and þ^e þⁱfor my said
 Lord þ^e Chaunceller by writ make þ^e said Griffith be
 delived oute of pⁱson ȝc.

þe rolle of þe household.

[*Ibid.* f. 82 b.]

Stucle.	The Bisshoþ of Excestȝ	-	-	c. li.
Camel.	Thabbot of Glastoñ	-	-	c. marȝ
	Bristowe	-	-	ij ^e . li.
Baroñ.	Thabbot of Malmesbury	-	-	c. marȝ
Baroñ.	Thabbot of Redyng	-	-	xl. li.
J. Norreys	Thabbot of Abyngdoñ	-	-	xl. li.
h^e cōsail.	Thabbot of Seint Edmundbury	-	-	c. marȝ
& Eward	Thabbot of Circestȝ	-	-	xl. li.
Hungford.	Thabbot of Evesham	-	-	
	Chalons knyzt			
S	Thabbot of Seint Albons	-	-	c. marȝ
Whitg ^e ve.	The Bisshoþ of Chestȝ	-	-	c. marȝ

	The Bisshoṽ of Norwich	-	-	c. marč ʔc. no ^a .
Witg ^a ve.	The P ^l our of Norwich	-	-	xl. marč
	Thabbot of Croulanđ	-	-	xl. li.
Willughby.	Thabbot of Petirborough			
	Thabbot of Glouč	-	-	-
	The Bisshoṽ of Londoñ	-	-	c. li.
	Thabbot of Croiland	-	-	c. marč
	p ^e Lord Dudley	-	-	xl. li. concess.

[*Ibid.* f. 84. 18th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xviij. day of May p^e xxj. ye^r ʔc. in p^e Counsail
Chābr of þe plement, pnt in p^e Kyng^e þsence

My Lord ^e the Cardinalx	Hung ^o ford
My Lord p ^e Chaunceller	Ponyng ^e
Norwich	Dudley
Wircestr	Bourchier
Therles of Sa ^r ʔ Dor ^s	Sudeley
The Lord ^e Cromewell	Stourtoñ
	Th

~~My Lord Tref to entrete Wastenesse to~~

My Lord of Dor^s p^e Lord Willughby ij. p^e chief jug^e
beth assigned to go ʔ sitte in Yorkshir ʔ sitt upon an oier
ʔ tminer.

A ĩre as it was seyde p^t my Lord of Northūbr̃ as it is
said wrote unto h^e offici^s in p^e north contrey whe^r-
thorough as it is to be supposed grete riot ʔ mys-
goevⁿance is growen was rad̃.

My Lord Card of York desired p^t my Lord of Northūbr̃
myzt be exāied whe^r he wrote h^s dede or not.

And for asmoche as p^t p^e K^e pees is brokeñ it was
axed p^e jug^e whe^p he myzt be ruled to answe^r p^t we^r
is dede or not.

F

Hungford, semeth þ^t for to answer on Moneday þ^t it semeth hi good in writing ⁊ þ^e

Sudeley, to answer on Moneday ⁊ as now to answer to þ^e Ire.

Viç Beaumont, hi semeth to answer on Moneday.

Suff, þ^e same, and after aswer delived to pcede to þexāiaçon.

Sax, þ^e ~~same~~ þ^t seth þ^t þ^e matier toucheth þ^e K' hi semeth it shold be exāied.

f Dā

Wircestr.

Norwich.

The K' granted to þ^e monastie of Erdebury in þ^e contee of Warw of þ^e fundaçon of þ^e Lord Sudeley þ^t þei may pchase a c. marc of livelod ⁊c. woute paieng fin or fee ⁊c.

* f. 84 b. * The K' graunted f John Stouretones bille as for to have iij. Ires to þ^e Tref Barons ⁊ Chābī to accounte ⁊c. ⁊ to alloue ⁊c. ⁊ to paie ⁊c. as for þ^e Duc of Orleance ⁊c.

Also þ^t as þ^t þ^e K' hath graunted to þ^e said Stourtoñ xl. li. for tme of h' lyf to be taken of þissues ⁊ pffitz of þ^e ij. pties of þ^e hundred of Ambresbury and of þ^e manoir of Bryghtistoñ Devel and þ^t þ^e said Stourtoñ hath take þ^e said aṇuitee of þ^e said manoir, the K' hath graunted þ^t þ^t be maad Ires to þ^e Tref ⁊ Barons to alloue þ^e fermis of þ^e same manoir in þeir paiementz ⁊c.

The K' in h^e Secree Chābī at Westm at þ^e sute of my Lord Chancellor graunted xxv. saufconduyct for Flēmyng to come into Engl oute of Flaundes w^t þeir shipp ⁊ michandises, þ^e said saufconduyct to endu

from þ^e feste of Seint Joñ þ^e Bap̃te next comyng unto
þ^e Nativitee of Seint Joñ þ^e Bap̃te þenne next folowyng.

[*Ibid.* 20th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þ^e Counsail
Chāb̃r of þ^e plement at Westm̃ / þ̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinalx	The Lordē Willughby
The Chauncellr	Dac̃
þ ^e Bisshoþ of Carlel	ƒ Joñ Stourtoñ
Norwich	þ ^e Tref
Wircestr̃	Therle of Northūbr̃
My Lord of Glouc̃	þ ^e Lordē Fonhoþ
Therles of Sax̃ ȝ Dor̃	Grey Ruthin
	Ponyngē

Questio. Wheþ̃ my Lord of Som̃set shal kepe þ^e day of
þ^e moustres contiegnē in þendent̃es or elles þ^e iij^{de}. day
of Juyn as he hath endeted w^t h^s souleoures.

~~Re. It is advised to kepe þ^e day contiegnē in þin-
denturē.~~

Be þ̃ maad ȝres to þe Tref ȝ Chāb̃r to p deliue by wey
of gift to Philip Phoewzet þ̃st of Baltizar Duc of Slece
the which cam late w^t ȝres from him to þe K^s ȝ is now
in retoʒnyng w^t answeȝ c. ȝ.

My Lord of Northūbr̃ put into þ^e counsail a cedula
answering to informaçons maad upoñ h̃i by my Lord
Card of York.

* f. 85. * Be þ̃ maad ȝres to þ^e Tref ȝ Cham̃b̃r to paie unto my
Lord Dor̃ v. marē on þ^e day ȝ to my Lord Wylughby
xl. ȝ. on þ^e day for a moneth for þeȝ goyng now in þe K^s
~~ȝ~~ into Yorksh̃r for to sitte upoñ an oyer ȝ ȝminer
ȝc.

Iȝ þ^t þei have writtes ȝ ires undr̃. p^{ve} seal ~~unto~~ of attendance unto alle þ^e knyzt^e ȝ squiers in þ^e shir̃ þ^e.

[*Ibid.* 21st May, 12 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of May þ^e xxj. yeȝ ȝc. in þ^e Counsail Chābr̃ of þ^e plemēt at Westm̃

My Lord þ^e Cardinalx

My Lord Tref

My Lord Chaunceller

ȝ John Stourtoñ

þ^e Bisshoppes of Karleel ȝ Wircest^r

þ^e Lord Fonhop̃

My Lord of Glouc̃

My Lord Willughby

My Lord of Dor̃

Fauconberge.

As toward þ^e questioñ maað yersterday wheþ^ȝ þ^e iij. day of Juyn shal holde or þ^e day contiegned in þ^e said endentur̃ as for moustr̃ ȝc.

It is semed þ^t þ^e day contiegned in þ^e said endentur̃ shal holde.

For as moche as oṽ þ^e sōme of xx^m. li. þ^t my Lord Card̃ of Engl̃ hath now lened ȝ op̃ sōmes of mōnoie þ^t have be borrowed þ^ȝ failleth viij^m. li. ȝ oð money.

Be þ^ȝ maað a ĩre to þ^e mai^r of Hull þ^t he make in alle haste þ^e [shipp^e] þ^t beth in þ^e port of Hull ȝ þ^t have taken app̃st to come to Portesmouth for þ^e setting over of my Lord of Som̃s ȝ of h^s retenue.

Stourtoñ was send̃ to Eltham to þ^e K' w^t a minute þ^t of ĩres patent^es þ^t my Lord Cardinal of Engl̃ desireth to

Shippe.

[*Ibid.* f. 85 b. 22nd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeñ in þ^e Cōsail Chābř of
þ^e plemēt at Westm̃, þñt my Lordē

Chaunceller	Tresorer	Dudley
Therles of Saḡ	Willughby	Stourtoñ.
Suff	Fonhoḡ	

Waleys t̃ such op̃ as þ^t sue for ĩres of m̃que into Bre-
taine beth þus answered.

That þ^e K' [by padvis of h^e cōsail] wol þ^t all̃ þei þ^t sue
now for such ĩres of m̃que to þ^e Duc of Bretaine þ^t þei
have from þ^e K' ĩres pemptorie of request to þ^e said̃ Duc
such as þ^e cas requireth. And yif þ^t it so happeñ þ^t
by force of þoo ĩres þ^e Duc make no restitucon be maað
to þ^e complainantz ~~That~~ t̃ þ^t of þ^e K' be fully c̃tified
he wol þanne as rize asketh þ^t m̃ques be hað t̃c. for he
wol denye to noon of h^e subgittē þ^t that rize wol in þ^s
such behalf.

[*Ibid.* f. 86. 23rd May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxij. day of May in þ^e Sterred̃ Chābř at Westm̃,
þñt my Lordē

My Lord Cardinal of York	M' Adā Moleyns
My Lord Chaunceller	Therle of Suff
The Bisshoḡ of Wircestř	My Lord Tref.

Ferriers [squier] is charged̃ upoñ peine of m^l.ii. to
kepe þ^e pees t̃ þ^t neyther by him noḡ by noñ of his in
body noḡ in goodes be dooñ any harme to any of þ^e
dwellers opoñ Londoñ Brigge noḡ of þ^t warde. And þ^t
he shal from day to day awaite on þ^e Kē consail unto
þ^e tyme þ^t he be dismissed̃ for such complaintes as diṽs

men of Londoñ have maað unto my Lordē of þ^e K^e consail.

ij. psones of þ^e K' hous of þ^e stable þ^t maað a riot in Southwerk weř cōmitted to Flete.

The maiř ʔ aldremeñ weř charged to see þ^e keping of þ^e pees wʔinne þ^e citee of Londoñ.

And þ^t þʔe as þ^t þʔ is unthrifty [ʔ straunge ʔ seditious] langage in diʔs pties of Londoñ not sownyng to þ^e good of þ^e pees but rather to þ^e unreste trouble ʔ moçon of þ^e poeple, that þʔfoř þei wol see þʔto and sette awayte in eʔy warde who maketh such language, and do due punysshement, so þ^t [þʔ]by noñ inconvenience ensue.

[*Ibid.* 24th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxiiij. day of May þ^e xxj. yeř ʔc. in þ^e Counsail Chābr of Westm̃, pnt my Lordē

The Chaunceller

Therle of Sax

þ^e Bisshoř of Wircestř

The Tref

þ^e Bisshoř of Carlel

It is graunted þ^t þ^e Lord Clynton þ^t is p'son in Fraunce have a ptecçon for a yeř.

It is graunted þ^t Hamond Sutton maiř of thestaple at Caley have licence to carie w^t him þider in mōnoie ʔ plate to þ^e sōme of v^e. ii.

Be þʔ maað İres undř p've seal to þ^e [maiř ʔ] sherrieſ of Londoñ þ^t þei ~~takyng seure soef~~ surcesse of demādyng of skuage unto þ^e tyme þ^t ~~sherrieſ~~ þ^e K^e ij. chief justices have maað eende in þ^e maße, to whō þ^e K' hath cōmitted þ^e matieř, takyng such seureteesi n þ^e behalf as hath be taken heř befoř.

* f. 86 b. * Be þ̃ maað f̃res to þ̃ lieuteñ ⁊ maĩr of þ̃estaple at Caleys þ̃t such vesselx as beth̃ in þ̃ port þ̃̃e ⁊ þ̃t have take any app̃st for t̃e þ̃ setting oṽ of my Lord̃ of Som̃s þ̃t upoñ all þ̃t þ̃t þ̃ei may forfaite þ̃ei haste h̃e to Portesmouth for þ̃ said̃ caus̃.

If be þ̃ maað sembles f̃res to þ̃ mair̃ ⁊ bailliffs of Lynne Yernemouth ⁊ Crowm̃e.

Be þ̃

[*Ibid.* f. 87. 25th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1448.]

The xxv. day of May þ̃ xxj. yẽr̃ t̃c. þ̃ K' in h̃ Secree Chamb̃r at Westm̃, þ̃sent my Lord̃

My Lord̃ þ̃ Cardinalx

Therle of Suff

My Lord̃ Chaunceller

Tresorẽr.

The K' comanded̃ þ̃t my Lord̃ Cardinalx of Engl̃ patent as touching h̃ assignement for t̃c. for þ̃ seuretee of x^{ml.} li. þ̃t it passe und̃r þ̃ gret seal t̃c. the which patent was afterward̃ rad̃ in þ̃ Consail Chamb̃r of þ̃ plem̃et [þ̃sent my Lord̃ Card̃ of York̃ Carlel Chancell̃r Therles of Saz̃ Suff þ̃ Lord̃ Tref Fonhoþ̃ Dudley Stourtoñ Willughby Dacre þ̃abbot of Glouc̃ M' Adam].

Also þ̃t warrant be maað und̃r þ̃ p'ive seal to þ̃ Tref of Caleys to deliue to þ̃ vitailer of Caleys þ̃ iij^{de} pt of þ̃ mark assigned̃ for Caleys þ̃ paiem̃et of Caleys.

Also þ̃ K' wol þ̃t þ̃ day appointed̃ in þ̃endent̃es of my Lord̃ of Som̃s as touching h̃ moustres t̃c. þ̃t is to sey þ̃ xvij. day of Juyn be kept. And þ̃t he have all̃ such patent̃ as he shal have befõr h̃ deþt̃ig w'oute fyn or fee.

And at þ̃ which tyme [day] þ̃t my said̃ Lord̃ Cardinalles patent was rad̃ in þ̃abovesaid̃ place. And befõr

h^e deptyg fro þ^e same place he saide þ^t he wolde have h^e patent after þ^e minute þ^t was maad ~~⁊ rad he wolde have h^e patent~~ ⁊ elles he wolde lene no mōneye ⁊ the which minute was afterward rad ⁊ passed.

And my Lord of Glouc saide þ^t at þ^e tyme þ^t it was redyng befor my said Lord^e ⁊ what nedeth it to be rad ~~he seyde~~ seth þ^t it is passed my Lord^e ⁊ for myn uncle seyth plainly þ^t he wol lene no money on lesse þ^t he have it undr þ^t fourme.

The K^e also by his īres patent^e of licence g^aunteð to be mað to Benedict Boromey mēch^aunt of Florence or any his attⁿees or any of þeim to shiþ in the port of London vj^e. sakk^e of wolle oute of þis re^me over þ^e see to Myddelbourgh ⁊ to Andewarþ ⁊ soo fro þens to be ladde ⁊ caried o^v þ^e mountains into Lumbardie ⁊ any estatut cū si^b ⁊c. pnt my Lord [þ^e Chaunc] Willughby Sir John Stourtoñ my Lord Fanhoþ þ^e Lord Dac^r þ^e Lord Dudley ⁊ Maistr Adam Moleyns. First to comē with þ^e maistr of [þ^e] staple he^rupoñ ⁊c.

[*Ibid.* f. 87 b. 28th May, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxviii. day of May þ^e xxj. ye^r in þ^e Sterred Chāb^r,
pnt my Lord^e

Chaunceller	My Lord þ ^e Tref
M ^r Adā Moleyns	Fanhoþ
My Lord of Som ^r s	Stourtoñ.
Therle of Sa ^r	

The first for his paiement.

The second ~~for~~ hou he shal be contented for h^e hors
⁊ harneys.

It hou t wheř he shal be contēdēd of þ^e vj^e. marc þ^t þ^e K' hath graunted unto hī.

It for his shippinge t his ordennance.

Be þⁱ maad a p've seal to Gilbert Parr ~~to be~~ maist^r of [þ^e K'] ordenance to delive to John Dawson maist^r of þordenance of my Lord of Som^rs iij^m. salpet^r iij^m. sulphu^r t^c. t iij^m. bowes iij^m. shēf of arowes ij^e. gros of stringe ij^e. sper^e ij^e. long pavises lx. hewing axes.

It is ordeined t graunted þ^t my Lord of Som^rs ~~sha~~ have licence to emploie ce. sper^e of þ^e viij^e. sper^e con-
tigneēd in h' endent'es ~~to be~~ into bowes.

~~Be þⁱ maad~~

Theř as þ^e þ^e K' hath graunted to my Lord of Som^rs vj^e. marc to hī and to h' heires masles of h' body cōmyng þ^e which he desired to have as is especified in a cedula [of] the lyvelode desired di^vs pcelles weř disapointed t^c. my said Lord Som^rs desired þ^t my Lord Tref myzt shewe hī þ^e K^e book^e of such lyvelode as þ^t he may gyve t þ^e valeur of hē to þētent þ^t he myzt chese, the which my Lord Tref refused w^t oute þadvis of my lord^e, wheřto þei beth condescended þ^t he shal shewe þ^e said bok^e t valeur, and also þ^t he shal shewe unto hī þ^e book^e of þ^e lordship of Kendale t of þ^e valeur of hit.

Stourtoñ.

~~iij^m. [bowes] iij^m. salpet^r iij^m. sulphu^r vs. marc, to what
port Chirborough or of, a warē of to my Lord Tref
for þe shewing of þe [K'] bookes as for þe lordship
of Kendale or elleswheř for a liveloode of vj^e. marc. It
saltpet^r~~

[*Ibid.* f. 88. 29th May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of May [þ^e xxj. yer^e ʔc.] in þ^e Sterred
Chābř at Westm̃, ʔnt my Lord^e

Chaunceller	Therle of Northūbř	Stourtoñ.
M ^r Adam	The Lord ^e Tref	
The Duc of Somřs	Fonhoř	

Be þ^{is} maađ a ʔre to Pierr^e Boweman ʔ to Th Derlyng
to discharge þ^e Grace de Dieu of ~~Hull~~ Holdernesse of
þarrest þ^t þei maađ upoñ him to do þ^e Kyng fvice for
þ^e setting over of my Lord of Somřs and of h^e retenue
for asmoche as he draweth so depe ʔ þ^t he may not noþ^{er}
dar not come to þ^e land wheř my said Lord wol arrive
by x. myle ʔc.

Also my Lord Roos bille is graunted for to have xl. li.
for his sustenance during h^e nooñ age ~~by þe~~ from þe feste
of Seint Mich last by þand^e of þ^e Tref ʔ Chābř w^oute
any fee to paie for þ^e gret seal.

Also it is graunted þ^t a ʔre be directed to þ^e clerke of
þ^e hanapier to delive þ^e ankerasse at Westm̃ her patente
w^t oute payeng any fee for þ^e seel by þ^e which þ^e
Kyng hath graunted unto her vj. marč for tme of her
lyf.

[*Ibid.* f. 88 b. 31st May, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The last day of May in þ^e Sterred Chābř at Westm̃,
ʔnt my Lord^e

The Chaunceller	My Lord of Northūbř
M ^r Adā Moleys	My Lord Tref
My Lord of Suff	My Lord Fonhoř.

My Lord therle of Sař ʔ my Lord of Bergevenny þ^t
beth bounde to my Lord of Westm̃ [for þ^e Lord ~~Fau~~

Latemer] þ^t þei sholdþ appeŕ befōŕ þ^e K' t h^e counsail in crastino Assençōis, apperedþ.

Also for þ^e saidþ cause apperedþ þ^e Lord Latemer t þ^e Lord Faukenberge.

[*Ibid.* 1st June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The first day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ t^c. in þ^e Sterred Chābŕ at Westm̄, þnt

My Lord Chaunceller

My Lord of Suff

M' Adā Moleyns

My Lord Tref

My Lord of Northūbŕ

The Lord Fonhoþ.

The Lordē have appointed Maistŕ Gervays t a pur-suyvant to go to þ^e Duc of Bretaine w^t Englisshmenes complaintē requiring hī of justice.

[*Ibid.* f. 89. 3rd June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ in þ^e Sterred Chambŕ at Westm̄, þnt my Lordē

My Lord Chauncellŕ

of Saḡ

þ^e Bisshoþ of Saḡ

The Tref

M' Adam Moleyns

þ^e Lord Fonhoþ

Therles of Northūbŕ

f John Stourtoñ.

Be þl̄ maad a warrant to þ^e Tref t Chambl̄ to deliue unto Maistŕ John Langtoñ Tref of Caley for þ^e makyng of þest t west jettys at Caley for þ^e weele of þ^e haven and oþl̄ water werkē in þ^e same haven and for þ^e repaçoñ of þ^e walles of þ^e towne t castel m^l. li. of mōnoie of Caley pt befōŕ by þ^e K' t h^e counsail graunted of wolle t wolfell aft̄ þafferant now at þ^e tyme last shipping toward Caley shipped, to be emploied upoñ þ^e saidþ werkē befōŕ þ^t winter come in helping t relevyng of hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 90 b. 4th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyn.

My Lord Chauncellr	Suff
Staff	My Lord Tref
Saz	& John Stourton.

Be þý maað íres undr þ° p've seal to þ° Tref t Barons
t. to alloue unto Whitingham late Tref of Caleys in h'
accountes þ° he ~~is to ye~~ hath yelden t is to yelde
c. ii. vj. s. þ° by my Lord Tref cōmaudemēt he hath
paied for etaines werk at Caleys after he was des-
charged.

Frankes bille of Lynne is graunted.

Mā. Mā to speke to þ° K' þ° he wol cōmaunde a warrant
to þ° Tref of England to sende all my Lord of Somers
ordināce by see of at þ° K' aventur t pill.

Be þý maað a íre to þ° Tref t Chambt to deliue to
Robt Hunter fvant to [Edward] Huft [squier for þ°
body] whom þ° Kyng sendeth now to Burdeaux xx. li.
by wey of reward.

Be þý maað a íre to þ° maiř t coialtee of Newcastle
upoñ Tyne thankyng þeim of þ° c. marc þ° þei have
gyven now þ° Kyng in þees h^a necessitees.

Be þý maað a cōmissiō by þ° which my Lord of Somers
such markes as þ° he shal take in Guyenne and also such
sōmes of mōnoie as þ° he shal take t receive þýe for
appatissementz þýe þ° he do . . .¹ it þýe.

¹ This word is very doubtful: it would seem to be "cune."

[*Ibid.* f. 91. 5th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The v. day of Juyñ þ^e xxj. yer^e ȝc. in þ^e K^e Secree
Chamb^r at Westm̃, þnt my Lord^e

The Cardinalx	My Lord ^e of Staff
The Chancellr	Northūbr
The Bisshoþ of Carlel	Saþ
The Bisshoþ of Wirč	My Lord ^e Tresorer
M' Adam Moleyns	Fonhoþ.
My Lord ^e of Glouc	

The K' cōmaunded warrant to be maad to Maistr
Joñ Langtoñ tresorer of Caley^s cōmandyng þ^e ~~sueh~~
him to deliue to Humfray erle of Buk cappitain of þ^e
towne ȝ castel of Caley^s and of þ^e tou^r of Risbank
m'm'm'liij^e. ii. in obligačons of custume the
whiç þ^e Tref of Englañd late deliueð unto hī ȝc. in
ptie of paiement of v^{ml} ii. due to my said Lord þ^e
cappitain for þ^e wag^e ȝ rewardes of him ȝ of þ^e soul-
deoures of Caley^s ȝc.

[*Ibid.* f. 93. 20th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xx. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yer ȝc. *the Kyng* at his
manoī^r of Shene wol and þat this cla^use
þat foloweth.

Et si ssa seu aliquam pcellam eoꝝ.
dem a possessione ip̃i^o consanguinei ñri vel hēð suoꝝ
masçloꝝ de corpe suo procreatoꝝ legitime evicta tūc
nos immediate post hui^omodi evicçōem hab^t eidem
consanguineo ñro ȝ her in forma predict^a
alia ȝras teñ reddið et possessiones temporales infra
regnū ñrm Anglie ejusd^e valoris annui put ȝre teñ
redditus ȝ possessiones sic evicta contingencia ultra

omimoda omnia existentē concedimus. H'nd tenend' t' gaudend' eisdem m'o t' forma prout ipi aut aliquis eoz huj' modi terras ten' redditus t' possessiones a possessione sua aut alicujus eoz sic evicta habere deberent si ea a possessione sua aut alicuj' eozd' tali' evicta non existerent. And w' p' his clause. Concessimus eid' consanguineo nro qd' si pntes Ire nre sibi aut heredibus suis p'dict' quo ad p'missa seu aliq's eozd' invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu existe contig'it seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accide contig'it, tunc Cancellar' n'r Angl' t' hered' nroz pro tempore existens eid' consanguineo nro t' hered' suis p'dcis tales t' tantas lras nras t' hered' nroz patentes ac b'ria nra t' heredum nroz sub magno sigillo nro t' hered' nroz fieri fac' absq' fine seu feodo inde ad opus nrm vel hered' nroz capiendo seu solvendo, t' absq' p'secucone aliqua inde penes nos vel hered' nros facient' quot t' qualia eid' cōsang' nro t' hered' suis p'dcis in hac parte necessaria fūint t' oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacōe p'visione restriccionē sive actu ante hec tempa fact' sive edit' aut aliqua re causa vel mat'ia quacūq' nō obstan'. In cuj' t'c. T. t'c. be sette in all' suche patentes of livelode as pat p' Kyng hath graunted unto his cousin p' Duc of Som'set p' xxx. day of Marche p' xxj. yere of his regne t'c.

* f. 93 b. * pat p' his clause pat foloweth . .

Concessimus insuper eidem consanguineo nro qd' si p'sentes Ire nre sibi aut heredibz suis p'dcis quo ad p'missa seu aliquod eozdem invalide seu minus sufficientes existant seu existe contig'it seu aliqua obscuritas sive difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere cōtiggerit tunc Cancellarius n'r Anglie t' hered' nroz pro tempore existens eid' consanguineo nro t' heredibz suis p'dcis tales t' tantas

Iras n̄ras ⁊ heredum n̄roꝝ patentes ac b̄ria n̄ra ⁊ heredum
 n̄roꝝ sub magno sigillo n̄ro ⁊ hereð n̄roꝝ fieri fač absq;
 fine seu feodo inde ad opus n̄rm vel heredum n̄roꝝ
 capiēdo seu solvendo ⁊ absq; p̄secuōne aliqua inde
 penes nos vel heredes n̄ros faciēð quot ⁊ qualia eidem
 consanguineo n̄ro ⁊ heredib; suis predictis in hac parte
 necessaria fūint ⁊ oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacōne
 provisione restrictione sive actu ante h̄ec tempora fact̄
 sive edið aut alia re causa vel mat̄ia quacumq; non ob-
 stanť. In cuiꝰ ⁊c. T. ⁊c. be sette in eviche of the
 patentes at my Lord of Som̄set shall have of þ̄ K^e
 graunte of þ̄ date of þ̄ xxx. day of Marche last passed
 and from þens forward unto his going nowe in þis þnt
 voiage. And þat yif any suche Ires patentz be hereafter
 for any cause refourmed ⁊c. þat þanne in þ̄ newe Ires
 so to be refourmed ⁊c. þ̄e be sette þ̄ saide hool clause.
 Concessimus insup eidem consanguineo n̄ro qđ si p̄sentes
 Ire n̄re sibi aut heredibus suis p̄dict̄ quo ad p̄missa
 seu aliquod eozdem invalide seu minus sufficientes ex-
 istant seu existe contiḡint seu aliqua obscuritas sive
 difficultas in eisdem repiri seu accidere contiḡit tunc
 Cancellarius n̄r Angl̄ ⁊ hereð n̄roꝝ pro tempore existens
 eið consanguineo n̄ro ⁊ hereð suis p̄dcis tales ⁊ tantas
 Iras n̄ras ⁊ heð n̄roꝝ patentes ac b̄ria n̄ra ⁊ hereð n̄roꝝ
 sub magno sigillo n̄ro ⁊ heð n̄roꝝ fieri fač absq; fine seu
 feodo inde ad opus n̄rm vel hereð n̄roꝝ capiēdo seu
 solv̄do ⁊ absq; p̄secuōe aliqua inde penes nos vel hereð
 nostros faciēð quot ⁊ qualia eið consanguineo n̄ro ⁊
 heredibus suis p̄dcis in hac parte necessaria fūint ⁊
 oportuna, aliquo statuto ordinacōe provisione restric-
 tione sive actu ante hec tempora fact̄ sive edið aut
 alia re causa vel materia quacumq; non obstanť. In cuiꝰ
 ⁊c. T. ⁊c.

Also the Kyng wol and graunteth þat for asmoche as
 * f. 94. þat his saide cousin of Som^{er}set hath of his graunte * the
 lordshiþ of Kendale he wol for his
 worshiþ and name t̃ þat he t̃ his *heirs of* his body law-
 fully begoteñ be Erles of þ^e lordshiþ of Kendale ¹ and
 have þ^{is} of þ^e title stile name and worshiþ.

Also the Kyng graunted at the same tyme and place
 þat Tacyñ dough^t bastard to my said Lord of Som^{er}s and
 her heires of her body lawfully begoteñ deniszeins and
 þat pai purchase t̃c. and plede t̃c. and þat heruppon
 ĩres patentz be maad under the Kyng^e grete seal w^{it} oute
 fyne or fee any ordinaunc^e t̃c. not w^{it}standing t̃c. / þnt
 in all þ^e abovesaid matiers my Lord Chaunceller and my
 Lorde of Suff.

[*Ibid.* f. 95. 21st June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. ye^r t̃c. in þ^e Sterred
 Chamb^{er} at Westm̃ / þnt

My Lord Chaunceller	The Duc of Som ^{er} s
þ ^e Bisshoþ of ƒ D ^e	Therles of Staff
M ^r Adam Moleynes	Northūb ^{er}
	Suff.

Be þ^{is} maad a ĩre to þ^e Tref t̃ Chambl̃ t̃c. to paie t̃
 fully satisfie for all þat þ^t þ^e brigge of barelles t̃c. þ^t my
 Lord of Som^{er}s shal have w^{it} him wol coste and þ^t þei
 deliue it to my said Lord of Som^{er}s.

Be þ^{is} maad a ĩre [und^{er} þ^e K^e signet] to my Lord þ^e
 Duc of York in þ^e fourme þ^e foloweth : Rizt trusty and

¹ The Duke of Somerset was created Earl of Kendal, to hold to him and the heirs *male* of his body by charter, dated 28th August in this year. *Vide* p. 253, note, *antea*; and Rot. Cart. 21 Hen.VI. No. 45.

rizt welbeloveð cousin we grete you htely wel and wol ye wite þ^t we have receivede yo^r lres of credence by ou^r cousin perle of Shrewesbury Andreau Ogard knyzt John Stanlowe squier t M^r John Rinel secretair. And as touching þarticle comp'sed in þ^e said credence of þ^e power gyven unto our rizt trusty and rizt welbeloveð cousin þ^e Duc of Som^{ers} we have hadde befo^r ou^r counsail our said cousin of Som^{ers} whe^r he hath declared in what wyse he undrestandeth þ^e said power and his disposiçon to yo^r plaif and no thing to attempte þ^t sholde be to yo^r disworshiþ, but to yo^r welthe worshiþ t pffit desireth to applee him, for he maketh him su^r ye wol in semble wyse confourme you toward^e hi, considering bothe þ^e neighnesse of cousinage and oþ^r rizt especial tendrenesses bytwene you and namely þ^t ye bothe * shal so do us þ^e better and þ^e mo^r aggreable fwise. And as touching oþ^r ar^{les} of þ^e said credence ou^r cōsail beth in visiting þeim, and so ye sone shal have upoñ þeim answer. Writen t^c.

* f. 95 b.

... act he of
followeth in
... next lef.

Be þ^l maað lres to þ^e Tref t Chambl^r t^c. cōmāding he þat w^t [over] such sōmes of mōnoie as þ^t þei have paieð by þ^e K^e cōmaundement for þ^e makyng of a brigge of barelles þ^e which þ^e K^e hath ordeneð and appointed þ^t [my Lord] þ^e Duc of Som^{ers} shal have w^t him o^v þ^e see for h^e passage at Etaines wateres the which brigge as þ^e K^e is enfourmeð is not fully maað, þei do paie and contente such sōmes of mōnoie as ought and shal be due to be paieð for þe said brigge. So alweyes þ^t w^t þe sōmes of mōnoie þ^e ye have for þe said cause deliv^{er}ed t shal delive by vertue of þe said lres þei excede not in paiement for þe said brigge þe sōme of c^l. li. unto my said Lord of Som^{ers} xl. li. he þ^l with to make þ^t þ^t of þ^e said brigge is not as yet redy.

- f. 96. * The xxj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred Chambr at Westm̃, beyng þ^e p̃sent my Lordes the Chaunceller [þ^e Bisshoþ of f̃ David keper of þ^e p̃ve seal] Therles of [Stafford Northūbr̃ ꝑ of] Suff and þ^e Tresorer and Maistr̃ Adam Moleyns þ^e Kyngꝑ counsaillers, and also beyng þ^e p̃sent my Lord̃ Therle of Shrowsbury f̃ Andreau Ogard̃ knyzt Joħn Stanloo tresorer of Normandie ꝑ Maistr̃ Joħn Rynel secretaĩr. My Lord̃ þ^e Duc of Som̃s the which w^t his retenue is now goyng into Fraunce ꝑ to whom þ^e Kyng by his ĩres patentēs und̃r his seal of Fraunce hath gyve certain power-seyde declared in what wyse he und̃rstandeth þ^e said power and his disposiĉon to þ^e Kyngꝑ plaiḡ, þ^t is to sey, no þing to attempte þ^t sholde be to þ^e disworshiþ of my Lord̃ þ^e Duc of York lieuteñ geñal ꝑ goeṽnor of þ^e rea^me of Fraunce ꝑ duchee of Normandie but to his welthe worshiþ and p̃ffit desireth to applie him, for he maketh him sũr þ^t my said Lord̃ of York wol in semblable fourme confourme him toward̃ my said Lord̃ of Som̃s consideryng bothe þ^e nieghnesse of cousinage and oþ̃r rizt esþial tendernesse betwene my said Lord̃ of York and him and namely þ^t þei bothe shal so do unto þ^e K^e þ^e better and þ^e mõr aggreable f̃vice.

[*Ibid.* f. 96 b. 26th June, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xxvj. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ at Westm̃ in þ^e Sterred Chābr, p̃nt

My Lord̃ Chaunceller	Therle of Suff
Maistr̃ Adā Moleyns	The Tref.

Th̃ Oker ꝑ Rauf Basset squiers þ^e which weŕ sende for by p̃ve sealx to appeŕ befoŕ þ^e K^e counsail at þ^e octaves of þ^e Trinitee appered̃.

And þe was graunted unto hē a copie of þe bille þe for
þe said cause ꝑc. Fitz Herberd sued ayenst þeim. Thei
for to answer to þe matiers cōp'sed in þe said bille on
Fryday next.

[*Ibid.* f. 97. 27th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxvij. day of Juyn þe xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þe Sterred
Chābŕ at Westm̄, þnt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York	Therles of Hunt
The Chaunceller	Staff
M' Adā Moleyns	Northūbŕ
	Suff.

Tanfeld. In þe name of þe maiŕ ꝑc. þe towne of North
was charged þe þei suffŕ Slaade come pesibly to þe K' ꝑc.
h' counsail to answer to such complaintē as be maað
upoñ hī.

Maistr Adam semeth þe a [good] ŕe be maað to þerle
of Longueville for to make his sone to deliue þe towne
of Blaya to þe Kyngē offici's.

It an opŕ ŕe to þe Kyngē counsail at Burdeaux re-
citing hou þe ye write to þerle of Longueville and þe
þŕfoŕ þei spaŕ þe hasty mak yng of pces for þe

That he [þe] Instrucōn ꝑc. reciting þe ŕes þe beth writen to make
that goo w^t h' sone to deliue Blaye for þe which þe K' ꝑc. ~~hou~~ wol
þinstrucōn ordeine for þe good of hī ꝑc. of his contree, and to
have þe copie of my Lorde moeve hī what shame sholde be unto þerle ꝑc. it wer lost
ower of in h' handes.
þe w^t hī.

And hou be it þe þe mōnoie hath be pfred yet þei have
not willed to receive it ꝑc. deliue þe said Blaye.

And yif þe he refuse to deliue it, þenne to desir
~~þe causes~~ to wite þe causes why.

And for to remoeve hi from þ^e causes to leye befor̃ hi þ^e grete trouth̃ ⁊ ligeance þ^t his fader hað at alle tymes to þ^e K' now pgenito^r h^e fader.

Also þ^e gret ⁊ good lordship̃ þ^t þ^e K' hath shewed unto hi.

Also þ^t he is a broþ^r of þ^e Garter ⁊ many oþ^r such motives as shal nede for þ^e tyme.¹

Also þ^t it be remembreð in þ^e said̃ instruccon to þ^e K^e consail in Guyenne hou þ^e K' desireth þ^e said̃ Erle to do ⁊ and þ^t þei be not hasty in makyng of pcesse but surcesse for a tyme.

And þ^t in ~~all þ^t þ^e yif~~ þ^e said̃ Erle wol not deliue þ^e said̃ Blaie þ^t þ^e causes be cōfirmed unto þ^e K' w^t and unto þ^e tyme þ^t he be cōfirmed of þ^e K^e entent þ^t þei surcesse of þ^e makyng of þ^e said̃ pcesse.

Conf instruccons surcessing.

- * f. 97 b. * Be þ^r maað a lre to *Robert Whitgreve* ⁊ *Thomas Pound* þ^t ~~þ^e as~~ [hou be it] þ^t my Lord of Som^{ers} hath endented for cōtain knyzt^e barons ⁊ bañet^e and hath received for hē h^e first paiement yet þ^e K' is not lerned þ^t he hath not as many of hē as beth exp^{ressed} in þ^e said̃ endentes. And þ^rfor þ^e K' wol þ^t in þ^e second̃ paiement þat þei shal make to my said̃ Lord of Som^{ers} þei deducte ~~for of many~~ [for þ^e first paiement þ^t þei have maað to my said̃ Lord] þ^e wage^r ⁊ rewardes for as many knyzt^e barons ⁊ bañet^e as þ^t moust^r not. And þ^t þei bringe [deliue] þat mōnoie w^t ~~þei for to be employed unto oþ^r þe K^e use~~ to f Loys Despoy knyzt whom þ^e Kyng w^t a cōtaine felowship̃ sendeth now into Guyenne.

¹ Gaston de Foix, earl of Longueville in Normandy, was elected a Knight of the Garter about the 17th Hen. VI. *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Garter, vol. i. p. 40. and vol. ii. p. 110.

[*Ibid.* f. 98. 28th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxviij. day of Juyn þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chambŕ at Westm̄ ⁊ pnt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York Therle of Suff.

The Chaunceller The Tresorer.

It is advised þ^t þ^y be maað İres of pⁱve seal to f Will
Moretoñ & surveo^r of Caley^s þ^t [of] such mōnoie as he
hath ꝑt shal have in h^e handes for þ^e repaçoⁿs of Caley^s
he amongē þ^e repaçon of Caley^s amende þ^t that late
~~by þe Due of~~ was drawe downe at Caley^s Guysnes
by pennemyes at þ^e tyme þ^t þ^e siege was þ^ye.

M^r Adā Moleyns Therle of Sax.

Be þ^y maað a İre to þ^e Tref of Caley^s yevyng him
power ꝑt licence to take up of þ^e next shipping of
wolles to Caley^s ij^e. li. of þ^e ~~customs~~ subsidies of þ^e
said wolles for þ^e ccⁱⁱ. þ^t þ^e said Tref hath graunted
h^e owne goodē to delive to þ^e lieuten ꝑt souldeo^rs of
Guysnes in p^tie of paiemēt of þeī^r wagē ꝑt rewardes.

Be þ^y maað a İre to John Yerde squier cōmādyng him
þ^t w^t þ^e shippē þ^t goo ov w^t ~~þe Kyngē~~ my Lord of
Somŕs ꝑt þ^e K^e armee he go over ~~and whē þ^t~~ [w^t my said
Lord or w^t þ^e going ov of þ^e first going of ~~þe first~~ þeim
þ^t shal go over first and whenne þ^t] my said Lord of
Somŕs ꝑt h^e retenue ~~go ov~~ lande on þ^e ferther syde of þ^e
see þ^t he see þe remoustres of hem w^t ~~inne ship boord~~
[ayen as þei lande] and þ^t he come w^t þ^e said shippē
ayen into Engl for þ^e seuretee of hē bringing w^t hī [to
þ^e K^e] þ^e rolles of þ^e said remoustrē ⁊ latyng hī wite þ^t
for his said fvice he shal be satisfied as my Lordē the
Chaunceller ꝑt Tref wol write unto him.

* f. 98 b. * Be þ^y maað a İre to my Lord of Somŕs ~~reciting hou þ^t~~
~~þe K^e hath ordeined~~ latyng him wite hou þ^t þ^e Kyng is

enfourmed þt he hath moustred ⁊ and þt þ} beth not shippes competent for þe setting of hī and of his hoole retenue. And þt þe K' hath writen unto John Yerde squier þt he go of w. þeim þt shal goo first be it my said Lord or w. of þe of h's retenue for to take þe moustres on þe of syde of þe see of þeim þt shal so goo first. And also þt þe same John come ayen w. þe said shippes for þe conduycting of hem.

. destroying of þe K' contrey. to sende a feythful man. as many as may shippe first.

[*Ibid.* f. 99. 29th June, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xxix. day of Juyn þe xxj. yer ꝑc. in þe Sterred Chābr at Westm̃ ⁊ pnt my Lordes

The Chauncellr

pnt all þe juges þe [Kc]

Therles of Sax

fgeantz ꝑ attourney.

ꝑ of Suff

The Tref

Oker sworeñ ⁊ seyde he was þe on Saṽday ꝑ xx. poeple w. hī of h's owne men ꝑ tenantz.

Nich Montgomery was on þe feelde w. a fair felowship.

Basset was þe w. an xxx. hors.

Basset seyth he was þe w. xxx. hors.

He seyth he þe contrey was þe þt had intest in þe cōe.

Nich Mongomry

My Lady Mongomry

Dame Johane of Clynton

þe Kny þe Maistr of Ivelée

Robinet of þe Hill

John of Stach . .

} have intest in þe cōe.

} ꝑ h's tenantz weþ þe.

Oker seth þ^t þe poeple þ^t cam w^t hī cam w^t axes ⁊ spadē to drowe downe þ^e dicē.

Basset seith þ^t þei þ^t cam w^t hī hað jakkes bowes ~~ha~~ arowes ⁊ salades to see þ^t þe poeple sholde not riotte.

In þees matierē þ^e jugē wol be advised what shal be do sune.

As touching Fletē matier betwix pexecutores of Ryman [⁊ hī ⁊c.] þei þ^t may be brought inne by writte ⁊ writte to be sendē for hī and þei þ^t wol not come noþ^r þ^t may not be founde þ^t a writ of pclamaçon to be sende ~~for he~~ to þ^e sherriefē ⁊c. so þ^t þei may be broughte in.

In þ^e matier Flete to sende h^s consail to þ^e chief jugē for to cōe w^t hē to see what writte he wol desiē.

[*Ibid.* f. 100. 3rd July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yeē ⁊c.

John Mortayne oon of þ^e criers of þ^e comen place knowleched befor my Lord Chaunceller þ^t on Corpus day Xpi last ¹ passed he deliued a p^rve seal unto f Rič Vernon in þ^e countee of Derby knyzt at Haddon in þ^e Peek in þ^e p^rsence of f Rich Vernones wyf.

By þ^e Kyng.

Be þ^r maad a lre to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chambl to deliue to f Loys Despoy knizt John Gassias squier ⁊ to þ^e [towne] clerc of Baion þ^e which ⁊ now late weē sende in c^otaines messagē unto þ^e Kyng from Burdeaux Baion ⁊ ~~oute~~ from oþ^r þ^e Kingē duchee of Guyenne ~~c. li. egally~~ and þ^e which beth retournyng ayen ~~to~~ into Guyenne c. li. egally to be depteð amongē hē. To have it of þ^e Kyngē gyft.

¹ May 21st.

It þ^e same day at after nooñ in þ^e Sterred Chamb^r þ^{nt}
my Lord^e

The Chaunceller
M^r Adā Moleyns

Therles of Sa^z
Suff^r
The Tresorer.

[*Ibid.* f. 100 b. 4th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The iiij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r t^c. in þ^e Sterred
Chamb^r at Westmⁿ þ^{nt}

My Lord ^e þ ^e Card of York	Therles of Huntyngdon
Chaunceller	Staff ^r
M ^r Adam Moleyns	Northūb ^r
þ ^e Warderob ^r	Tresorer.

Thinstruc^{cons} þ^t f Loys Despoy t^t George Swillingtō
shal be^r from þ^e K^r t^t to þ^ele of Longueville t^t to h^e soñ
t^t also to þ^e Sen^{al} of Guyenne t^t counsail of Baioñ Bur-
deaux we^r rad^t t^t passed.

Also þinstruc^{con} þ^t þei t^t [Th Garsias] shal have to þ^e
mair^r t^t jurees of Burdeaux we^r also rad^t t^t passed.

Remēb^r. Be þ^j maad Ires to þ^e Tref t^t Chambl^r to deli^{ve} to Therle of
Fraunceys Arraganoys knyzt for whom þ^e Kyng late Sa^z.
sende for c. li. yif it may begete.

It to Galaad þ^t cam w^t hī xx. li.

The^r as now late Haukyng Selander toke of a Bretoñ
ētain horses the whi^{ch} as it is said come to f Will
Boneville t^t oþ^r of þ^e K^e subgitz for [restitu^{con} of] þ^e
whi^{ch} the Duc hath writen testifing þ^t it is þ^e Bretones
good.

It is semed þ^t þat considered [t^t] þ^t taken þ^e ooth of þ^e
said Bretoñ þ^t þe hors beth his and þ^t his deten^{con} and
þ^e saide Ire accorde.

That ~~þe~~ ~~þe~~ ~~pties of Eng~~ Haukyn Seland t þoo þt have
þe horses be cōmaunded to deliue þe said hors or elles
telle þe cause why þt þei wol not do it.

Be þj maað a fre to þe Tref t Chambt to deliue to
M' Gervays Vulr secretair whom þe Kyng sendeth now
to þe Duc of Bretagne xl. marc by way of appst.

Be þj maað a fre to my Lord of Som̃s.

* f. 101. * As to þe first ar^{le} of þeim of Irland as for paiement of
þe Lieuteñ.

Suff. The Kyng wol cōmande h^s Tref of Engt to make
paiement after þe tene^r of þendent'es.

As to þe second ar^{le} of resumpcion of graunt^e maað.

The K' wol þt þe Lieuteñ of Irland the which hath
þe Kyng^e power [þj^e] doo calle þe iij. estat^z of h^s said
lande, and þei all togyder considered þe gret neede þt þe
Kyng hath to good, the K' wol þt þei see þe patent^e þt þe
Kyng hath graunted and see which be surreptitious, and
also moeve all þe weyes t meenes þt þei can t may to see
hou þt þe resumpcion of þe said graunt^e may be hað and
~~seye~~ [send] þei^r advises unto þe K' t h^s counsail what
shal seeme hē to be doon in þe behalf.

As to þe iij^{de}. ar^{le} of þe said ar^{le}, þj^e as di^vs townes t
citees paie not þei^r fee fermes noþ^r custumes as þei
dide.

The Kyng wol þt writt^e undr h^s gret seal be maað
unto þe goevnours of þe said townes cōmanding þeim to
paie þei^r fee fermes t custumes as þt þei have doo of
old tyme or elles come t telle þe cause why þt þei wol
not.

Som̃s paiement Nor^{die}.

¹ Vide these "Articles" in the Appendix.

[*Ibid.* f. 102.]

The K' at his paloyes of Westm̃ in h' Secree Chābr̃ þ̃ }
 þ̃nt my Lordē

The Chaunceller Therle of Suff
 comaunded þ̃ Keper of h' prive seal to do make ĩres
 unto þ̃ Tref ʔ Chambl̃ ʔc. to paie to Rauf lord Cromewell
 for þ̃ good ʔ aggreable fvice þ̃ he hath doñ unto þ̃
 Kyng ṽ. marc̃ to have it by wey of reward̃.

Ī þ̃ Kyng cōmaunded þ̃ ĩres und̃r p'ive seal be di-
 rected̃ to f̃ John Fortescu chief justice of þ̃ Kē benche
 and to þ̃ remenant justicē of þ̃ same bench comandyng
 þeim þ̃ for vij^{xx}. p̃sones endited w^t ask ~~whe~~
 for þ̃ which a capias is lyke to go oute in haste to recorde
 attournees for hē.

[*Ibid.* f. 102 b. 6th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The vj. day of Juyl þ̃ xxj. yẽr̃ ʔc. þ̃ Kyng beyng in h'
 Middel Chābr̃ at Westm̃ } þ̃nt

My Lord Cardinal of York

The Marquis of Dor̃

My Lord Cardinal of Lux-
enboroug̃hTherles of Hunt
Staff

My Lord Chaunceller

Northūbr̃

Lincolñ

Saz

Carlel } Bisshoppē

Suff

Norwich̃ }

Shrewesbury

Maist̃r Adam Moleyns

War̃wyk

Rollestoñ warderob̃er

þ̃ Lord Cromewell Tref

My Lord of Glouc̃

þ̃ Lord Sudeley.

The of Roan p'posed̃ befõr þ̃ K' þ̃ matierē ʔ
 causes of h' message unto þ̃ K'.

Loys Despoy Gassias þ̃ cler̃c of Baion eṽich̃ l. marc̃.

[*Ibid.* f. 103.]

It þ^e same day my Lord Cromewell Tref of Engt¹ for di^vs considera^{ti}ons and amonge op^{er} þing^e for þ^e grete disese of sikenesse þ^t he hath ^{it} is lykly to have yif þ^t he sholde longer occupie þ^e said^e office considered^e hou laborious it hath be and sholde be unto him yif he shold^e lenger occupie þ^e said^e office, hath þ^{is} for^e ^{it} for noon op^{er} cause desired^e ^{it} p^{ro}ved^e þ^e Kyng þat he of h^{is} noble grace wol ~~holde~~ take h^{is} discharge of þ^e said^e office and so discharge him þ^{is} of now and at þ^e tyme, and also beseched^e him to graunte unto him þees iij. ar^ticles þat folow next after þar^e suying at þ^e signe **T**

To whoes desir^e and also to whom by ~~my~~ þ^e mouthe of my Lord Chaunceller by þ^e Kyng^e cōmaundement it ~~was~~ was answered^e þ^t for þ^e said^e causes and for noon op^{er} the Kyng ~~hold~~ dischargeth him and so holdeth discharged^e of þ^e said^e office.

Item² yif so be þ^t at any tyme he^rafter any p^{er}sones or p^{er}sones of malice or evel wille wol make any subgession or wrongfull enforma^{ti}on of me to your good grace for thing doon in myn office the whiche myght be to your displeasance and to my dishonur or hurt. Please it unto your noble grace to yeve no credence þ^{is} to unto tyme þat I may be at myn aunswer the whiche und^r your gracieux favoir I doubte not shall be suche as he or þei þ^e whiche makethe any suche subgession shall have no worship þ^{is} by. And as I shall be knowen as I have ev^{er} been^e and am and whil that I lyve shall be youre troue f^{av}our^e beseching your hieghnesse so to accept me and in my trouth to be allwey my favo^rable ~~lord~~ gode and gracieux lord.

¹ *Vide* Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 35.

² The following are the articles referred to above, but the "sign" is not affixed to them.

Item in asmoche as by cause of this viage and shipping over þ^e see of this arme with þ^ordinance and for di^vs op^o causes it kan not bee þat þ^e bokes languing to myn office may be maað nor engrosed w^t oute good leaser . Considering also þat herbefor it hath alwey be seen þat op^o þ^e whiche occupied þ^e saide office befor me for semblable causes have had leyser and respite after þeir deptyng for þeir office di^vs of þeim an half yere and sōme of hem more or lesse as the case required , like it unto your good grace to graunte me respite and leyser betwix þis and Cristesmasse next cōmyng to make and engrose þ^e said bokes.

* f. 103 b. * Item please it your good grace to graunte and also to yeve in cōmaundement to him þat shall be your Tresorer þat all suche assignement^e as have be maad before þis and specially for monneye borrowed in my tyme may be cōtent as gode shall growe wherof withoute restraint or delay and to lete him and alle oþer have knowlege þat it is your will it be so.

* f. 103. * Grisewold Fallan Esling M^r Adam þe Card
[Albert^e] . . . Fallan xxx. li. Tailboys p^rtie of þe
man of Honmanby.

[*Ibid.* f. 104.]

Also þ^e Kyng graunted to Maist^r Adam Moleyns for þ^e fvice þ^t he hath dooñ unto him seth he come from beyond þ^e see c. març to be taken by þ^e handes of þ^e Tref t^c.

Also þ^e K['] graunted ~~to~~ A Dño Albto de Alb^{tis} cardinali S^ci Eu for tme of his lyf l. març to be takeñ yerly at þ^e receite of þe K['] eschequier by þ^e handes of þ^e Tref t^c Chābl at þ^e tmes of Saint Michel t^c Est^r by even porçons.

Instrucōn into B^r for reformaçon.

[*Ibid.* f. 104 b. 8th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The viij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yeŕ ꝑc. in þ^e Sterred
Chābr̃, þ̃nt my Lordē

The Cardinal of York ~~of L~~ The Lord Sudeley Tref
of Luxenborough The Lord Cromewel
þ^e Lord Chaunceller
M^r Adam Moleyns
Warderober

Be þ̃ maað a ðre to þ^e Warderober to deliue to Riç
Alreð . . . chambl̃ of þ^e Chambl̃ ꝑc. of þeschequer h^e
lyue of cloþing w^t lynnyng for þ^e feste of Seint John þ^e
Baptiste next comyng.

It be þ̃ added in þ^e ~~strueen~~ [credence] þ^t James Therle of
Aleyne a knyzt of Ireland shal have w^t him þ^t þ^e K^e Shrowes-
m̃vailleth gretely þ^t þerle of Shrowesburgh his not paid
of h^e duetees in Irland and wol þ^t he be paid ꝑc.

No^r. Mð þ^t a baling in aŃ spedy haste be sent [w^t a Therle of
ðre] frō my Lord of Shrowesbury ascertaignyng þeim Northūbr̃.
þ^t w^t oute delay þei shal have vitaille ꝑc. refresshing
~~notw^tstandyng~~ and þ^t þei take no dispaĩr of þ^e losse of Therle of
þeir vitaille now takeñ in þ^e see for o^v þ^t it is p^rveied Staff.
for þeim, and þ̃for þei comforte þeim self thenkyng
verrailly þ^t þei shal not lakke.

No^r. It þ^t Godard [Pulham] custum^r of Winchelsee be
spoken w^t for þ^e vitailing of þ^e Bastille at Diepe w^t a
baling. Be þ̃ maað a ðre to Godard Pulham.

No^r. Also be þ̃ maað a ðre from þ^e K^e to þeim of þ^e Bastill
thankyng þeim of þeir trewe acquitaill ꝑc. fvice ꝑc. and
p^rying þeim of continuance latyng þeim wite ꝑc. ut sup^r
for vitailing ꝑc.

No^a. Brewster fgeant of þ^e bakhous to be sende for to wite
 * f. 105. what vitaille of whete he hath in þ^e K^e garnis in * Sur^r
 t Sussex and þ^e that be taken for þ^e vitailing of Depe
 a certain quantitee þ^of and þ^e he p^rveie op^o whete for
 þ^e K^e.

Whitingham to be sende to my Lord [Card^e] of England
 w^t pact of þ^e plement for þ^e keping of þ^e see t^c.

Be þ^o maa^d a mittim^o of pendentur^e late maa^d for þ^e
 keping of þ^e see to þ^e Tref t Barons of pescheq^{er}.

The Tref of Nor^{die} t M^r John Rinel deliv^ed in a
 cedula of such vitaille as þ^e þei wolde have for þ^e vitail-
 ling of þ^e Bastill the which was deliv^ed to þ^e und^r
 tresorer.

Be þ^o maa^d pclamacon in Londoñ þ^e all þoo þ^e beth
 w^t holdeñ w^t my Lord of Som^{ers} drawe þeim toward^r hi
 for an any be her ~~to-m~~ on Wednesday þei shal be
 comitted to p^rsone.

Be þ^o maa^d tres to þ^e Tref t Chābleins þ^e in alle haste
 þei sende ~~over w^t ccl. quart^s of whete d. quart^s of~~
 malt ~~xl. pipe of wyn lx.~~ [c.] pipes of beer^e x. quarters
 of salt ~~iiij. ton of~~ [xij. barrelles] of hony [clars entiers]
 in iiij. gret barg^e w^t forcastelx t ij. baling^s t in þeim
~~vj.~~ [vj^{xx}.] men of armes iiij^e. iiij^{xx}. arch^{rs} t marin^s.

M^r Adam Moleyns þ^e which is assigne^d for to he^r w^t
 þ^e K^e op^o comission^s and þ^e comission^s t deputies of
 þeim of Holland t Zeñ þ^e complaintes bothe of þenglissh-
 men t of þeim of Hoff t Zeñ desired of my Lord^e of
 þ^e K^e counsail þ^e after þ^e day he myzt be discharged of
 þ^e labo^rs in þ^e p^rtie.

* f. 104 b.

* A mittim^o of pendentur^e for þe see into peschequier Whiting-
 ham Brewster for whete.

[*Ibid.* f. 105 b. 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The ix. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r ʔc. in þ^r Sterred
Chamb^r at Westm̃ ʔ pnt my Lord^e

The Cardinal of York	Therles of Sa ^z
The Chaunceller	of Suff
þ ^e P ^r ve Seal	þ ^e Lord Cromewell
M ^r Adā Moleyns	þ ^e Tref.
Warderober	

Be þ^o maað a ʔre to þ^e Tref ʔ Chamb^r ʔc. for þ^e
p^rveance of vitail^l ʔc. for þ^e Bastil ʔc. þ^r was yesterday
advised.

As to þ^e first ar^{le} of þ^e credence cōmitted to Yerde
ʔ [Eltonhed^l] to seye unto þ^e K^r ʔ my lord^e of h^r
counsail ʔ

It is semeð to my lord^e of h^r counsail þ^r pat ar^{le} is
answered by pendentures maað betwix þ^e K^r ʔ hⁱ.

As to þ^e second ʔ

No^r. My Lord shold have maað h^r moustres þ^e xvij. day of
Juyn ~~the which~~ ʔ hou be it þ^r þ^e K^r cōmission^ls we^r þe^r
for to take þe^r moustr^e yet my Lord cam not þ^oe ʔ and
he sued ~~in p~~ for a progaçon þ^oof.

And after þ^r progaçon he sued by Eltonhed^l for an
oþ^o progaçon.

And now by ~~an oþ^o progaçon~~ Yerde ʔ Eltonhed^l he
desireth a new progaçon.

And in þ^e K^e tyme þ^r ded^l is noþ^o my Lord^e of
Bedford noþ^o of Glouc^l nev^l beganne of þe^r wag^e for
þeim of þe^r retenues unto þ^e tyme þ^r þei hað maað þe^r
hool moustres.

And my Lord of Glouc for lakk of ij. sperç of h^a retenue in Engl yede o^v at h^a owne costç t^o unto þ^e tyme þ^t he hað maað h^a hool moustrç at Drewx he was nev^{er} alloued.

And þ^e as þendent^{es} wolð þ^t he shold have moustred hooly at Portesmouth ~~yet~~ my Lord of Som^{ers} cōplaigneth hi þ^t þei moustred in ij. di^{vi}s placç wher inne both he t^o his cappitaignes wer disseived.

And for evy day þ^t of h^a abyding her o^v þ^e said xvij. day it coste þ^e K' v^c. li.

And so in iij. wokç day it wol ~~coste~~ stande unto þ^e K' in

~~difference of þe moustreç~~ iij. day of Juyn.

[*Ibid.* f. 106. 10th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The x. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yer t^c. in þ^e Sterred Chambr

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 11th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

The xj. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yer t^c. in þ^e Sterred Chābr at Westmst pnt my Lordç

~~The Cardinal of York~~

Therle

The Chaunceller

Therle of Sax.

M^r Adam Moleyns

The Tref

þ^e Warderob

þ^e Chief Juge.

Thaddiçon for my Lord of Shrowesbury to þ^e Lieuten t^o Kç counsail in Irlande t^o also to þ^e Tref of Irlande as

touching þ^e seising of lyveloode &c. was rað & passed
and cōmandeð to be addede in þe Kyng's þinst^uccon þ^e
James Aleyn knyzt shal have now into Ireland.

Also be þ^y maað a ðre to þ^e K^e [saide] Lieuten^t &
consail and also anoþ^r to þ^e saide Tref of Irland after
þ^e teneu^r þ^e saide instruccon þ^e which þ^t day we^r rað &
passed.

The Cardi-
al of York.¹

Also be þ^y maað ðres of libate currant & allocate
dormant upoñ Rauf Botiller & Bartholomewes patent
upoñ þ^e keping & cappitanie of Coneway for þeir paie-
mentz & þ^e paiement of viij. souldo^rs dwelling in þ^e
saide place.

The Earl of
Suff.¹

[*Ibid.* f. 106 b. 12th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. ye^r &c. in þ^e Sterred Chāb^r
at Westmst þ^{ynt} my Lord^e

The Cardinal of York

Therles of Northūb^r

& of Luxemborough

Sa^r

The Chaunceller

Suff

The Tref.

Be þ^y maað a ðre to þ^e Lord Grey Ruthin reciting
hou þ^t þ^e K^e is enfourmed þ^t þ^y is divisioñ dissencon dis-
cord & debate betwix him þ^t on þ^t ooñ ptie and þ^e towne
of North on þ^t oþ^r ptie wher þ^e pourough inconvenience
myzt falle þ^t God defende. And þ^yfor þ^e K^e wol and
chargeth him straitely as he wol eschue h^e grevous
indignacon þ^t to þ^e saide towne noþ^r to noon of hē
comyng to þ^e towne noþ^r goyng to [oute of] þ^e towne to

¹ These names appear to have been thus placed to indicate that the Cardinal of York and the Earl of Suffolk were only present at the *last* proceeding of the Council on that day.

nikettē or elles weſ noþȝ beyng in any place in þ^e said towne or w^t oute it he in h^e psone, noþȝ by h^e, noþȝ by h^e abettement noþȝ pcuring, do noñ harme to any of þ^e said towne ~~noþȝ noñ þȝ þing þ^t myzt be or so~~ But þ^t he do ȝ see þ^t þe pees be kept anenst hē in alle manē wyse.

~~Be þȝ maaȝ a fre~~ [The Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ȝ] Alrede beth assigned to go to Norwich ȝ have a cōmissiōñ.

It be þȝ maaȝ a fre to þ^e Tref ȝ Barons ȝc. ~~of~~ to sende þestretē of all þoo þ^t beth assessed to make any fines for any þsentemēt þ^t late was maaȝ upoñ for any offenses late doñ at Norwych to þ^e Chief Baroñ of þeschequier ȝ to Alrede.

It be þȝ maaȝ ~~a fre to þ~~ sevalles fres to þ^e sherrieſe of Norwich ȝ of Norff to surcesse of makyng of any le

Lord Grey . . . him . ~~delivance of þestretē~~.

Cōmissiōñ Essex Estfeld in psone

. . .

[*Ibid.* f. 108 b. 13th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The xiiij. day of Juyl þ^e xxj. yeſ ȝc. in þ^e Sterred Chābſ at Westm̄, þnt my Lordē My Lord of Suff.

My Lord of Shrowesbury & Andreau Ogard Stanlowe Tref of Nor^{die} and oþer of my lordē of þ^e Kyngē counsail þ^t auward for þ^e vitailing of þ^e bastiel at Diepe ȝ such oþȝ chargē as þ^t ~~he~~ [my Lord of Yorke lieutenē ȝc.] have to do in Nor^{die} in ptie of paiement of þ^t þat he sholde have by force ȝ vertue of pendenturē maaȝ betwix þ^e K' ȝ hī as for þ^e Lieutenē of Frāce ȝ Nor^{die} þ^t he myzt have now in haȝȝ handes to þ^e sōme of vj. m^l. marč.

And my lord^e of þ^e K^e counsail graunteð unto hē for vitaille ⁊ sending forth of it to þ^e bastiel at Diepe m^l. marč in mōnoie ⁊ ij. m^l. marč also of mōnoie þ^t wol growe of þ^e fines at Norwich.

And as for þ^e oþ^r ij. m^l. marč ~~th~~ my it was answered unto hē þ^t unto þ^e sōme þei sholde asprie what mīchandise as leed tynne wolles or wolles cloth and þei sholde bye it and þ^e K^e wolde deliue it unto hē and satisfie þ^e ptie þⁱfor.

My Lord Lord of Shrewesbury

Be þⁱ maað a lre to þ^e Tref ⁊ Chāb^t ꝑc. to deliue to Robt Whitgeve ⁊ Ponde þ^e m^l. li. þ^t þei have borrowed of my Lord Cardinal of Eng^l for þ^e paiement of þ^e shippes þ^t beth at Portesmouth for þ^e setting o^v of my Lord of Som^{rs} ⁊ of h^e retenue for þ^e paiement of þ^e which m^l. li. ⁊ Robt Rolleston is bounden to my said Lord Cardinal.

Garð to go into B^r.

[*Ibid.* f. 109.]

Be þⁱ maað a lre to þ^e Tref ⁊ Cham^bl to make ~~as~~ sufficient assignement to ⁊ Robert Rolleston warderob^e of m^l. li. for m^l. li. þ^t he hath borrowed to þ^e K^e use for þ^e setting over of my Lord of Som^{rs}.

Be þⁱ maað a cōmission to my Lord of Seint D^{ād} ⁊ M^r Adā Moleyns eðe to cōe ⁊ trete ꝑc. w^t þ^e cōmissairs of Ho^{ll} ⁊ Ze^{ll} as touching reforma^{con} of attemptat^e ꝑc. ⁊ to gyve hē power to constraigne such Engli^{ss}hmen as þ^t have doⁿ attemptat^e to come befor hē.

The^r as late þ^e cōmissair^e of Ho^{ll} ⁊ Ze^{ll} beyng in Eng^l for reforma^{cons} to ~~be~~ have be maað aswel to þ^e Kyng^e subgitt^e as to þeim of Ho^{ll} ⁊ Ze^{ll} not havyng þeir power

nob^þ pcuracies good^d as it semed^d to my Lord of Seint
 David^d t^t p^e cōmissiōns at p^t tyme, the which enfourmed^d
 þeim of Holl^t t^t Zell^t undre what fourme þei at þeir retourn-
 yng ayen for p^t cause sholde bringe þeir fres of cōmissiōn
 [power] t^t of procuracies, the whiche cōmissiōns late re-
 toured^d from hens amonge oþ^r þing^e for p^e said^d cause beth
 comen^d ayen into Engl^t w^t such fres of cōmissiōn and p^u-
 racies as we^r as above desired^d, the which fres ~~as yet~~ t^t pro-
 curacies beth as yet nob^þ good^d nob^þ effectuell^d as it is said^d
 p^t [as] my Lord of Seint Davide shol^d oñ of p^e cōmissiōns
 now in p^e said^d matier shold^d seye. Maistr Adam Moleyns
 t^tc. oñ of p^e K^e cōmissiōns in p^e behalf shewyng p^e to my
 lord^e of p^e Kyng^e counsail desired^d þeir advises hou p^t
 he t^t p^e K^e oþ^r cōmissiōns sholde be ruled^d t^t goevned^d in
 p^t behalf. To whom it was answered^d p^t of courtesye
 seth p^t it was [[first] p^advice of my said^d Lord of Seint
 D^ad t^t p^e said^d oþ^r cōmissiōns that þei moste p^ucede, and in
 p^e meene whyle þⁱ may be send^d for an oþ^r g^e cōmissiōn
 good^d t^t sufficeant.* It was ~~demaunded~~ also demaunded^d
 of ~~Ma~~ by Maistr Adam of my said^d lord^e of p^e counsail
 wheþ^r p^t p^e manⁱ of p^uceding as for p^e manⁱ of proefs t^t
 bringing forth of witnesses sholde be oñ or not. To
 whom it was answered^d p^t it shold^d be oñ.

* f. 109 b.

Also forthermo^r it was cōmaunded^d by my lord^e of p^e
 King^e cōnsail shol^d be maað to my said^d Lord of Seint
 D^ad M^r Adam t^tc. a cōmissiōn und^r p^e Kyng^e gret seal
 gyvyng ~~to enq~~ hē power to makes fres of inquisiōn into
 þe contrees to enque^r who we^r takers of any of p^e Hol-
 landers t^t Zellanders goodes, whenne whe^r t^t hou, and to
 whoes handes þei beth come t^tc.

Also be þⁱ maað fres to Dovor^r Sandewich t^t Winchelsea
 for to

Norwich.

[*Ibid.* f. 110. . . . July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443.]

The day of Juyl

My Lord Chaunceller

M^r Adā Moleyns

Robt Rolleston.

The Kyng by þadvis of his counsail wol þ^t þ^eas þ^t my lord^e þarbitrours in ȝtain matiers of differences betwix my Lord þ^e Cardinal of York ȝ my Lord Therle of Northūbr^e among^e oþ^r þing^e conteigned in þei^r awarde^e , awarde^e þ^t my said Lord of Northūbr^e sholde by a ȝtain tyme *make up* [ȝt repai^r] all þ^t that now late was drowēn down^e belangyng to þ^e chirch of York by þ^e [se^vall] over sight^e of Whitingham Alre^d ȝ Arderne clerc of þ^e K^e werkes , and þ^t for as moche as þ^t þ^e said Alre^d is so occupied aboute þ^e duchee of Lancast^r and also þ^e said Whitingham is so occupied þ^t þei may not nowe entende the Kyng wol þ^efor þ^t þ^e said Arderne goe into þ^e North contrey and o^v see þ^e said repa^cons , and þ^t he make during þ^e tyme þ^t he shal be so absent a sufficeant depute to entende to þ^e Kyng^e werkes. And þ^t he goe [in p^sone] ȝ entende to þ^e said repa^cons after þaward^e þ^t is in þ^s behalf maa^d.

Be þ^e maa^d a fre to þ^e Warderob^e ~~in all~~ cōmandyng^e hī in alle goodely haste to do make ij. mantelles of vele-wet lyned w^t sataige w^t þ^e Gar^t of Seint George ȝ also þ^t he ordeine ij. gowne clothes [ȝ ij. hodes] ȝ þ^e gar^ts þ^efor for þ^e said gownes ȝ hoodes ȝ þ^e furrur^e of ermyns for hē ȝ delive^e hē to Garter Kyng of Armes , he for to be^r ȝ delive^e þ^e oon robe w^t a gar^t for þ^e leg to þ^e K^e of Aragoⁿ ȝ þ^e oþ^r to Lynfant Don Henrik of Portingale uncle to þ^e K^e of Portingale.¹

¹ *Vide* Anstis's Register of the Order of the Garter, vol. i. p. 180.

Will Okerst of Sussex ⁊ Th Staundon appered ⁊c. in þe maȝe ⁊c. touching Flete and þei beth charged þt þei shal not depte ⁊c.

Md þt it be spoke to þe Secretary þt a ĩre be send unto þe K' of Aragoñ in all haste.

To þe justicē of þe pees of Yorkshīr. *Garl xx. li.*
~~Lyndant~~

[*Ibid.* f. 110 b.]

Be þȝ maað a ĩre to þe Tref ⁊ Chambl to paie to f Loys Despoy knyzt now retournyng into Guyenne ~~ove~~ xxv. marč over þe l. marč þt late þe Kyng cōmaunded hē to paie him.

If it semed to my Lord þe Chaunceller þerle of Suff ⁊ Maistř Adam þt þerle of Longueville be ooñ of þe Kyngē counsail in Guyenne and have þe pension þȝfor belonging to his estat.

Be þȝ maað a ĩre to þe Tref ⁊ Chambl ⁊c. to paie ⁊ deliue unto Garter Kyng of Armes whom þe Kyng w^t h^s ĩres ⁊ instruccon sendeth now unto þe Duc of Břtaigne xx. li. for h^s labour ⁊ coustagē.

Also be þȝ maað ĩres to þe Seneschal of Guyenne ⁊ [Kē] counsail of Burdeaux þt for as moche as þt pinhi- tantz entr̃ deux meerē in Guyenne beth so p^vileged by Kē grauntē herbefor þe which beth by þe K' confermed þt þe said provostee shold for eṽ be and abyde in þe Kē handē unied to þe corone, and undř þt ~~meene~~ w^t oute meene be goevned by þe p^vost ⁊ op̃ þe Kē offiēs in all þinge w^t oute þt þat it sholde be dividede dismembred depteð or tⁿsported in hool or by ptie to any psones. And þt notwithstanding yet þerle of Longueville and þe Maiř of Burdeaux ⁊ op̃ have surreptiçously p^t geten of þe K'

graunte certain piſſhes & village & oþʒ þingē belonging to þe ſaid pvoſtee þe which and þe K' hað ben adviſſed he wolde neʒ have graunted. And þe K' willing þe ſaid pʒivilegē ſo by him conformed to ſtande in þeiʒ ſtrengthe in evich point of hē wʒ oute þt þei be broken or admenused in any wyſe & alſo þt hʒ demaine be kept hool wʒ oute deviſiōn wol & cōmaundeth hʒ ſaid Seneschal & counſail þt ſuch grauntes ſo pchased & þt ſhal be

* f. 111. pchased heʒafter ayenſt þe ſaid pʒivilegē þei putte • not in execucon nor ſuffr þeim take any effecte. And yif þt poſſeſſiōn be take &c. þt þei putte it in þe firſt estat wʒ oute delay. And þt þei make þe ſaid pvoſtee wʒ þ apptē be gyven undr þe K' by hʒ pvoſte & oþʒ officers in keping to þe ende þei have þʒinne þeiʒ pʒivilegē old riʒtful pʒivilegē & lawable

APPENDIX.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 901. *contemporary* MS.]

The year in which the following list of persons who consented to advance money to the King was made, is not stated ; but it seems to be another copy, with some variations, of the list which occurs on the Minutes of the Council of the 16th April, 15 Hen.VI. 1437. *Vide* p. 13, *antea*.]

xvj. die Aprilis.

Dñs de Founhoþ concessit se			Asf in coñ Bedd
prestare dno Regi in hac neccitate	ccl. marč.		ʒ Bukk cū . .
sua - - - - -			de
Iť sili modo Dñs de Tiptoft	- ccl. marč.		
Iť Dñs de Hungford	- -	c. li. si non iuit in frieo R.	
Mř Th Bekyngtoñ	- -	xl. li. voluit loq ⁱ cū Theš.	
Custos privati sigilli	- -	c. li. si poťit ěeř bonas soluč	
		sive assignač de ōi eo	
		q ^d ei p R debiť.	
Comes Suff	- - -	ccl. marč si omnes Cōites sili	
		modo volũint fa-	
		ceř.	
Comes Northūbř	- -	c. li.	
Comes Hunt	- -	c. li.	
Comes Wigorñ	- -	c. li.	
Cancellař Angť	- -	c. li.	
Eþus Assaveñ	- -	x. li.	

Eþus Carlioleñ	-	-	-	c. marč.
Archieþus Eboþ	-	-	-	cc. li. voþ loq ⁱ cū Theā.
Theþ Angl	-	-	-	ccl. marč.
Archieþus Cantuař	-	-	-	d. marč.
Whytingham	-	-	-	c. li.
Rađus Rochefort miles	-	-	-	c. marč voþ loq ⁱ cū Theā.

[Additional MS. 4605, art. 115. a modern *Transcript*.

Proceeding of the Council on the 19th November, apparently 18 Hen. VI. 1440. The Duke of York was appointed lieutenant general and governor of France on the 2nd July, 18 Hen. VI. 1440. *Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 786; and p. 133, *antea*.]

THE xixth. day of Novembř ye Kyng by y'advys of his counsaile at Westm̃ consideryng yat his welbeloved cousin Richard Duc of Yorke shaft mowe ye better do hym service in his royalme of Fraunce and duchie of Normandie like as he is withholdyn with ye Kyng as it appereth by indentures between theym made and accorded to resceyve partie of his wagis the first day of Decembř next commyng beforñ ye whiche day to encorage the saide Duk his cousin to be the redyer forthward so as for tareying of hym none inconveniens folowe, charged and commanded the Tresorer of England and ye Chambleins of his eschequyr to content as ferforth as yey goodely may ye saide Duk of suche sūmys or paerte yereof as he shulde by vertu of his saide indentures receyve at the saide first day of Decembř, Cōmandyng the Keper of his pryve seaff to do make here upoñ sufficiaunt warrant unto ye Tresorer and Chamblayns abovesaide. Beyng present and here to consentyng my lorde Duk of Gloucestre ye Bisshoþ of Bathe chaunceller the Erle of Northumbř ye Tresorer ye Keper of ye pryvay

seath ye Lord Hungerforth Tiptot Scrop ye Warderobur Sturton
 & me

Adam Moleyns.

[Additional MS. 4609. art. 103. a modern *Transcript*.

The date of this article does not appear, but it must have been issued
 between the 17th and 23rd Hen.VI. 1438-1445.]

By the King.

TRUSTI and welbeloved. For as much as diverse and right urgent
 and behofull causes movyth us for conservation of our honour
 and complacement of our promisses under our letter and seal y^e
 which we will in no wise faile to do, pay unto the commissioners
 and oratours of our right welbeloved cosin y^e Duk of Bayer
 iiij^m dccc. marcē We woll and straitly charge you that ye of ye
 somme of money y^e which is assigned and araised to be delivered
 unto the Tresorer of our houshold for the use and expenses of y^e
 said our houshold take and deliver unto y^e said oratours and com-
 missioners to the use of y^e said Duk of Bayer our cosin ye said
 iiij^m dccc. marcē in the fulfillyng of our promisses made unto hym
 in our byhalf and y^e ye faile not herof as ye woll aunswer to us,
 any act statut or contrarie ordinance not with standyng what
 sumeever auctorite or spialte it be of. Yeven under our prive
 seal at Westm̄ ye xxiiij. day of Novemb̄.

(*In dorso.*) The King y^e tyme and place withynne written
 commanded .y^e Keper of his privay seal to do write
 letters under y^e same after the tenur of this copie unto
 y^e Tresorer of England and y^e Chamberlayns, beyng
 present the Card^l of York y^e Chaunce^r y^e Erles of
 Stafford Northumbe^r Suff and others.

Adam Moleyns.

[Bibl. Harl. MS. 1878. f. 11. *Original.*

Petition to the King, with the Answer, and apparently between the 10th September, 20 Hen.VI. 1441, when Lord Sudley, the Lord Chamberlain, whose signature is affixed to it, was created Baron Sudley, and the 7th July, 21 Hen.VI. 1443, when he was appointed Lord Treasurer. *Vide* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 596. The date of the 26th December, 22 Hen.VI. is, however, assigned to this petition, in a modern hand, but upon what authority does not appear.]

THE Kyng hath grauntið this bylle.¹

To the Kyng oure so^vain lord.

PLEASE it youre highnesse consideryng the grete hurt and losse that hath growen as well unto you as to your staple of Caley by cause of di^verse licences g^aunted by your highnesse to di^verse p^{er}sones to cary di^verse merchandises of the staple to other places then to the seið staple which by youre lawe owed to be caried to the seið staple wherby grete hurt and losse hath growe to you and is like dayly to growe grete hurt to youre seið staple: to graunte youre graciouse frez of prive seal directz un to your Chaunceller of Englonð hym comandyng that no frez patentz under your grete seal passe of eny suche licence of marchandise of the staple to cary un to eny other place then to the seið staple notwithstanding eny waraunt with clause of nonobstante her aftur to hym to be direct but if he be comanded in especia^l by youre owne mouth for the grete wele of you and all this your roialme.

R. SEUDELEY CHAMBURLEYN.

¹ In Lord Sudley's writing.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 12. *contemporary MS.*

Articles agreed to in the parliament which met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, namely, on the 16th November, 20 Hen.VI. 1441, and transmitted by the Archbishop of Dublin and other "messengers" to the King, requesting him to appoint an English peer to be Lieutenant of Ireland, instead of the Earl of Ormond, who was then Deputy to Lionel lord Welles. It appears that these messengers were also the bearers of another communication to the King from the parliament, on the state of Ireland, to which an answer was given on the 28th March 1442. (*Vide* p.184, *antea*.) The evidence on which these Articles are assigned to the year 1441 is the proof afforded by the document just alluded to, that a parliament met at Dublin on Friday after the feast of St. Martin in that year, and that the Archbishop of Dublin was one of the personages deputed to convey its wishes to the King; for it is highly improbable that a parliament should have met at the *same* place, on the *same* day of the month, and selected the *same* person for the *same* duties, in any other year. No notice occurs of a parliament having assembled in Ireland, in the printed statutes of that kingdom, between the 18th Hen.VI. 1440 and the 25th Hen.VI. 1447. A modern transcript of these articles, which has supplied several *lacunæ*, occurs in the Additional MS. 4793, but it is not stated from whence it was copied.

IN these articles following is shewed by Richard archbussshop of Develin one¹ of the messages of the londe of you sovain lorde of Irelande as in substance for asmoche as longeth him for to shew y^e cause why it is nether prouffitable to you souverain lord nor for¹ the welfare of your said lande that the Erle of Ormond be lieutenant of the same londe.

First forasmoche as all the lordes sþueff and temporeff of your said londe and the cōes of the same in your parlement holdeñ at

¹ Additional MS. 4793. f. 10 b.

Develyñ the Friday next after the fest of Seint Martyñ in wynter last passed were fullyth avised and assented that I and my felowe messaĝes for the said londe shulde desire of you soṽain lorde to ordeyñ a myghti lorde of this your realme of Englonde for to be your lieuten^{nt} of yo^r said londe that tyme beyng there p̄sent the Erlle of Ormond as depute to the Lorde Welles than your lieuten^{nt} there. Please it yo^r highnesse to be enformed howe that if it hað [be] seyñ goode and p̄fitable for you and for yo^r said londe for to have hað the said Erlle yo^r lieuten^{nt} he shulde have been named atte said parlement. Doyng you to understonde that they aſ both lordes sp̄uall and temporell t̄ cōes there assembled considered in their wisdoms that it was moste expedient to you soṽain lorde to have to your lieuten^{nt} there a lorde of the birth of this your noble realme whom yo^r people there wolſ more favou^r and obey than to any man of that londes birth. For men of this realme kepe better justice execute your lawes and favour more your cōe people there and eṽ have done before this tyme better than eṽ didde any man of that londe or eṽ is like to doo.

Also please it your highnesse to considre howe that it behoveth that he that shulde be your lieuten^{nt} there be a mighti curregeous and laborous man to kepe the felde and to make *resistance against* your ennemyes in comfort and supportacioñ of your true liege people there and none of these ben seyñ ne founde in the said Erlle for both he is ageð unwelody and unlusty *to labour for hee* hath for lak of labour loste in substance aſ his castelles townes and lordeshippes that he hað withiñ yo^r said londe. Wherefore it is not likly that he shuld kepe conquer ne gete eny *groundes* to you soṽain lorde that thus hath lost his owñ.

More oṽ please it you to wete that at dyṽs parlementes whan that the said Erlle hath hað the rule there he hath ordeyned and maað Irissh men and gromes and pages of his housolde knyghtes of the shire the which wolde not in no wyse assent to no good

rule nor to no thing that shulde p̄fite and avaylle to you soʒvain lorde. And also hath suffered dyʒs lordes s̄pueit̄ and temporeit̄ to absent hem fro parlementz here afore takyng of hem grete fynes to his singuler avaylle there as the p̄fite shulde be youf.

Also afore this tyme whan the said Erle stood your lieuten^{nt} he toke the Priour of Colaĩ ooĩ of the lordes of your parlement there and sent him to Oderes Castell that is an Iriss̄h man and your ennemy the which put him in grete duresse of prisoĩ and ramp̄somed him at c. marč without any cause resonable. And in like wyse maađ to be enprisoned in the handes of your ennemyes Jankyn Calaiĩ ooĩ of the citezeins of your cite of Develyĩ and David Seman gentilman and ramp̄somed eche of hem at xl. ti. and ooĩ Nicholas Galbarry in like wyse and ramp̄somed him at c. marč.

Also please it you to consider howe that atte last departure of the Lorde Welles out of your said londe it was desired by the substance of the gentils and cōes of the same londe that the said Erle shuld in no wise be his depute because of grete rygour and brekyng of peas that they dradde him to do like as he hađ dooĩ before tyme. Wherupoĩ atte last he was bounde by endenture triptite to kepe the peas and be of good rule duryng the tyme that he were depute to the said lieutenant. And sith it is so that his feblenesse of rule was so moche dradde to be depute it is to suppose more to be dradde yf he were your lieutenaunt t̄ hađ rule himself.

Also please it your highnesse to be remembređ howe that afore this tyme my Lorde of Marche my Lorde Grey whos soulez God assoit̄ and my Lorde Talbot that have been your lieutenants of your said londe have afore this tyme enpeched the said Erle seʒally of many grete tresons the which stonde yet undeĩmyned the which is a grete proof that the said Erle hath not been of no good rule and is unable to have your said londe in goʒnaunce.

Also ther been many and dyv's other grete thinges mysdone by the said Erle the which I may not declare for cause of myne ordre. For the declaraciõ of which please it your highnesse to do come byfore you the Lorde Welles the Barõ of Dudley Sir Thomas Stanley sometyme lieuten^antz of your said londe Gyles Thorntõ your tresore^r there and other that have born and bere offices there charging hem by the feithes that they owe to God and to you to report to your highnesse the rule of the said Erle done for the tyme that þei have stonde your officers there.

Also please it your highnesse the pmisses considered to discharge the said Erle of the saide office of lieutenaunt and to direct a cõmissiõ to certain cõmissioners to enquire within your said londe of the mate comprysed in the saide articles and of the rule and govⁿnce that the said Erle hath been of in the tyme that he hath stonde lieutenant there here byfore o^v that þat is rehersed above and therupon to certifie you by writyng under your grete seal of that þat thei fynde by such inquisicioⁿ, and so ye may have clere knowlage whether it be for your p^rite and avaylle for the ease and welfare of your lande that the said Erle be your lieuten^ant there or not. And the said Erle moste be discharged before that the said inquisicioⁿ be takyn for he hath so rigorously entreted your po^ule people of your said londe before this tyme that they dar not sey the trouth while that he stondest your lieuten^ant there without that he be first discharged lest that for their sothe seying he wolde be more rigorous to hem hereaft^r than he was before the which þey might not bere.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 14. On parchment: *contemporary* MS.]

Articles submitted to the Council by Giles Thorndon, treasurer of Ireland. Although the date of these articles is not stated, the Minute of the Council of the 24th August, 20 Hen. VI. 1442, by which Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King, to be sworn as to who were the most impartial men in Ireland to fill the situations of deputies, "and to give up in *articles* all that he will write for the King and against any other persons," (*vide* p. 202, *antea*,) tends to identify this document with the one there mentioned, and to fix its date to about the latter part of the month of August or early in September 1442.]

THISE ben the articles which Gyles Thorndon̄ tresorer of Irland̄ sheweth and declareth unto the *ryght* honorable and ryght wyse counseill of the Kyng our soʒayn lord̄.

First the seið Gyles excuseth hym and hym̄ acquyteth by the feith which he oweth to God̄ and to the Kynḡ our said̄ soʒain lord̄, þat the thynges which he seið and expresth by this writyn̄g here after folowyng it is for þe wele and p̄fite to þe Kynḡ and good̄ goūnauce of his seið land̄ and peple and for no man̄e singuler lucre ne awayt̄ for hym̄ self ne for noon̄ hyndryng hate or malice which he hath ayeinst ony psone or ptie in þat lande as he wolt̄ acquyte hym̄ at all tymes in soch wyse as yo^u lyketh to assigne hym̄ to his power̄. Considerynḡ to your̄ graciouse and hon'ables discrecons þat he hath be s̄vaunt and drawen forth in þe Kynges s̄vice þat dede ys whōm God assoiit̄ and also in þe s̄vice of our said̄ soʒain lord̄ þ^t now ys thise xxxviiij^y wynter̄ and more and neʒe hadde fee ne rewarde but onely of hēm tweȳn, and now in his old̄ age þ^t he shold̄ do or saye ony thyng þat shold̄ be shame or reproof̄ to hym̄ God diffende, and so he trusteth to his n̄ey þat he wolt̄.

The first article ys, þat as it ys knowen̄ of the discorde p̄cialtee and divisiōn which ys in the lande of Irland̄ and longe hath continued bytwene þe Erle of Ormond̄ and his affinitee on̄ þat ptie and the Lord̄ Talbot and the Archebysshop̄ of Divelyn̄ his

brother on þat otheṛ ptie¹ seth the seið Gyles hath be Tresoreṛ there, þere hath be soch ptie sitt yng in þe Kynges counseill and in all his courtes þere þat no mateṛ for the Kynges avaiṛt ne for seute of ptie may have due pcesse ne execucioṛ in lawe where it toucheth any of the seið ij. pties, to grete hyndryng to ouṛ said soṽaiṛ lord and to all his seið lande as it appereḁ by a plement there now late holdeṛ, and so it ys lyke to contynue lesse than remedye therfore be purveyeḁ.

Itm as þe seið Gyles ys enfo'meḁ by þe officers in þe escheker þere, where grete sommes beṛ due and levable to þe Kynges use and pfit for which sommes þe officers dare nat make due processe for drede of puttyng out of office at eṽy eschaunge of lieuten^{nt} or justice. And so it is in all þe Kynges courtes there, to grete losse and hyndryng to ouṛ said soṽayṛ lord.

Itm seth the tyme of Kyng Harry the vth. hydeṛ to there hath be graunteḁ out of the Kynges revenues þere w^{out} auctoritee or power to heṛ yeven by the Kyng, grete annuytees and p^{ro}vi^on of dettes accomptes and arrerages of accomptes to diṽs psones by the justices and lieutenautes there ayeinst the fourme and ordynauce made and sent thider by Kyng Edward the ij^{de}. which amoun^ten to m^occclij. li. v. s. ix. d. q^a lyke as the seið Gyles hath heṛ to shewe redy writeṛ.

Itm it were ryght pfitable necessarye and nedefull þat þe Chief Baroṛ of the escheker there were a suffisant lerneḁ man of lawe and that he nor nooṛ other officeṛ of the same place be in fee w^{it} nooṛ otheṛ lord but that they may occupye heṛ office in heṛ ppre psones and by no deputies, for that place ys gretely hyndreḁ by deputacyoṛ.

Itm lyke yt your hon^{ables} and graciou^{ses} discrecoṛs to yeve in knowelege to the seið Gyles how he shall be demeneḁ as for annuytees and grauntes of the Kynges fee fermes and demeynes w^{it}in the seið land grauntes of p^{ro}vi^on dettes accountes reall s^{er}vices prys of wyne yeven by any justice there of her oweṛ auctoritee

¹ Vide pp. 206, 248, 250, *antea*.

as wele in the tyme of the Kyng þat dede ys as in the tyme of the Kyng ouȝt soverayn lord þat now ys, and whether they shuld be allowed or noon.

Item where divers annuytees were graunted of þe Kynges fee fermes in the tyme of Kyng Harry the iiijth. by Thomas of Lancaster þat tyme his lieutenaut beyng to divers psones for tyme of lyf, he havynge no power there too but onely to graunte forfaitures, and in asmuch as the seid grauntes were confermed by both Kynges Harryes the iiijth. and the vth. and by ouȝt seid soverayn [lord] þat now ys, it is to be enquired whether þe seid grauntes and confirmacons be suffisaunt or nought.

Item lyke it you to understonde þat þe grete frostes and weders þat hañ been thise iij. yere hañ so empeyred and hurte þe walles of the castels of Develyñ and Wygelowe which wolȝ drawen to ryght grete and notable sommes lesse than þey beñ þe souner repailled and amended.

Item it is to be remembred þat at þe next plement to be holdeñ in Engeland þat it be ordeyned and enacted in the same plement þat all maner of michandyses passyng out of the land of Ireland and commyng into the same, paye to the Kyng pety custume in lyke wyse as it is used in Engeland, lesse þan ony soch michandyses be custumed in Engeland tofore by cause þat the Kyng hath no custume of no maner michandyse there save onely of hydes wolle and fell.

Item it is to have in mynde that the charges of the Justice of Irland and his officers this yere excedeñ þe revenues of the same land m^cccclvj. li. xvij. s. j. d. lyke as the seid Gyles can plainly shewe you writen.

Item the seid Gyles beseceth unto your gracious lordshipp þat he may have in strengthyng of his seid office a fre patent under the Kynges seall after þe tenure and fourme of a fre patent graunted by Kyng Edward the iij^d. þe xxxj. yere of his reigne to his Tresorer of Irland at þat tyme beyng, the tenure of which fre patent foloweth in this fourme.

R̄ uniᵛsais in Hibñ p̄sentes lras inspecturis sañtm. Quia ut accepimus Theṣ nri Hibñ p̄ tempore p̄lito existentes pp̄l timorē justiē nroꝝ Hibñ mandatis ⁊ injuncōnibz eoꝝd̄m justiē resis̄le ⁊ debita nra de psonis sub p̄tecōibz ip̄oꝝ justiē existentibz levare ⁊ cōmodum nrm put ad ip̄os Theṣ p̄tinebat faē non audebant p̄ quod thesaurus ⁊ exitus ip̄ius lre nre Hibñ a multis retro temporibz multipliciⁱ exinaniti extiterunt ⁊ exhausti. Nos ne levacio hujusmodi debitoꝝ nroꝝ pp̄l timorem aliquem de celo impediatur volentes indempnitati ⁊ utilitati nris in hac pte p̄videre suscepim⁹ nunc theṣ nrm lre p̄dicte bona ⁊ res sua quecumq; in p̄tecōnem ⁊ defensionem nram sp̄alem ⁊ puniōem ejusd̄m si ip̄m in aliquo delinquere contingat penes nosmet ip̄os reservamus ip̄m a potestate ⁊ jurisdictione justiē nri lre p̄dicte qui p̄ tempore fuit penitus eximētes. Nolum⁹ enim qd̄ p̄dcus justiē de psona dci Theṣ nri aut de bonis suis aliquibz exquesitis coloribz seu ocōnibz se in aliquo intromittat. Damus autem p̄fato Theṣ nro tenore p̄sencium in mandatis ip̄m q; firmiⁱ injungendo monem⁹ qd̄ pp̄l aliquas p̄tecōnes mandata at̄lminacōnes seu injuncōnes p̄ p̄fatum justiē absq; assensu Cancellar̄ Theṣ ⁊ alioꝝ de consilio nro in p̄tibz illis fca vel faciendū quin debita nra ad cicius quo poſit levare ⁊ ea que juxta officii sui debitum p̄ cōmodo ⁊ utilitate nra fore viderit faciendū faē non omittat, nec nos dampnū vel jacturam aliquam in quarum poſit incurrere pmittat. In cujus rei testimonium has lras nras fieri fecim⁹ patentes T. me ip̄o apud Westm̄ lcio die Marcii anno r̄ n̄ Angl̄ tricesimo primo r. v̄o n̄ Fran̄ decimo octavo.

P̄ ip̄m conā.

Patet in roſlo patenti E. tercii de anno xxxi⁹.

Ifm it is to be remembreð of an article put in by Sire Edward Eustace knyght touchyng þat þe men born of Irlond shold go home and dwell in þe same londe and elles to paye to þe Kyng a certein sōme of money like as yt is conteneth in þe said article.

[Bibl. Cotton. Titus, B. xi. f. 22 b. On parchment: *Original*.

Letter from Sir Richard Fitz Eustace, lord keeper, Giles Thorndon, treasurer, and the other lords of the King's Council in Ireland, to the Privy Council, dated at Drogheda, 25th April. The year in which this Letter was written is not stated, but there can be no doubt that it should be assigned to the 21st Hen.VI. 1443; for on the 4th of July in that year orders were issued by the Council, for the payment of the Lieutenant of Ireland, respecting the resumption of grants, and the fee-farms of certain cities and towns, agreeably to the first, second, and third "articles of them of Ireland," to which subjects, and in the same order, this Letter relates. (*Vide* pp. 297, 298, *antea*.) Moreover, the Letter was delivered to the Council by Sir James Aleyn; and on the 8th July the Council ordered some additions to be made to the credence which was about to be issued to "James Aleyn, a knight of Ireland," on his return to that country. *Vide* pp. 301, 304, 305, *antea*.]

Most reŵende fadres in Gode and oure right noble and wirchipfull lordes, we recōmaunde us to your gracious lordeshipes, and please hit your seide graciousez lordeshipes to witte that we have writte to the Kinge our soŵeigne lorde that hit wold̄ please his noble grace to adŵtise the gret costes of oure wirshipfull lorde James Erle of Ormond̄ his lieuten*nt of his land̄ of Irland̄, which he susteneth as weŵ in laboꝝing for the salfe garde of the saide lande as in making paiement to the poeple of the same lande for him his housold̄ and soldeioꝝs, to the importable charges of him and his frendes, and that hit wold̄ please oure saide soŵeigne lorde to yeve in cōmaundement to his Tresorer in England̄ to make duhe paiement to the saide lieuten*nt of aŵ that is be hynde to hym of his wages for the keping of the saide lande: and that hit pleaset our soŵeigñ lord̄ to consider that his land̄ of Irland̄ is his lorde-shiþ of olde tyme annexet to his corone of his noble roialme of England̄, in the which lande our saide soŵeigñ lorde and aŵ his right noble and worthi pgenitoꝝs sūtyme Kinges of Engeland̄ and lordes of Irland̄, of tyme that no mynde rennyth, have hade courtes theꝝ, that is to say Ch*unȝy Chief Place Cōe Binche and Escheker in fourme and man̄ as he hath in his saide noble roialme of Engeland̄,

and now late the saide lande is so empovereshet and the revenus of hit soe diminuyshet that they sufficeth not by gret somes to the paiement of the offices of his saide courtes and others his offices, as constables of his castell in his saide lande: and that notwithstanding by diuises suytes made to his noble grace he not lernet of the gret diminuycioñ of his saide revenus hath made diuises grauntes to divers psones of his saide revenus, to some for terme of lyve, and other for terme of yeres, and othir wies aftir his plesier, the which grauntes if they tak effecte will cause the saide revenus so to be diminuset that they will in no man suffice to paiement of his saide officers, and also his courtes will be emynent to cesse and not to be occupiet by anny officers, and his saide castell noght keptet ne defendet in default of paiement in disheritaunce of him and subvrsioñ of his saide lande which God defend, in las that he of his high grace ordeine in Engeland for paiement of his saide offices, that hit wold please his saide roiall majeste that no graunt wer made to non pson of his saide revenus fro hens forth, and that suche grauntes of his grace so made bi for this tyme of his saide revenus wer duhely and graciously refourmet and remediet as hit please his highnesse. Also for as moche as the citees of our saide soveraigne lorde of Cork and Lymyk and the towñ of Galvy with in his saide lande paie not har fee fermes coketes and custumes duhe to our saide soveraigne lord as they didde of old tyme, ne obeyeth his comaundementes directet to hame for suche causes, that shippes and merchaundises of the saide citees and towñ comynge to Bristow other to anny other poorte in Engeland be pootte under arrest and so to abide till they finde suyrte that sufficient psones of the saide citees and towñ shall wyth in resonable tyme come to accompt to his escheker in Irland of ther said fee ferme coket and custumes, and make full paiement of that that is duhe to oure saide soveraigne lorde, beseching yow of your gracious lordshipes benyngnely to accepte James Aleyne knight presentour of our saide writyng to our saide soveraigne lord and of this our lre to your seid gracious lordshipes and graciously resceyve and heire and so tendir the saide James and writin that by your gracious fordrance he be soner spedde and anseweret and made repeer to the saide lande of Irland in to gret comfort of us

your s^vntes. Most rev^rende fadres in God and our right noble and wirchipfull lordes the Holy Trinite have yow in his blesset govⁿnaunce. Writtin ate Drogheda undir that on part of our saide soveigiⁿ lorde is gret seale of his saide lande the xxv. day of Aprile.

Youre f^rntes Richard Fitz Eustace Knyght Keper of the saide gret seale Giles Thorndon Tresurer ther and the remen^t of oure saide soveigⁿ lord ys Conseilers of his seide lande.

(*In dorso.*) most revend^t faderes in Gode and oure
. pfull lordes oure lordes of oure soveigⁿ lordes
.

[Additional MS. 4793. f. 5. a modern *Transcript*.

The date of the following articles of complaint against the Earl of Ormond, Lieutenant of Ireland, exhibited by Giles Thorndon, the Treasurer of Ireland, to the Privy Council in England, is not stated; but they must have been written between 1441 and 1444, and most probably late in 1443 or early in 1444. As they are closely connected with the previous documents, and are calculated to illustrate the History of Ireland, it has been thought advisable not to separate them.]

THESE be the articles w^{ch} Giles Thorndon esq^r Tresorer of Ireland sheweth and declareth to the King and his counsell against James le Botiller Earle of Ormond of the time that the same Earle hath bin Lieutenant of the said land.

First whereas the citties of Cork and Limick were chardged to the King of 5,000 mark and more of the fee farme of the said citties et debitis di^visorū and of fines issues and amⁱciament^e as it appeareth in the great roll of the escheq^r of Ireland / the said Lieutenant went to the said citie of Limick and there treated with the cōmons of the said cittie and took 100 li. and more of his cost^e of the cōmons of the s^ad cittie to his owne avayle to the end that the said cōmons should have a gehall pardon of all manner debt^e accompt^e issues fines

and amerciam^{te} for c. li. to be payd to the King, that is for to say for the said cittie of Limick c. mark^e and for the ^{sd} citie of Cork l^{te}. mark^e the w^{ch} pardon they have. And after that the said Lieutenant had the said c. li. that the King should have had to his owne avayle, not in dischargd of the Kinge in noe manner of the paym^t, that the King should make to him in his said land, ne in England sithen he was last made Lieutenant of the ^{sd} land. And thus deceabably the said Earle made the King leese 5,000 mark^e and more.

2. Also where the King sent his writt anno 20 of his reigne to the said Tresorer to come into England¹ and to accompt, the said Tresorer might not have licence of the said Lieutenant to come into England but the same Lieutenant quarrelleth wth him in such forme that for dread of y^e ^{sd} Lieutenant y^t hee wolde lett seaze y^e office of y^e Tresorer and all other offices landes and teñtes goods and chatles of y^e ^{sd} Giles as he hath mow don unto y^e time y^t y^e denominaçon of y^e said Lieutenant y^e ^{sd} Tresorer must make one Wittm Chevir seacond justice of y^e Kings Bench in Ireland a man of y^e ^{sd} Lieutenant^e counsell his deputie Tresorer, w^{ch} deputie Tresorer in y^e absence of y^e ^{sd} Tresorer by y^e making of y^e said Lieutenant lete smyte out talles in y^e receipt of y^e said excheq^r of cccxlvij. li. and more of y^e reale fvice y^t was p^elamed at y^t time to one Katarine Bray y^t was wife to Stephen Bray sometime chief justice of y^e Kings Bench foresaid, w^{ch} Stephen was dedd longe time before², w^{ch} Lieutenant and deputie Tresorer hath y^e more party of y^e said cccxlvij. li. to theire owne availe and litle profit was to y^e said Katarine. And y^t was y^e cause y^t y^e ^{sd} tales were smitten by bill p^esented unto y^e said Lieutenante by y^e said Katarine by y^e making of y^e said Lieutenant by cause of y^e w^{ch} misgovⁿnance of y^e Lieutenant y^e Kings offic^s in Ireland be not paid of y^e wages nor fees ne y^e Kings profe discharged in England of y^e wages of y^e said Lieutenant. And y^e cause y^t y^e ^{sd} Lieutenant quarrelled at this time wth y^e said Tresorer and seised all his offices landes and teñt^e goodes and cattles

¹ Giles Thorndon was ordered to appear before the King in August, 20 Hen. VI 1412. *Vide* p. 202, *antea*.

Vide Rot. Claus. Hibern. 20 Hen VI. m. 28.

was because y^e ſd Tresorer made not y^e ſame Wiſſm Chevir his deputie Treſore^r as he did before, and ſo John Blackton y^e ſd Tresorer his clerk declared and ſayed unto y^e ſd Treſorers wife after y^t y^e ſd offices landes and teñt^l goods and cattles were ſeiſed in y^e Kings hands.

3. Alsoe whereas y^e warde of y^e ſon and heire of John Verdon of Uriel and his landes fell into y^e Kings handes w^{ch} landes being worth yearely xl. markes y^e ſaid Lieutenant ſent by a letter unto y^e ſaid Treſorer chardging him not to ſell y^e ſd warde unto y^e time y^t hee ſpake wth him, w^{ch} Lieutenant deſiered of y^e ſaid Treſorer to have y^e ſaid warde yearely to ferme for c. ſ. during y^e nonage of y^e ſaid heire. And y^e ſd Treſorer would not graunt it ſoe to him but he p^{ffered} to y^e ſd Lieutenant during y^e ſd nonnage y^e ſaid warde yelding yearely to y^e King at his exchequer in Ireland y^e very value therof, and y^t for to doe y^e ſaid Lieutenant refuſed. And after y^t y^e ſame Lieutenant intreated wth y^e reman^{nt} of y^e Kings counſell there privily in ſuch forme y^t they all graunted y^t y^e ſd Lieutenant ſhould have y^e ſaid ward for a c. ſ. yearely in y^e name of a reward as it appeareth of recorde. And when this was demaunded of y^e ſaid Treſorer hee durſt not ſay ag^t it for dread of y^e ſaid Lieutenant but graunted it wth them. And thus y^e Kinge leſeth his p^{ffitt} of his land^l aforeſaid by y^e ſayd Lieutenant.

4. Alsoe y^t y^e ſd Lieutenant toke xx. li. of one frier Wiſſm Fitz Thomas ſomtye Priour of Kilmaynan at y^t time being comandour of ye man^r of Kilfaran longing to y^e Hoſpittall of S^t John's Jeſlem in Ireland w^{ch} is worth yearely a c. mark^l to let y^t y^e ſame manour ſhould not be ſeiſed into y^e Kings hands, where y^t all landes and teñt^l of y^e ſaid hoſpittall ſhould have been ſeiſed into y^e Kings hand^l unto y^e time y^t ccc. mark^l had be rered of y^e ſame lyving, for y^e w^{ch} ccc. mark^l iiij. p^{ſons} were bound to y^e King for one frier Thomas Fitz Gerald priour of y^e hoſpittall aforeſd y^t y^e ſame priour ſhould keepe y^e Kings peace which ſome day forfeited to y^e Kinge by defeaute in a ſcire fa^l. And after y^t all y^e landes t^e teñt^l of y^e ſaid hoſpittall by an act of parlem^t made at y^e ſuite of y^e ſaid ſuertees by y^e making of y^e ſaid Lieutenant were ſeiſed into y^e Kings hands into y^e tyme y^t y^e ſaid ccc. mark^l were rered of y^e ſaid

landes and teñte, for y^e w^{ch} act so made y^e said suertees paied to y^e said Lieutenant iiij^{xx}. markē by an accorde made betwixt them, after y^t time the said Lieutenant surmittinge y^e cause y^t y^e said man of Kilfaran was at y^t tyme in seffees hands where it was not soe. And also y^e said Lieutenant had a c. markē of y^e said ccc. markē to his owne availe by a concordatū made by him and y^e Kinges counsell there of, the which counsell some durst not otherwise doe for dred of y^e said Lieutenant.

5. Alsoe where y^e temporaltees of y^e chirche of Ardmagh after y^e death of every Archbishop of Ardmagh have been seised into y^e Kings handes of y^e w^{ch} Cawceston is and hath been pcell, w^{ch} Cawceston is worth x. markē by y^e yeare, of y^e which Cawceston y^e Kinge hath bene seised as pcell of y^e said temporaltees, the said Lieutenant deli^{vd} y^e said Chaueston to y^e Baron of Delvin wthout suit of any man or pces of law of his owne authoritie for his wages nothing yeilding therof unto y^e King. And upon this pces was made out of y^e Kinges Excheq^r in Ireland against y^e said Baron of Delvin to aunser y^e Kinge therof. And y^e said Lieutenant sent his prive seale to y^e said Tresorer and to y^e Barons of y^e said excheq^r chardging them to sease of y^e ſd pcess and to make noe more pcess against y^e said Baron, for he sayed y^t y^e said Cawceston was noe pcell of y^e ſd temporalties as it appeareth more fully by y^e said privie seale of recorde in y^e said excheq^r. And so y^e Kinge hath lost ij. tearmes w^{ch} cometh to xx. markē. And thus y^e King is like to be disinherited of y^e said Cawceston by this go^vnance when y^e temporalties of y^e said church bene seised in y^e Kinges handes after y^e desese of any Archbushopp of Ardmagh or for any other cause.

6. Allsoe where y^t an English rebell was taken w^{ch} was in y^e feilde against Withm Welles at y^t time being deputie Lieutenant of the said lande and there slew Richard Wellesley knight, y^e said Lieutenant treted with y^e Kinges counsell y^t y^e said man should paye to y^e Kinge xl. markē for his ch^re of pdon. And after y^t y^e said Lieutenant toke to his owne avayle y^e said xl. markē of y^e ſd Robt and graunted him his ch^re for y^e fyne of vj. s. viij. d. and thus disceivable y^e said Lieutenant made y^e King loose xl. markē.

7. Allsoe whereas y^e shipp of John Bryt of Dyvelyn maryfi was forfited unto y^e Kinge by y^e statut w^{ch} is worth xl. mark^e y^e said Lieutenant tooke a sōme of goods of y^e said John Bryt for y^e saide shipp to his owne use and chardged y^e Kinges Chauncellor and Tresorer there not to entermedle wth y^e sd shipp nor fine in noe man^r for y^e said cause. And soe y^e said Lieutenant made y^e Kinge loose xl. mark^e.

8. Allsoe there was a bill made by y^e makeing of y^e sd Lieutenant put to y^e cōmons in ij. plliament^e and two great counsells houlden in Ireland before y^e sd Lieutenant, in y^e w^{ch} bill was contayned y^t whatsoever man y^t would complayne to y^e King of any wrong don to him in Ireland but that y^e same complaint^e were under y^e Kings greate seale of Ireland or by an act of plliament or greate counsell of y^e said land that then hee soe complayning should forfitt all his lands rentes farmes goodes and cattell^e to y^e King for e^vmore. And this done by y^e said Lieutenant to y^e intent y^t hee might give all mōnies landes teñtes rentes services goodes and cattells y^t soe complayned, in as much as he hath power and authoritie by y^e Kings f^res p^atent^e made unto him of y^e lieutenancy of Ireland, for there was noe man y^t hee had been willed to but y^t hee would have taken his landes teñtes rentes services goods and cattells. And if hee had complayned to y^e King y^t then by y^e statut if it had ben made hee should have forfited all his landes teñt^e rentes services goodes and cattell^e unto y^e King for ever more and y^e said Lieutenant to have given them to a frend of his for e^vmore by pact and coven^ant to be made betwene them y^t y^e said Lieutenant should have them and to his heires for e^vmore by graunt made therof by him to whom y^e said Lieutenant would graunt them, and if such men complained not y^t then y^e said Lieutenant would have houlden y^e said landes teñt^e rentes services goodes and cattell^e to his owne use duringe y^e time of his said lieutenantshipp as hee hath done to divers trew liegmen of y^e said lande, and thus y^e said Lieutenant thought by y^e said statute if it had been made to have destroyed many a trew liege man there, but some of y^e said cōes which bee trew liegemen to y^e King knew well this evill and corrupt intent of y^e said Lieutenant rejected y^e said bill and would not lett it pass for

they said it was treson to make such a statute y^e a man should be restrayned y^t he should not complaine to his Kinge, y^e w^{ch} bill was brought into y^e cōes house ther by a man of y^e said Lieutenant whose name is Thomas Abbay w^{ch} is now in y^e realme w^t y^e said Earle.

9. Allsoe whereas y^e said Earle made one M^r. John Prene to be put in prison for y^e withhoulding of ccc. or cccc. mark[℥] w^{ch} was stolen as y^e said Lieutenant saied and should have been y^e Kinges, y^e said Lieutenant held y^e said M^r. John in prison unto y^e time y^t he had paied unto y^e said Lieutenant xx.ʒ. for his deli^uvance unto his owne availe, and y^e Kinge of noe penny of y^e said ccc. or cccc. mark[℥] answered and y^e said M^r. John at his large.

10. Allsoe whereas some landes and teñt[℥] of one James Molghan in Meath were seised into y^e Kinges hands w^{ch} were of y^e yearly vallue of iij. s. y^e said Lieutenant desiereth of y^e said Tresorer to graunt y^e said landes and teñtes to y^e said James for tearme of year[℥] yealding therefore xij. d. yearly, and for by cause y^e said Tresorer y^t to doe refused the said Lieutenant of his owne authoritie sent his warrant to y^e Chancellor of Ireland to make out f^res pattent[℥] to y^e said James to have y^e said landes and teñtes duringe his life wthout any thing thereof yelding. And soe by y^e said Lieutenant y^e Kinge hath lost much of his revenue of y^e said landes.

11. Allsoe whereas it belongeth to y^e Tresorer to make officers, y^t is to say countrowllars custumars waterbaylliffes serchers and other officers belonging to y^e Tresorer to make, the said Lieutenant would not suffer him to make noe such officers but of his owne autorite against y^e effect of y^e said f^res pattent[℥] to him made. And thus y^e s^d Lieutenant tooke other power upon him then he had by y^e said f^res patent[℥] in deroga^on of y^e Kings crowne and royalty and in great hurt and loss to y^e said Giles.

12. Alsoe whereas y^e Kinge sent his writt under his greate seale of England unto y^e said Lieutenant charging him to restore y^e said Giles y^e office of y^e constab^lry of keepeing of y^e castle of Divelin and unto the office of the constab^lry and keeping of the castle and towne of Wickloe wth all y^e landes teñtes rent[℥] services farmes ānuities goodes and cattles w^{ch} y^e said Lieutenant made to be seised

into y^e Kings handes and of y^e w^{ch} y^e Kinge had amoved his handes and them unto y^e said Giles had restored, and y^t y^e said Lieutenant should doe this upon noe longer occupaçon of y^e said lieutenant-shipp or go^vnance of y^e said lande, w^{ch} writt y^e said Lieutenant in noe wise obeyed, because of w^{ch} disobaying of y^e said writt y^e 3d office of Tresorer was not occupied by long time to great hurt lost and contempt of y^e King and disobaying of his cōmandem^t and also greate losse to y^e said Giles of y^e pffitt^e of y^e said offices of Tresorer and constableries aforesaid of halfe a yeaere and more.

13. Allsoe y^e said Lieutenant hath disobayed di^vs and many times y^e Kings cōmandement^e under y^e Kinges great seale out of England privy signet and signet of y^e Egle to y^e said Lieutenant directed and delivered upon payne of his ligeance and otherwise, w^{ch} he hath disobayed, the which disobedience of y^e said Lieutenant hath caused divers p^{er}sons of y^e said land of y^e bond of y^e said Lieutenant to disobay y^e Kings cōmandement^e directed and delivered unto them, y^e which disobediance is y^e most greivous example of disobedience in Ireland y^t e^v was in y^e same land and will be a greate ensample to either of y^e said lands to disobay y^e Kings cōmandement^e out of England less then this be gratiously and hastily remedied by y^e Kinge.

14. Allsoe as y^e said Tresorer is informed y^e 3d Lieutenant hath made Ro^bt Dyke archdeacon of Dyvelin to byde at home and not to appere afore y^e Kinge and his counsell in England notwithstanding y^e said Ro^bt Dyke had in comāndement by y^e Kings writt out of England upon payn of his ligeaunce and y^t y^e said Lieutenant hath undertaken to y^e said Ro^bt to save him wthout loss unto y^e King, and thus y^e said Lieutenant taketh upon him y^e Kings p^{er}te and comforteth y^e said Ro^bt Dyke to disobay y^e Kings cōmandement^e afore^sd, for y^e which disobediance of y^e said Ro^bt y^e Kinge may have of y^e same Ro^bt 1000 li. without y^e frutes of his benefices in England and Ireland, which frutes ben yearely of y^e value of cc. mark^e and more.

15. Allsoe at every p^{ar}liament and great counsell ordayned to be houlden afore y^e said Lieutenant in y^e said lande after y^e writtes of y^e said p^{ar}liament^e and counsell^e sent to y^e lord^e spiruall of y^e one

pties of y^e said lande, the said Lieutenant at his goeing into y^e said one pties accorded for notable sōmes wth y^e said lordes to pay unto y^e said Lieutenant to make for y^e more pte his owne men of his howsehold ther pcurato's to excuse their absence & to have his intent in y^e said pliaiment^e and counsell^e, where never this rule had betwene y^e said Lieutenant and lordes y^e Kinge might get greate good yearly of y^e said lordes for their said absence, and thus deseved he y^e Kinge of his fynes y^e hee should have by their absence from y^e said pliaiment^e and counsell^e.

[Bibl. Harl. 4769. *contemporary* MS.]

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMBASSADORS WHO WERE
SENT TO THE MARCHES OF CALAIS IN JUNE, 17 HEN. VI.
1439, TO TREAT FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE.

The insertion of this interesting document is justified by its historical importance, by many of the ambassadors being Members of the Privy Council, and by the constant allusions which occur in it to the Instructions of the King and the Council. It is the plan of the work to include all Instructions to Ambassadors, and it was thought preferable to introduce, in this place, the *entire* Journal in which the Instructions issued on the occasion occur, than merely to insert those Instructions in the body of the volume.

On the 23rd May, 17 Hen.VI. 1439, the King appointed John archbishop of York, the Duke of Norfolk, Peter bishop of Lisieux, Thomas bishop of Norwich, Thomas bishop of St. David's, Humphrey earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, John earl of Oxford, Henry lord Bouchier, the Abbot of Fescamp, Walter lord Hungerford, Dr. Billeston, dean of Salisbury, Sir John Stourton, Sir John Popham, Robert Whityngham, treasurer of Calais, Doctor Thomas Beckington, the King's secretary, William Erard, professor of theology, Doctors Stephen Wilton and William Sprever, and John Rivell, the King's French secretary, his ambassadors, to negotiate a treaty of peace with France. Cardinal Beaufort, who had opened the treaty, was also associated, with the other ambassadors, in that mission on the 25th of that month. (*Vide Fœdera*, vol. x. pp. 728-734.)

This Journal was written by Dr. Beckington, the King's principal secretary, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Welles; and it extends from the 26th June 1439, when the ambassadors embarked at Dover, to the 1st October following, when they returned to the King at Kennington. From the minuteness of its details it is no less calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of the time than the political affair to which it relates; and it is very similar in its plan to the Journal which Beckington wrote of the embassy to the Count of Armagnac in 1442, to negotiate a marriage between King Henry the Sixth and a daughter of that prince, which has been published.¹

Of a great part of this Journal there are two *contemporary* copies, one in the Harleian MS. 861, and the other in the Harleian MS. 4763, of which the latter only is perfect; but as the copy in the MS. 861 appears to be the most authentic it has been adopted for the text, so far as it extends, and has been collated with the other transcript.]

ACTA ET GESTA IN CŌVENCIONE PRO TRACTATU PACIS HABITA IN
MARCHIIS CALESIE ANNO D'NI ET LOCO SUPRASCRIPTO.

ANNO Dñi mil̃mo cccc^{mo} xxxix^o. et regnoꝝ Hērici Sexti Anglie et Francie Regis xvij^o. et xvij^o. incipiente per media et sanctos labores reverendissimi in Xpo patris et dñi Dñi Henrici miseratione divina tunc Sēi Eusebii presbiteri Cardinalis de Anglia vulgariter nūcupati Ep̃i Wintoñ, necnō per similes mediaciones et labores illustris Dñe Dei g̃ra Ducisse Burgundie &c^a. appunctuata est et demū incepta et tenta in marchiis Calesie dieta seu convencio super tractatu pacis generalis inter Anglie et Francie regna ut ex sequētibz poterit luculenci^o apparere.

26th June.] DIE VENERIS xxvj^o. Junii anno sup^adicto sūmo mane dict^o Dñs Cardinalis Anglie Ep̃us Wintoñ Dux Norfolchie et Comes Oxoñ cum aliis ambassiatoribz Anglie ppe Dovoriam ascenderūt naves et transfretaverunt Calesiam.

27th June.] DIE SABBATI tunc sequente mane hora quarta una cū Whetyng-h^m Thesaurario Calesie Magister Thomas Bekyntoñ legū doctor Regis secretarius ascendit navim et ante horā undecimā venit Calesiā feliciter, ubi visitato p^omo Dño Cardinali, pransus ē cū Ep̃o Norwicensis.

¹ 8vo. 1828.

[28th June.] DIE D'NICO inter horā quitā et sextā post meridiē venerunt Calesius Comes de Vendoñ Archiepūs Remen^f Bastardus Aureliañ comes de Dunoy^s et Dñs de Crepicordio oñs pro parte adversarii Francie preter Dñm de Crepicordio qui vēit pro parte Ducis Burgūdie, quibz obviā i eoꝝ advētu equitaverunt Dñi Archiepūs Eboꝝ Comes Stafordie Epūs Norwiceñ et Dñi le Bouchier et de Hunguerford usq, ad pōtē vocatum Nywnā brigge et abinde cōduxerunt honorifice usq, ad villā Calesie.

[29th June.] DIE LUNE videlicet i festo Petri et Pauli mane hora octava cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis i hospicio Dñi Cardinalis videliz Archiepūs Eboꝝ Dux Norfolchie Epī Norwiceñ Neveneñ¹ et Lexonieñ Comites Stafford et Oxoñ Dñi de Bourgchier et Hunguerford et Bekynton secretař et i pñcia Dñi Cardinalis deliberaverunt sup directione agendoꝝ et iter cetera cōcluseřt q, si per ambassiatores partis adverse peteretur assignacio et limitaço certi diei pro cōvencione ineunda magis honorifice posset responderi, q, attento et considerato q, totū hoc negociū tractatus introductum exordiatū motū et hucusq, promotū ac directū fuit per bonas et beatas mediaciones dcoꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse Burgūdie ita ut limitacio seu exortacio seu assignacio diei hñmōi eoꝝ arbit'o et moderatione facienda esset, ut scilicet hiis statueretur qui eis t eoꝝ discrecionibz aptior et magis eoꝝ optunitatibz accōmod^o videretur, rogando nichilomin^o ut acceleracio q, m posset i hoc fieret. Et post h^c ambassiatores ptis advse. s. Cōes Vendomie Dñs Riginald^o de Chartres Archiepūs Remeñ Joħes bastard^o Aureliañ comes de Dunoy^s una cū dco Dño de Crepicordio pro pte Ducis Burgundie ingressi sūt ad pñciā Cardinař et post ipensas reverencias pposuit in gallicis noře ceteroꝝ corā dco Dño Cardinali, presentibz ābassiatoribz Anglie, dicti Archiepūs Remeñ et cōclusion^a iř peciūt assignacionē diei cōvencionis et responsū ē p Dñm Archiep̄m Ebořac ut p'us deliberatū ē. Adjectū ē insup q, eciā i discrecione et moderacione dictaꝝ Dñi Cardinalis et Dñe Ducisse resideret sub quibz modis et formis et quo numero personarum in die et loco cōvencionis predictę, an

¹ Sic, but clearly an error for *Menevens's*. This mistake occurs throughout the MS.

scilicet armati vel iermes venirent seu incederent ambassiatores utriusque partis et gentes sue. Hiis factis ambassiatores adverse partis sup̄ta licēcia a Dño Cardinali inter ix^a. et x^a. prexerunt ad magnā aulā stapule u' venerunt ad p̄senciā Dñi Ducis Aurelian̄ et facti ei debita reverencia habeant aliquādiu cum eodē cōferre q̄ volebant, et post horā decimā licencia ab eodē Duce captata om̄s dñi ambassiatores preter Comitem de Vendom qui tūc jejunavit ut dicebat^r profecti sunt ad hospiciū Dñi Archiepi Eboꝝ ubi tam Dñi Cardinalis et Comes Staffordie ac Dñi de Bouchier et de Hunguerfordie q^m ip̄i ambassiatores Francie honorifice suscepti et cōvivati sunt. Eo die post p^andiū p^o terciā iterato dñi ambassiatores Francie i eadē aula stapule cōpetēti tractatu temporis usq̄ ad quitā horā habebant quā volebāt cū dño Duce cōmunicacionē. Et signanter dictus bastardus fr̄ dicti Ducis multū diuq̄ hēbat cōferre cū eodē. Et demū p^o quitā horā sonitā ōes dicti ambassiatores p̄ter Cōitē de Vendom̄ accesserūt ad hospiciū Comitis Staffordie et cenaverūt iſm laute satis. Et postq^m discubuisse^t i cena ingress^o ē dict^o Dux Aurelian̄ et cenavit una cum eis ibidem. Finitaq̄ cena om̄s ad hospicia sua remearunt.

[30th June.] DIE MARTIS ultimo Junii inter septimā et octavā venerunt dicti ambassiatores Francie ad p̄nciā Dñi Cardinalis captaturi licenciam recedendi. Et post habitas ivicē cōicaciones aliquales iidē ambassiatores corā dño Dño Cardinali i oratorio suo aū altare p̄ntibz tūc iſm Dño Norwiceñ Bekyntoñ secretario et M'. Johanne Ryvelle p̄stiterunt solēpniter juramētū vidēz Archieps Remeū manu dextra pōita sup̄ pect^o ceteri manibz dextris i dextrā dñi Dñi Cardinalis appositis q̄ securitatē et fidē servarēt durāte h̄m^o tractat^o tēpe ambassiatoribz Anglie et gētibz suis et mediatoribz ip̄i^o tractat^o et gētibz suis secundū modū et formā i quadā cedula quā dict^o Maḡr Johannes Ryvell in manibz suis tenebat et corā eis publice legebat cōceptos. Et de ac super juramētis suis h̄mōi cōscripte sunt tre eoꝝ sigillis sigillate sub forma q̄ legitur et sequitur.

LOYS DE BOURBON' conte de Vandosme grant maistre dostell de France, Reignault archevesque et duc de Rems chancellor de France, et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte de Dunoyz grant chamberlain de Frāce, ambassadeurs du Roy de France ſire souverain

seigneur, sur la matiere de la paix general des royaumes de France et Dāgleterre a touz ceulx q̄ ces p̄ntes f̄res verront salut. Savoir faisōs que aujourduy nous et ch̄n de nous avons fait certain solemiel serment selonc la forme q̄ sensuit.

Nous Loy de Bourbon cōte de Vendosme Reignault arch-
evesque de Rems chancelier et Jehan bastard Dorleans conte
de Dunoyz jurons et pettōs cestasf No⁹ Loys de Bourbō cōte
de Vandosme dess⁹dit p la foy de n̄re corps et sur n̄re hon-
neur Reignault archevesque de Rems p no⁹ ordres et en parole
de p̄bre et p̄lat et Jehan bastard Dorleās cōte de Dunois par
la foi de n̄re corps et sur n̄re honneur q̄ soubz umbre ou
colour ou p le moien de lapointemēt fait au regard de la cō-
vēciō naḡues cōclute et ordonne de laccord et cōsētemēt du
Roy n̄re dit f̄r et de sō dit adv̄saire Dāgleterre estre tenue
en certaine place entre Calais et Gravelinges pour estre et ēsem-
bler illec les ābassadeurs et cōmis du Roy n̄re dit f̄r et de sō
dit adv̄saire affin de vacquer entendre appointer et par la grace
de Dieu cōcluire finablemēt la matiere de la paix general des
royaumes de France et Dāgleterre ne de lexecucion dicelluy
appointment ou autremēt nous ne ferons pourchasserons machina-
rons ou proposerons ne p̄metterons ou souffrerons a n̄re pouvoir
estre fait pourchasse machinee ou p̄posee quelconque chose de
fraude del dōmage mal ou icōvenient en lancontre des messages
et ambassadeurs du dit adversaire ne de leurs gens serviteurs ou
familliers qui lez accompagneront en alant et demourant a la d̄te
cōvencion ou retournant dicelle ne a aucū deulx. Mais cessans
toutez fraudes decepcions dol et mal engin bien et leaulmēt
garderons et ferons garder aux dessusd̄ toutz appointemēs cōcernās
touchans et regardans la d̄te cōvencion et execucion dicelle et
auxi toutes seurtes deues cōvienables et requises. Et en outre
que pendent la dite cōvencion et par tout le temps dicelle nous
baillerons et ferons bailler aux diz messagiers et ambassadeurs du
dit adversaire tout possible aide et yceulx deffenderons et se-
courerons selonc n̄re pouvoir envers et cōtre toutes personnes qui
les vouldroient assail̄r grever onnuyer sur colo^r et a locasion ou
par le moien dicelle en q̄le māiere q̄ se soit ou puet estre. En
tesmoing des quel̄ chose nous avons mis nous sealx a ces

pn̄tes. Doñ a Calais le darreiner jour de Juing lan de grace mil ccccxxxix.

Hiis actis licenciā ceperunt et eodē die adequitaverunt ad villam S̄ci Audomari. Eodē die Dñs Joh̄es Poph^m miles et M' Steph̄s Wiltoñ decretoꝝ doctor missi sūt ad Dñm Cardinalē ad đcam villā S̄ci Audomari ad recipiend̄ juramēta s̄lia de securitate ꙗc^a. ꝑstand̄ p Ducē Burgund̄ ꙗ suos ꙗc^a. et ad inde reportand̄ ĩras scriptas suis sigill̄ sigillatas. It̄ ad habend̄ noticiā de volūtate dicte Ducisse quo die vellet ēē i cōvencione et ad quē numerū et ad quos modū et formā conveniendi an s. i armis vel absq̄ vellet cōsentire.

[1st July.] INTERIM die Mercurii et Jovis in loco deputato cōvencioni parabantur ꙗ tenebantur papiliones seu tentoria pro ambassiatoribus Anglie et edificia quedā de asseribz pro Dño Cardinali.

2^o. die Julii. DIE JOVIS viz in fo S̄ci Swithuni Dñs Cardinalis cōvivavit solempniter oñs ambassiatores Anglie in villa Calesie tunc pn̄tes et multos alios nobiles tā milites q^a domicellos. Isto die circiter horā quintā post meridiē venerūt Calesiā notabiles quidā viri clerici et alii de cōsilio Ducis Aureliañ numero xxⁱ. equites habentes salvos conduct^o Dñi Cardinalis.

3^o. die Julii. DIE VENERIS hora decima ante meridiē reversi sūt Calesiā a villa S̄ci Audomari et Duce ac Ducissa Burgundie Dñs Johannes Poph^m miles et M' Steph̄s Wyltoñ legum doctor qui hora quarta post prandium in hospicio Dñi Cardinalis coram ambassiatoribz Anglie it̄m in ꝑncia đci Cardinalis congregatis relacionē fecerunt de juramēto securitatis ꝑst̄ito corā eis per dictū Ducē Burgundie de quo attulerunt ĩras suas sigillatas ꙗc^a. Item q̄ Ducissa Burgundie disposuit ēē i loco cōvencionis die Lune ꝑx seq̄t̄ et voluit hūc diē observari ab utraq̄ pte hora ix^a. ante meridiē. Item q̄ ip̄a cōsensit et satis rationabile et cōveniēns pro bona direccione negocii et securitate parciū videbatur eidē q̄ tam ab una pte q^a alia essent numero trecente persone venientes si vellent solum cū gladiis ꙗ daggardis absq̄ aliis armis et ex parte Anglie essent decem scuratores seu exploratores qui deberent scurare seu explorare per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Gravelyngh

et Arde. Et siſr ex parte Francie essent totidē scurātes sive explorantes eciā per duas leucas a loco cōvencionis versus Calesiam et Guynes. Et q, insup tam una pars q, alia haberet xx. personas si vellent servientes pro victualibz defferendis. Istis relatis ut sup^a et lectis in scriptis signatis signo manuali secretarii dce Ducisse Dñi Cardinal et ambassiatores Anglie deliberarunt et cōcluserunt de observādo pmissa quatenus eos concernunt. Et reservarūt sub avisamēto et deliberaçõe usq, i crastinū ad horā octavā eodē loco ad quot psonas numero quisq, ex ambassiatoribz hmōi secū ducēdas foret assignādus.

iiij^{to}. Julii. DIE SABB'I hora inter octavā et nonā in hospi^o dci Dñi Cardinalis fca ē assignaço c^oliz ābassiatoz quot q̄s habitur^o ēet ad locū cōvēcionis die Lune seq̄ti per cedulā cōceptā scđm advisamētū dci Dñi Cardinalis quā gessit Waller armiger senescall^o hospicii ejusdē Dñi Cardinalis.

v^o. Julii. DIE D'NICO cōvenerūt ambassiatores Regis circa horā octavā i hospicio Cardinalis et i pñcia ipi^o appūctuarūt et cōcordarūt q, arriperēt iter in crastio equitādo vsus locū cōvēcionis a Calesiis hora vj^{ta}. de mane et statutū ē ōs monēdos fore ad observaçõe huj^o hore. Itē cōicatū ē qui forēt ex pte nra equites ad scurād seu explorandū per ij. leucas pdictas versus Gravelyng et Arde. Hac die hora vesparū egressi sūt cū xx^{ti}. evectionibus qdā q̄s [sic.] Ducis Aureliañ habentes salvos cōduct^o Dñi Cardinalis.

vj^{to}. Julii. DIE LUNE sūmo mane videlicet circiter horā quartam Dñs Cardinalis fecit decantari solēpniter i capella sua missā Spūs Scī quā celebravit M' Nicholas Bildestoñ decanus Saḡ et post missam familia cantata est et ergo horam vj^{ta}. ut ante stātutū est conveniunt ambassiatores Regis cum gentibz suis ad hospiciū dci Dñi Cardinalis parati ad iter et cito post vj^{ta}. omnes simul cū Dño Cardinali ceperunt iter equitando per mercatū ad portam lanterne preter Baronē de Duddele Dñm Johem Sturtoñ militē et Wih-tyng^hm thesau^r Calesie qui pro salva garda castri ville et Ducis Aurelieñ i villa dimissi sunt. Dictus vero Dñs Johannes Sturtoñ miles et custos dci Ducis recitavit hoc mane corā dñis q, cū dictus Dux jā certitudinaliter cōpisset q, nō esset hoc die itur^o i persona usq, ad locum cōvencionis habuit dicere dco Dño Johi q, si nō

īpe veniret ceteri nichil aliud facerent nisi verberare ventum. Hic quidē nō ē omittendū quantas diligencias et labores egerit hic Dux per omē mediū sibi possibile per se et Ducē atq. Ducissā Burgundie atq. per alios numero plurimos ut ire posset ad locū cōvēcionis. Multi quoq. Flandēses et Picardi et gentes exle interrogabant solícite ab exploratoribz ūris si dict. Dux Aureliā venisset ad locum. Postq. ūri venerūt in hiis et aliis multis q̄ satis notavim⁹ multa dabantur indicia Flandris si exisset Dux p̄dict. Postq. fuissent egressi ad portā lanŕne et jā venissem⁹ sup salū maris per Dñm Joĥem Poph^m et Waller dinumerate sunt gentes ūre et īventi sunt viri circiter cclx^a. preter eos qui p̄cedebant pedites et eos qui observabant tentoria. Hora autē octava v̄l circiter venim⁹ ad locū cōvēcionis qui mea opinione distat a Calesia vij. miliaribz Anglic⁹ versus Gravelyng et aliquātulū plus a Gravelyng vero iiij. miliaribz vel circiter, et est loc⁹ iste pene ex opposito castri de Oye distans abinde prope p̄ unam milia⁹ ad sinistrā versus mare. Loc⁹ iste notabiliter et honorifice apparat⁹ erat ex parte ūra. Dñs enī Cardinalis habuit ibi constructum tentoriū sive tabernaculū magnū ex meremio et asseribz factum lōgitudinis centū et ultra pedum coopertum desuper et desubtus qⁱ per muralia panno novo lineo de canabo per totum et situm erat scđm lōgitudinē ita ut protenderetur aboria in austrū habebatq. in area una et sub tecto uno universa pene necessaria loca officioz. In fine boriali panetriā botellariam cellam vinariā et alia. In fine australi cameras duas sive duo conclavia et ī medio aulā magnā et āplam nimis ut ī ea peritoz judicio et estimacione ad mēsam simul discumbere possent ppe ccc^{ti}. viri. Aula et camere ĥmōi introrsus cooperte sunt pānis rubeis valde pulcris de opere tapestrie operatis cum tribus pannis cōcathenatis. A posteriori parte tentorii in occidente erat una bassa curia circūcepta palis fixis et pāno novo lineo canabo coopert⁹ infra q^a curiā seu areā coquina sita est fact⁹ ad modū dom⁹ magne. Et ad occidentale hostiū huj⁹ magni tentorii ī specu subterraneo erat cella vinaria cooperta desup garbis arundinū colliga⁹. A parte septētrionali huj⁹ magni tentorii erant tria tentoria honesta pⁱmū Archiep̄i Eboz 2^m. Ep̄i Norwiceñ 3^m. Ep̄i Neneveñ. Ex parte vero australi sita sunt sex alia tentoria sive papiliones decora

valde, Dñōz Ducis Norfolch Comitis Stafford et Oxoñ et ceteroz dñoz ordinatū et in una fronte. E regione vero tentorio dicti Dñi Cardinalis ad orientē aliquatūlū majoris distancie q^a sit inter duas metas cōmunes sagittarioz erat tentoriū Ducisse Burgūdie erectum ejusdē lōgitudis uti erat dicti tento^m Dñi Cardinalis vl circiter ecia de meremio et asseribz debilibz facti et coop^ti vetustis et foraminosis pannis velo^z, nichilomin⁹ intus erat pannis de aras valde bonis per circuitū extensis ornatū. Et jux^a ex parte australi extra ordinē defixa sunt duo alia parva et vetusta tentoria ut apparuit fuliginosa et nō plura erant ibi pro ista dieta. In medio autē spacio inter dicta duo magna tentoria ponebatur notabilis quedā et pulcra papilio Ducisse p^rdicte pro loco cōvencionis et cōica-cionis utriusq^z p^rciū in qua stratū erat sedile pannis et cushinis aureis pro dēo Dñō Cardinali et Ducissa et pro P^rncipissa Navar^r. Ex utroq^z vero latere scamna sunt posita pro sedilibz ambas-siatoz. Postq^a Dñs Cardina^l et ambassiatores Regis cū gentibz suis per horā et āplius ab adventu suo morā ibi traxissent tandē post horā nonā et ut conscio p^pe decimā venerūt dicti Dña Ducissa et P^rncissa Navar^r nept^e sua filia Ducis Clivie ac ambassiatores p^rtis adv^rse. Et cū dictis Ducissa et P^rncipissa decē alie dñe et generese feie ī multū splendido apparatu operis aurifabrini. Nec mora dca Dña Ducissa ut cognovit p^rsēciā Dñi Cardinalis festinavit ī ej⁹ occursū. Idq^z intelligēs Dñs Cardina^l citato passu p^peravit eam occurrendo p^rvenire et p^pe mediā viā inter tētoria dedit ei obviā urbanissimo amicissimoq^z modo applectentes se et ivicē oscula dantes et abinde ipi et dca P^rncissa Navar^r ingressi sunt papilionem cōvencionalem et ambassiatores utriusq^z partis secuti sunt eos. Porro in dca papilione positum erat sedile cōgrue altitudinis pānis aureis de campo rubeo insigniter apparatus et cushinis silis operis stratum. In quo Dñs Cardinalis in medio dicta Ducissa a manu dextra et p^rfata P^rncissa a sinistra discubue-runt. Et ab utraq^z p^rte in longum scāna quedam competentis longitudinis mittebantur, in quibus a dextra parte ambassiatores adverse partis ab alia nri sessū ibant. Recumbētibz nūc omibz eleganti et facundo sermone p^posuit Dñs Ebo^z in latinis in effectū et sūmo hoc cōcludēsq^z scđm modū et formā alias per beata media dcoz Dñi Cardinalis et Ducisse appunctuatos pro dieta hic tenenda

super tractatū pacis generalis ꝑꝑꝑ. et prorogata seu pꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ huc usqꝫ in diem. Jam cōparent ambassiatores dñi nři Regis processuri in negotio hñmōi cū ōi devocione et bona fide ut ejus qualitas et natura exigunt et requirunt ꝑꝑꝑ. Et dilatavit se magnificando in hoc opere laudes et merita dictoꝝ Cardinalis et Ducisse recitando penas et diligēcias exactissimas nō facilesqꝫ labores quibꝫ pꝫ maria frigora per tempestates ꝑꝑꝑ. nō pepererunt pꝑꝑ hñmō sñi operis cōficiende s. pacis pꝑꝑꝑꝑꝑ et fundamēta jacenda. Subjuxit demū qꝫ cū res tanti ponderis uti est hec qꝫ ingredimꝫ nēcꝫio exigat potestatē hincinde congruā cui ejus firmitas imitatur oportunū in pꝫmis ē ut aucꝫtes seu potestates parciū videantur. Et cum hoc fꝫas cōmissionis nře quas manu tenebat ostendit et tradidit ambassiatoribꝫ partis adverse. Pariqꝫ modo ipi liberarunt nobis fꝫas cōmissionis sue. Et post hec secessimꝫ abinvicē ad deliberandꝫ supꝫ fꝫris predictꝫ usqꝫ post prandiū Dñs eni Cardinalis qui hodie jejunavit ob honorē Sñi Thome Mꝫris cuꝫꝫ vigilia nondum pransus erat, neqꝫ Ducissa pꝫꝑꝫ ꝑꝑꝑ. Prefato Dño Cardinali existēte in mēsa ingressi sunt ad eum Eꝫꝫ Tornameñ et Dñs de Crepicordio missi a dꝫca Ducissa dixeruntqꝫ qꝫ ambassiatores partis adverse viderunt cōmissionē dñi nři Regis et ex cōtinēcia ejus ita turbati cōmoti et stomachati sunt non absqꝫ justis et rationabilibꝫ ut dicunt causis qꝫ nullo modo volunt ulteriꝫ in tractatu pacis cū parte nřa sub hac cōmissione procedere.

Allegabant tres causas, pꝫma erat qꝫ adversus omnē bonā formā amicabile tractatus inserte sunt i cōmissione clausule diverse magis sonantes in parciū irritacionē seu provocacionem qꝫ pacis introductionē, quarū pꝫma erat hec Ad tractandū cum Karolo de Valoys ꝑꝑꝑ. qꝫ nimis nuda et iopi forma pro tāto Principe dictum eis apparuit et longe abjectius et deteriꝫ qꝫ olim scribi solitum erat quando in terminis generalibꝫ scribi mos erat in hunc modum, Cum advꝫsario nřo Frācie ꝑꝑꝑ. Secunda cā erat ut asseruerunt quia caneatur in cōmissione qꝫ jus et titulus et ad coronā et regnū Francie Regi competunt ꝑꝑꝑ. et ambassiatores Regis requirerēt dictum Karolū qꝫ cessaret et desisteret a possessione detēciōe et occupatione dictoꝝ corone et regni istud sꝫꝫm eos nichil videtur sonare in media pacis. Et videbatur dꝫce Du-

cisse q̄ minus consulte ejusmodi verba posita sunt ī cōmissione et q̄ si qua mencio fortasse de hoc passu faciēda fuisset prudēcius et discrecius ageretur si tales rigide clausule expresse forent in instructione et ī cōmissione omisse. Terciā causā allegabant q̄ cōmissio visa ē eis insufficiens ad finat̄r concludendū in materia pacis eo q̄ si per tractatū pacis eo devētū foret q̄ pro bono pacis renūciatio juris fieret vel aliquod simile ex hiis q̄ in cōmissione habetur nulla datur potestas in ea parte quia clausula generalis nō extenditur ad ea q̄ sunt majoris preeminēcie et que quis nō posset esset in spē verisim̄r cōcessurus verū hoc ultimū nō multū monebat. Ex adverso contra cōmissionē eoꝝ erat per partē ūram et juste replicatum de magnis obscuritatibꝫ et multiplici itellectu ejꝰdem p̄sertim in ea parte ubi dīc̄r Asqueux ou a q̄lconques &c. Super istis post p̄ndiū ī papilione cōvencionali habite sunt mutue cōcaciones et allegaciones inter partes ad longum, et ubi videbatur ac verisim̄le erat ābassiatores partis adverse maxime ob p̄mas duas c̄as discedere noluisse et rupturā facere nichilominꝰ per media Dñi Cardinalis inducti sunt et cōsenserunt tandē q̄ conciperetur nova quedā minuta cōmissionis ūre avisamēto utriusq̄ partis que postq̄ esset per utramq̄ partē absoluta et approbata mitteretur in Angliam ad sigillandū. Et Dñs Cardinalis p̄misit illā sigillandā fore. Sic q̄ s̄r solo h̄mōi p̄misso Dñi Cardiⁱ dicti ambassiatores adverse ptis adqueverunt demū egre f̄n et ānuerunt interim usq̄ ad nove cōmissionis apportacionē nobiscū procedere tractare et cōficare sup viis et modis et mediis ad pacē &c. Insup cōventū et concordatū ē cōvencionem iterato eodem in loco celebrandum fore die Veneris p̄xie secut'o, interea vero cōmissiones visitarentur et corrigerentur utrimq̄. Et hiis actis et conclusis hora jam quarta post meridiē seu circiter ascendimꝰ equos et reversi sumꝰ, pervenimꝰq̄ Calesiā inter quintā et sextam.

[7th July.]

DIE MARTIS circiter horam cene venerūt Calesiam Ep̄us Tornacē Electus Catalannē et secretariꝰ quidā partis adverse qui aū sero visitarunt Dñm Cardinalē et liberarunt eidē minutā cōmissionis ūre cōceptā per ābassiatores partis adverse quam satis acceptam habebant ut isti dicebant quā quidem minutam īcōtinenti Dñs Cardinalis transmisit Archiep̄o Eboꝝ et nichil ultra hac die actum ē.

[8th July.] DIE MERCURII mane mandato Archiepi Eboꝝ ego Bekyntoñ secretari⁹ M' Stephs et W. Sprever dū Archiepūs erat in audiendo missam visitavim⁹ dictā minutā ī ecclīa Scti Nichi et paucis per nos tunc additis et hiis que cōgruitatē et orthographiam tangebant correctis visum nobis erat eā satis ēe rationabilem et admittendā et ita relacōem fecim⁹ Archiepō post missā. Isto die post prandiū hora sēda dict⁹ Dñs Archiepūs Decan⁹ Saꝝ M' Stephs Willelms Sprever et ego Bekintoñ ad hoc moniti cōvenim⁹ in magna camera infra hospiciū Dñi Cardinalis et ibi cōmunicavim⁹ et deliberavim⁹ super declaratione et obscuritatis āmocione minute partis adverse et concepte erant p nos diverse sup hoc forme et demū ad unū redigim⁹ vota nra. Hora quarta seu circiter venerunt dci Dñi Tornaceñ et ceteri cum quibꝫ super declaratione diu cōicacionē habuim⁹. Tandem vero vix et cum difficultate cōsenserunt correctioni dict⁹ eoꝝ minute si visū hoc fuerit collegis suis.

ix. Julii. DIE JOVIS dci Epi Tornaceñ et Catalenneñ ac ceteri cū eis revsi sunt ad Graveling et cōmissū est eis sigre Ducisse de cōvēcionē tenendi loco quo p'us die Veneris sequente hora nona. Isto die venerunt Calesiam ambassiatores Comitis Armaniaci videlicet le Pigot miles et alter clericus licenciatus in jure ut dicebatur ad cōicandū cum Duce Aurelian et ad pmo^u ut dixerunt negotium pacis.

x. Julii. DIE VENERIS mane corā Dño Cardinali in hospicio suo ante transitū versus cōvēcionē dict⁹ licēciatus pposuit, sumēs p themate ut mⁱ postea dictū erat, Dñe fiat pax in virtute tua, et prosecutus ē de triplici pace, et finita pposicōe p'sentaverūt fr̄as a dco Comite missas. Incōtinenti hiis factis Dñs Cardinal et univsi ambassiatores Regis preter eos qui remāserant sicut et altero die pro garda ville et Ducis Aurelianeñ et preter Dñm Norwiceñ ep̄m qui ppter infirmitatē febris qua jam valde laborare cepit sine periculo vite equitare non potuit hora nūc septima simul equitare ceperunt versus locū cōvencionis et paululū ante ix^m. ut credim⁹ pervenerūt ad locum. Eodēq tempore venerunt Ducissa Burgūdie et ābassiatores partis adverse. Moxq ut dca Ducissa descendisset de curru venit ī occurso Dñi Cardinalis de quo certificatus idem Dñs

festinavit in ej^o occursum et pene ī medio ac prope papilionem cōvencionis dederūt sibi obviam ruētes in amplexus et oscula. Et cōsequenter ingressi sunt papilionē p̄dictam et ambassiatores utriusq; partis sequebantur eos, ubi postq^a d̄ci Dñs et Dña in sede p̄ncipali notabiliter et splēdide sicut aī apparata ambassiatores p̄d̄ci ex utroq; latere ut et p̄stino die fecerant discubuissent p̄ma minuta illa cōmissionis per ambassiatores partis adverse p̄us advisata et per nos correcta per Dñm Eboꝝ in mediū prolata ē et oraculo vocis sue intimatum ē īp̄is q; pars n̄ra cōmissionē īp̄am et ī forma qua concipitur satis approbat et admittit. Illi vero minutam h̄mōi susceperunt et trahentes se ad partē legerunt et deliberarunt sup̄ illa redeuntesq; renūciarunt nobis se satis cōtētari de illa. E vestigio q; d̄cus Dñs Eboꝝ declaravit quātr ex adverso ī cōmissione īp̄oꝝ in quibusdam ubi magna videbatur obscuritas cōtineri et multiplicitas itellect^o pars n̄ra nō imutata sūia ad majorē claritatē mutavit verba quedā ut ī minuta s̄ hoc concepta quā parti adverse tradidit videri posset. Peciit igitur eā videri et admitti, ac illi se ad partē trahentes visa illa retulerunt se eam admittere et approbare. Et Dñs Cardinal̄ promisit nōē ambassiatoꝝ R; q; pars adv̄sa haberet cōmissio^{em} suā sic correctam sigillo Regis sigillatā. Pars vero adversa s̄ili modo promisit Dño Cardinali q; īp̄i facerent cōmissionē suam sic correctam eciam sigillari sigillo Regis sui. Tenores vero cōissionū h̄mōi seqūntur et sunt tales.

CHARLES par la grace de Dieu Roy de France a touz ceulx qui ces p̄ntes h̄res verront salut. Cōme par le moen de n̄re treschiere et tresamee seur et cousine la Duchesse de Bourgoigne ait este pourparle et avisee entre certains nous ambassadeurs pour n̄re part et ceulx de n̄re adversaire Dangleterre pour sa part ou moys de Fevrier darrain passe entre Gravelinghes et Calais une cōvencion estre tenue desdiz deux parties a Cherbourg ou es parties de Picardie sur les marches du dit Cales pour traicter de paix final entre les deux royaumes de France et Dangleterre se a nous et a n̄re adversaire plaisoit et que en fussions content. Et soit ainxi que nous qui tousjours avōs desire paix pour reverence de n̄re Sig^r et escheuer leffusion de sang humain et les aultres irreparables maulx qui par fait de guerre sont advenuz et pour-

roient avenir si remede ny estoit mis aions consenti et accorde la dite cōvencion esdiz marches de Picardie et q̄ enverrons nouz solennelz ambaxeurs, savoir faisons que nous ces choses considerees disposez cōme tousjours avons este dentendre a la dite paix final entre lesd̄ deux royaumes par tous bons honorables et raysonnables moyens voulons mettre Dieu et rayson de n̄re part, cōfians a plain et entierement des person̄i et de la leoyaulte et proudomie et de grans sens prudence et discrecion et bone diligēce de n̄re treschier et tresame frere et cousin Philipp duc de Bourgoigne et de nous treschiers et feaulx Loys de Bourbon conte de Vendosme n̄re cousin grant maistre dostel Reignault archevesque et duc de Reimes chauncel̄r Johan de Hareco't archevesque de Narbonne et Jehan bastart Dorleans ch̄r grāt chambellain nous cousins Adam de Cambray ch̄r p'mier p̄sident en n̄re court de parlement Jacques de Chastellon ch̄r f̄r de Dampierre Reignaud Eirard f̄r de Basoges ch̄r Maistre Dostel Maistre Robert Maillere maistre de nous cōptes conseillers et Maistre Andre du Beuff secretaire iceulx avons faitz ordonnez commiz et deputez faisons cōmittons ordonnons et deputtons par ces p̄ntes nouz ambassadeurs et cōmissaires et certains procureurs et mes-sagiers especiaulx ausquelx et a quelconques huit ou a q̄lconques sept dessusd̄ ou au six diceulx cest asavoir a nous diz frere et cousins lez Ducs de Bourgoigne et Conte de Vendosme Reignault chauncel̄r Archevesque de Narbonne Bastard Dorleans et Adā de Cambray et en labsence dun des six dessusd̄ a Maistre John Turdet esleu conferme de lesglise de Chalons avons donne et donnons par ces p̄ntes plaine puissance auctorite et mandement especial pour nous et en n̄re nom eulx transporter es dites parties de Picardie sur lesd̄ marches de Calais et Douvoir ou aler les auc̄s deulx au dit lieu de Calais voier et visiter n̄re trescher et tresame frere et cousin le Duc Dorleans presonner de n̄re dit adversaire et traictier quil soit p̄nt en la d̄te convencion et a toutes les journees et assemblees dicelles affin que par son avis et conseil soit procede de n̄re part a la d̄te matiere de paix de eulx représenter pour nous cōvenir et assābler avecques et ensemble les ambassadeurs cōmissaires procureurs et messages de n̄re dit adversaire de traictier appointer prendre et accepter avecques

iceulx jour et lieu sain et cōvenable pour la dte cōvencion cōe ilz verront estre expedient et que ensemble pourront cōvenir de estre et assister a la dte cōvencion ensemble lesdiz ambaxeurs et cōmissaires de nre advsaire aians de luy bon et suffisant povair en ceste partie , et aux jour et lieu prins et acceptez pour la dte cōvencion et aultres jours ensuians durant icelle de parler cōmuniquer et besoinger avecques lesd̄ cōmissaires et ambaxeurs de nre dit adversaire et desdiz deux royaulmes , et que icelle paix cōcerneront et regarderont pour nous nous hairs successours et subgetz quelconques de tractier et appointer transsigier passer et accorder terminer et concluire finablement eschoses dessusd̄ et sur touz cōtencions questions causes quereles accions tant reales que personnelles peticions controverses demandes et debas quelcōqs avecques lours circūstances et dependē entre nous et nre dit adversaire pendens cōmences meues ou a movoir avecq̄ les diz ambassadeurs et cōmissaires de la pte Dangleterre , ainsi cōe entre elx ensamble et chne partie sera cōvenu traictie et accorde de traicter ainsi et accorder et appointer avecqs lesd̄ ambaxateurs de nre dit adversaire ou aultre quelconques personnes aians suffisf povoir en ceste partie de et sur la delivrance totale et elargiciō de nre cousin et Duc Dorleans p'sonner de nre dit adversaire , et generalemēt dē faire ordonner et concluire en laḏ paix et toutes aultres choses dessusd̄ et es appendē dicellez et de chne dicelles tout ce quil verront estre necessaire et cōvenable cōme en nre personne faire pourrons si p̄ns estions. Jacoit ce q̄ la chose resquist mandement plus especial de jurer et promettre pour nous et en nre non les appointmentz traictiez accorz promesses faiz et conclusions qui par eulx auroit este faitez passees accordees et concluez en la dte paix en la matiere dicelles autres choses davant ditez et sur tout bailler leur lettres en forme deue et souffisant et au cas necessaires et appartē lesqueles nous voulons avoir pareil et mesme leffect et vigeur cōme si nous mesmes en nre persoine les faisons et octroions , promettans en bonne foy et en parole de Roy lesd̄ f̄res de nous diz cousins et ambaxeurs et messages des huit et des six dicēlx en la māiere davant dite. Les quēlx en tous cas voulons estre presens et consentans et tout ce que es matieres et chose dessusdites et en chne dicelles sera ainsi par

eulx traictie appoite accorde promis transige fait termine et conclud avoir agreable et approv^é ratifier et cōfermer par nous ĩres et tenir ferme et estable a tousjours et nō venir encontre et tout sans fraude et mal engin. En tesmoig de ce nous avōs fait mettre nre seal ordeinie en labseñ du grant a ces pñtes. Doñ a Ryem le sep^{me} jour Davrilt lan de grace millt ccccxxxix. apres Pasques et de nre reygne le xvij^e.

HENRICUS¹ Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dñs Hibernie omibz ad quos presentes ĩre pervenerint salutem. Dum ante mentis nre oculos reducim⁹ illud tā sūmū tamq̃ singulare et excellens bonū quod nobis Redemptor nř ex hac mortali vita transitur⁹ ultimo testamento reliquit, dicens Pacem meam do vobis pacem meam relinquo voř, qua rite servata dampna irreparabilia et innumerabilia mala que guerrař cōtinuacione diutina succreverant debere cessare non ambiguus libenter totū añū nřm cōvřtim⁹ ad hanc rē sacram consequendū cum effectu. Cū itaq̃ i mēse Februarii ultimate preterito post certas cōvenciones habitas in marchia Calesie inter reverendissimū i Xpō patrem carissimū avūculū nřm Cardinalē Anglie carissimam cōsanguineā nřam Ducissā Burgundie ac nōnullos ambassiatores adversarii nři Francie super materia pacē perpetue et generalis regnoř Francie et Anglie Nos et dictus adversari⁹ nř et cuiliz nřm per suas patentes ĩras voluit consentit et concordavit q̃ in đca marchia Calesie in certo loco ppicio et cōvenienti ad hoc eligendo fieret et celebraretur certa et solempnis cōvencio pro tractando et finaliter cum Dei adjutorio ĩpam pacē concludendo. Ea ppter confidentes singulariter de fidelitate circūspeccione approbata sciencia et cōscienciař sinceritate venerabiliū in Xpō patrū Johis archiepi Eboř et carissimi cōsāguinei nři Ducis Norff necnō venerabiliū přm Petri Lexonieñ Thōe Norwiceñ et Thome Neveneñ epi et carissimoř consāguineoř nroř Humfri Bukkyng^hm Herefordie Staffordie Norhampton et Perechie comitis Johis comitis Oxoñ et Henrici đni de Bourgcher et dilecti nobis i Xpō Abbatis de Fescamp ac dilectoř et fideľiū nroř Walteri đni de Hungreford Mağri Nichi

¹ This document is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 728, from the Rotuli Francie, 17 Hen.VI. m. 4.

Billestoñ decani ecclie cathedralis Saꝝ Johannis Stourtoñ militis Johis Souttoñ militis Johannis Poph^m militis Roberti Whityngh^m thesaurarii Calef Maꝝri Thome Bekyntoñ legum doctoris M' Wiffi Erard sacre pagine professoris necnō Magistroꝝ Stephi Wiltoñ et Wiffi Sprever legū doctoꝝ et Johannis Ryvel secretarii nri ad laudē et honorē oīpotentis Dei et pro vitanda humani sanguis effusione ac removendū sup^adca mala, necnon ut quieti subditoꝝ nroꝝ per bonū pacis auxiliante Dño utifr sit provisū ipos Archiepm Ducem Epos Comites Henricū Abbem Walterū Nichm Joñem Joñem Joñem Robertum Thomā Wiffm Stephm Wiffm et Joñem decem et novē decem et octo decē et septem sexdecim quindecim quatuordecī tresdecim duodecim undecim decē novē aut octo ex eis quoꝝ p̄fatum Archiepm unū esse volum⁹ nros ambassiatores oratores procuratores deputatos et nūcios speciales facim⁹ ordinam⁹ et cōstituim⁹ per p̄ntes. Dam⁹ itaq, de consensu et deliberatione consilii nri et tenore presenciū concedim⁹ eisdem ambassiatoribꝫ oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis nris predictis potestatē plenariā et mandatū generale et speciale pro nobis et nōie nro ac utriusq, nroꝝ Anglie et Francie regnoꝝ dñiisq, subditis amicis nris ac aliis nobis alligatis confederatis et adherentibꝫ quibuscumq, infra marchias p̄dict⁹ Calef vel ibi prope locis utiq, et diebꝫ ad hoc appunctuandū cū p̄fato advsario nro Fracie sive suis ambassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis oratoribꝫ procuratoribꝫ deputatis et nūciis potestatē et sufficientē ab eo habentibꝫ i hac parte cōveniendi tractandi appunctuandi capiendi et acceptandi cum eisdē ābassiatoribꝫ diē et locū securos et congruentes pro cōvencione fienda in ipō tractatu pacis prout eis videbitur expedire, et insimul poterunt cōvenire iterssēdi et assistendi in convencione p̄dca una cum dictis ābassiatoribꝫ et cōmissariis dci adversarii nri Francie ac ad et in dictis loco et die pro dca cōvencione acceptis et aliis diebus sequentibus ipā cōvencionē durante cōicandi et tractandi cū ipīs ābassiatō^r et cōmissariis dci adversarii nri in factis et materiis dce pacis generalis utriusq, regnoꝝ cōcernētibꝫ pacē eandē tractandi et appūctuandi transsigendi pasciscendi cōcordandi terminādi et finaliter concludendi de pace hmoi finali generali et perpetua inter nos et dictum adversariū nrm pro nobis heredibusq, successoribus et subditis nris quibuscumq, ac pro p̄fat⁹ regnis hnd⁹ ac de et super

om̃ibz cōtencionibz questionibz c̃ais q̃relis accionibz tam realibz quā personalibz petitionibz litibz demandis et debatis quibuscumq, una cū eoꝝ circūstanciis emergētibz dependentibz et cōnexis inter nos et dcm adversariū nrm qualitercumq, pendeñ exortis sive motis vel movendū. Et insuper tractandi et appunctuandi cū d̃cis ambas-siatoribus d̃ci adversarii nri aut aliis quibusvis personis potestatem in hanc parte sufficientē habentibz de deliberacione et elargicione consanguinei nri Ducis Aureliā nri p'sonarii. Necnon cōveniendi de et super treugis seu guerraꝝ abstinēciis tam generalibz quā particularibz per terrā per mare seu per aquas pro nobis regnis terris patriis dñiis subditis vassallis amicis alligat̃ et confederatis quibus-cumq, ac treugas seu guerrarum abstinencias h̃mōi sic capiendas et concordandas per oīa regna terras et dñia nra proclamare et proclamari faciendi, et pro debita firmaꝝ custodia eazdem treugaꝝ faciendi ordinandi et deputandi tot et tales conservatores et iudices tam generales quam speciales et in tanto numero prout ip̃is ambas-siatoribz oratoribz procuratoribz deputatis et nūciis nris supradict̃ melius videbitur expedire, ac universa et singula que per eosdem in om̃ibz et singulis premissis vel aliquo premissoz appunctuari con-cludi seu concordari contigerit firmandi roborādi et per fidei in-terposicionē et juramētū eciam ad sc̃a Dei eṽngelia i āiam nram prestandi assecurandi ac de et super eisdem et quolibet eoꝝdem cōcedendi dandi faciendi et expediendi õs et oīmodas securitates cauciones promissa alligaciones et lras sigillatas que talem tantamq, vim auctoritatem effcm et vigorem habere volum⁹ ac si nos in persona nra ea faceremus, ac generaliter om̃ia et singula faciendi ex̃cendi et expediendi que in premissis et circa ea nōc̃ia fuerint seu quomodolibet oportuna, eciam si majora sint aut forent superius expressatis et talia que de sui natura mandatum exigant magis speciale et que nos ip̃i facere possem⁹ si personaliter presentes essemus. Pmittentes bona fide et in verbo regio nos ratum gratum et firmū et stabile perpetuo habituros quicquid in premissis aut aliquo ip̃oz p̃missoꝝ per p̃dictos cōmissarios ābassiatores seu de-putatos nros decē et novē decē et octo decem et septē sexdecī qui-decim quatuordecī tresdecī duodecī undecī decem novē aut octo ex eis quoz p̃fatū Archiep̃m unū ēe volum⁹ appunctuatū cōventū cōclusū seu cōcordatū fuerit. Et q, om̃ia et singula sic appunctuata

cōventa cōclusa seu concordata absq; dolo fraude vel malo ingenio pro parte nra ac quantū ad nos spectabit exequemur et exequi faciemus ac qđ super eisdem dabim⁹ lras nras cōfirmatorias magno sigillo nro sigillatas. In cujus rei testiōm has lras nras fieri fecim⁹ patentes. Teste meīpo apud maneriū nrm de Kenningtoū xxiiij^o. die Maii anno regni nri xvij^o.

HIIS ACTIS Dñs Eboꝝ eleganter pposuit i latinis hvi satis et exhortatorio sermone, assumēs pro hiis q̄ sibi psuade visum ē pro themate verba Xpi ad Mariā in libro revelacōnū Brigide a. Si Francie et Anglie Reges volunt habere pacē dabo eis perpetuā pacē, prosequens hoc quomodo per medium justie pax illa habenda esset. Sunt em pax et justicia due sorores quarū una sine altera nō habetur scđm Auḡ sr i^o. s. Justicia et pax osculate sunt, et p hunc modū introduxit p^m articulū instruccionis s. q; adversari⁹ suos Francie attendēs ad ea que justicie sunt permitteret dñm nrm Regē libere pacifice quiete gaudere regno et corona sua Franē et possessione eoꝝdem. Anteq^a in descendit ad hunc articulū fecit protestacionē q; nō erat itencionis sue jus seu titulū q; seu quē Rex habet ad regnū et coronā predictā et tenet imediate a Deo nullū i ea parte recognoscens superiorē i terris i aliquālē ponere disputa- cionē seu revocare i dubiū cum sint satis nota ymo notoria toti mūdo et sepiissime per divina judicia i bellis ea de ēa initis multis et magnis imo māxis et Deo inspectore et iudice semp pro parte Regis victoriā reportantibz manifestata et declarata. Adjecit illud Brigide in libro revelacionū suaz cū regnū Frācie pervenerit ad veram h̄militatem tūc regnū ipm ad legitimū perveniet heredē. Addidit eciā cōfirmacionē pacis generat̄ facte Trec̄ et per dños sp̄uales et temporales civitates quoq; et villas Francie jurate. Sub- junxit in fine q; dictus adversarius hoc faciens satis sperare posset q; Rex nō esset ejus ihumanitatis aut ingratitudeis quin attenta p̄pinq̄tate s̄ag⁹nis qua cōjunguntur faceret ei ita provideri q; re- putaret merito se contentum. Finitis hiis ambassiatores ex adverso se traxerunt ad partes et cum mutuo se cōsulissent reversi sunt. Et Archiep̄us Remeñ in lingua Gallica recitavit pposita p Eboraceū sm^arie et cōvertens eundē sermonē pro parte sua dixit de jure et t̄tlo suppremi Dñi sui nō ēe dubi^u t̄c^a. et iḡr peccit scđm justiam ut dixit q; Rex pmitteret eum libere et pacifice gaudere t̄c^a.

Quātum ad bella dixit eciam eos frequenter reportasse victoriam et
 nris fuisse ad unguē recōpensatum. Contra revelaciones Brigide
 allegavit unā p̄tensam p̄phciam Joh̄is Heremite qui ut dixit
 inter cetera scripsit q̄ Frācia p̄pter p̄cta affligeretur multū per
 Anglicos sed tandē Gallici turpiter expellerent eos totaīr a regno.
 Ad pacem generalem dixit q̄ nō valuit q̄ Rex eoꝝ erat tunc idis-
 positus et isensibilis et Delphin⁹ cuj⁹ notorie interfuit nō erat ad h⁹
 vocatus neq̄ consensit ꝑc̄a. Quibz Eborač hita p'us cōicacione cum
 collegis modesto sermone respondit ad singula. Et q^m ad illam
 p̄phiam Joh̄is dixit illum ēē icognitum et ab ecclia mīme app̄bat
 sicut est liber este revelacionū ꝑc̄a. In fine exhortacionē fecit q̄
 cum ita sit q̄ ip̄i per magnos et teneros zelum et affectionē habeant
 ad amabile bonum pacē ut sepe ore suo testati sunt ip̄i velint
 aperturā aliquā bonā et congruā facere que videatur eis posse viā
 pacis inducere. E contra ip̄i requirebant q̄ nri idipsum facerent,
 dicentes q̄ si nos haberemus aliquas vias h̄mōi apiendas ip̄i vellēt
 auditū prestare et attendere. Post hec itaq̄ d̄cus Dñs Eboꝝ habito
 p'us consilio cum collegis descendit glorioso et diserto sermone ad
 apturā s̄c̄di articuli instruccionis. Et p^oea pars adversa se retrahens
 et secum cōsulens tandem per os d̄ci Remeñ respondit oblata nō
 fore acceptanda nec ēē media aliqua ad pacē. E contra replicatū
 erat per Eboꝝ q̄ terre oblate nō judicāde essent pro parvis aut
 parvi valoris cū diciores aut majores essent aliquibus duobus regnis
 X'anis ꝑc̄a. Et cū nichilomin⁹ ducerēt oblata h̄mōi acceptanda
 instabat Eboraceñ ut ip̄i mediū aliquod rationabile ad pacis cōclu-
 sionē apirent, qui demū per Remeñ, fact⁹ p'mit⁹ protestacione q^d
 nichil de concedendū per eos sortiretur effectum nisi i evētū q̄ Rex
 n̄r renūciaret oī juri et titulo que habet ad coronā et regnū Francie
 et tam nōi q^a armis. 2^o. q̄ quicquid habiturus esset in regno
 Francie teneret de eoꝝ Rege per homagium ꝑc̄a. 3^o. q̄ tam
 spirituales quam temporales persone restituerentur ad eoꝝ posses-
 siones et terras ꝑc̄a. obtulerūt Regi illas terras ꝑc̄a. quas nūc habet
 et possidet Rex in ducaī Aquitañ tenendū per homagiū ligeū ut
 s^a. Quibz responsū est q̄ ista oblacio nichil tēdebat ad pacē
 ꝑc̄a. Et sic dissoluta est cōvencio ista usq̄ post p^andiū et Dñs
 Cardinalis cōvivavit et laute i tentorio suo oīs ābassiatores Regis ibi
 p̄sentes et alios multos preter Epm Neveneñ qui non manducavit

pisces. Postq^a p^ansū ē Dñs Cardinalis accersivit ad se ābassiatores Regis, et cōsiderans q^d p oblaciones adhuc factas nichil actū est per quod fructus aliquis speraretur, et maxime ex hoc q^d pars adversa protestabat^r oīo de resorto et superioritate ꝑc^a. a quibz si nō posset recedi nichil ultra per nos ad pacē agi posset tanq^a mediator ꝑ angelus pacis sic agendū censu^t. O q^a possibile ēet īvestigaret per Ducissā Burgundie si pars adversa pacto quovis induci posset aut auct^rem haberet ad omittendū homagiū resortū et superioritatē ꝑc^a. Et ad hūc finē idē Dñs Cardinalis et Ducissa ingressi sūt papilionē cōvencionis et ibi cōcaverunt soli per se per horam et amplius. Interi ambassiatores Regis cōcaverunt sit in tentorio Cardinali super hoc, an videlicet esset hoc die procedendū ultra ad alias oblaciones per nos faciendas, et ex multis cāis videbat^r cōclusionat^r oīibz q^d nō. Tandē reversus Dñs Cardinalis renūciavit nob^{is} q^d ex mutuo cōicat^r i papilione ꝑc^a. nō potuit sentire vel sperare de fructu cōsequende nūc pacis eo q^d pars adversa nō esset recessura ab homag^o ꝑc^a. de treug^o esset sicut ēe posset. Post imediate Dñs Cardinalis et ābassiatores utriusq^e partis multū humaniter recepti sūt in tentoriū dñe Ducisse solempniter apparatū et ibi^m hebant spēs et vinū, et hiis factis oīs ad pp^a remearunt, cōvēto prius ut die Lune sequenti p^rima foret celebranda convencio.

SEQ'UNTUR Instrucciones Ambassiatoꝝ Anglie.¹

Instruccion yeven on to the most reverend fadre in God Johan archebesshop of York Johan duc of Norff Thomas bisshop of Norwich and Thomas bisshopp of Saint Davies Therles of Stafford and of Oxenford the Lord^e Bourghchieres and Hungreford and other sent with theim to the convencion of trete of peas to be holden in the marches of Calaix.

First the said ambassadours shal in suche maner ād forme as shal be thought covenable aske and opene as for the most reasonable mene of peas that the adverse partie cesse and forbere to yeve

¹ Another *contemporary* copy of these Instructions is preserved in the Cottonian MS. Tiberius, B. xii. f. 211 b., and is printed in the *Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 724. The MS. has been so much injured as to be now almost illegible.

from this tyme forth any let trouble or empechement on to the Kyng in occupacion and rejoising of his coronne and reme of France, and that he suffre the Kyng peasible to rejoise hem with al ther apportenantes as hem oweth of ryght to do, and require hym ad theym yñ his name that hy so doo. And this requeste they shul enforce so as shaft be thought reasonable to hem to be do, not in puttyng in question ner in disputes on the Kyng original title to his said coroune and reme of France the whiche his noble progenitours, namly Kyng Edward his gret aiel and the Kyng his fader bothe of most noble memoire be as gret avis and counseil as koude be taken ther upoñ had for decided and undoutid or they toke upon hem to clayme the said coroune and reme and nāly or they proceded to the werre theſ fore. And this request the said ambassatours shal mowe espially enforce be the jugement^e of God that have ben yoven in many and divers¹ batailles had in and for his said clayme and right, and also be thappointement and accord made opoñ the same betwix the Kyng^e of most noble memoire hader and aiel, and hereupoñ the shul dwelle as long as hit shal be thought to them to be do. And if thambassatours of thadvse parte straunge hem to entende to this request, the Kyng^e said ambassatours shal after under ptestacion to be made by hem in forme accustomed, passe forther ad say that the Kyng^e willynd as hy eve hath willed so to put hem in his devoir to God and to the worlde that hit shalle not reasonable mowe be said but that he desireth the peas, wol for the good of the said peas rather than lakke it, bye it and depte largeli w^t his said adversaire of cuntres landes lordshippes and possessions belonging to the Kyng^e and to his said coro^e of Fraunce, and cōdescending to the specialty shal offre his said adversaire landes lordshippes and possessions beyonde the rivere of Leyre to have to him and theires of his body, that ys to say, the contre of Langdoke and other landes and lordshippes beyond the said river^e belongyng to the said coroune to the valeu in demayne and revenue ordinarie and ex^aordinarie of xx^m. li. yerly, to be holde of the Kyng as yñ the ryght of his said coroune of Fraunce.

¹ "divers grete" *Tiberius*, B. xii.

Item if that other partie wol not contente hem with the said offre ne condescende to the peas thereby, the most reverent fadir yn God my Lord the Cardinal shal mowe as a plat of the cheurche and as a mediatour and sterer to the peas remembre how thys werrys that hawe be mad in and for the title and claime of the coroune of France betwix the p'nces that have strived ther upō have endured this hondred yere and more, and that there haan be moo men slayne in the continuence of hem of oo nacion and other than ben at thus day in bothe landes and so mech Xp̄en blode shede that hit is ¹ grete a sorow and an orroure to think or her it, addyng that in al the erthe Cristeñ and hetheñ be not so many noble princes knyghtes and squiers and men of fete as han perissched yñ the same werres, by force off whiche men and they ne had be so laboured and cōsumed yñ the said werres the Cristen feith and beleve the whiche ys now so grettely lassed ād decreased as it ys weel knowe and the remes and contre that hath received it and were grounded in the same now pervertid might and shold not oonly have be defended and kept, but the said Cristeñ feith and beleve had by lyklyhode of reson be dilated thorght the world. So that this rigorous and extreme cōtinuans and abedyng upon the said claymes and querele on both seið hath be mannes probale consideracion be and is the cause as welle of the said sorowful diminucioñ and decresse of the said Cristen beleve as of the lettyngge of thencrease and dilatacion thereof, and so be cause of perdition noght oonly of thinnumerable mennes bodyes that haan perished be thabuse of the werre and of the wretchednesse and synne that hath ensued therof, but also of infinite other mennes soules that shold noght have perished but be saved be the mene of cōtinuance and dilatacioñ of the Cristen beleve if this obstinacy had noght be, of the wiche soules ich was mor p̄cioux thanne all therthe.

With this the said princes may be mevyd to considere that either this werre most e^v endure and never have ende, that God ne wold, and they that wold that the shulde were cursed of God and yn evel tyme borne, either if hit shal have ende that God ne wol and they that wold that they sholde were coursed of God and

Sic.

¹ "too grete" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

yn evel tyme borne, it most have ende be oon of two woeces, that ys to say either by fine force so that oon of theim distroie and subdue hoolly that other, that were gret pitee consideryng the noblesse and puissance of hem and that of hē hangith in gret partye thestat and might of Cristiante, either it most ende by good appointment and accord, the whiche is the goodly endyng thereof, and wold God that hit had so doo many yers a goo. And yet better is that it so do soōn thanne abide longer.

Among other thinges that owe to mewe the said p'nces to desir that hit so doo, oōn grete thing is the consideraciō of nyghnesse of blode that they stand inne ich of hem to other, and ich of hē to alle the grete princes of bothe landes, for the whiche cause them awid be the lawe of God and nature and be the ordre of cherite ich of them to desire and wille the good of other, and to peine hem to thappesement of thise werres that be so detestable and contraire to natur and to al reason.

And over this the p'nces of bothe partis owe to considere that God made not his people in the said to remes ner in otheṛ for the princes, but he made the p'nces for his service and for the wele and behove of his poeple, that is to say to reule them in tranquillite, namely by the mene of deue mīstraciō of justice. So that they so reuled shalle mowe restfully and peasible serve hem, the whiche this werres suffreth hem noght ne shalle suffre hem but lete hem to do whiles they cōtinue and endure. And by thise motives¹ and other suche as my said Lord the Cardinales grete wisdam wol avise, he shall mewe exhorte and sture bothe princes to lyfft upon consideracion and heṛsight to God, and to shewe the tendernesse and the zeale that they beṛ to the savacion and eschuyng of dampnaciō of mennys soules and to the relief² and relevaciō of the said Cristeñ fethe and beleve, also the to shewe the love that they as Cristeñ p'nces have and bere to tho that be hiṛ subgetz and otheṛ that beñ Cristen meñ, the whiche be the lawe of God them awed tendrely and brotherly to love, to shewe also noght in owrdes oonly and writyng but in hertez, the compassion that the have of sheding of Cristen blode and the pite that

¹ "means" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

² "relief exaltation" *Ibid.*

they haan opoñ the pouf and innocent people that so lang haan souffred and so greuously and importably haan be oppressed with the said werres, mevyng hem to preferre so grete goodes and theschuyng of the grete and innumerable mischiffes and incōvenient^e befor the rigo^r and hardiness^e of he^r ppre entent^e and desirs.

Over this the said p'nces may be meved to considere that the principal cause that shold meve any of them to desire the said coroune of Fraunce shold be nogth ambicioñ of worldly worshipp^r ner covetis of erthly ðnacioñ and richesse, but the service that hy sholde entende to do to God in gouvernance of his people in the said reme. And with this to considere that the cuntre comp'sed within tho that be now called the landes and the limites of the reme of France be grete and populus and have noght at alle tymes be hooly onder the gouvnance of oo sool Kyng, ne it is noght of the necessite of the laue of God or of nature ne also of the necessite for the behoveful gouvnance therof that hit so be, but as woel before Charlemain as after the said cuntre and the gouvnance therof hath be departed, so that other while thre otherwhil foure Kyng^e haan byn the^rin at oones, ich of hem havyng gouvernance of his party and noon of hem subgit to other. And for asmuche as either of the said parties may be stired to departe frome notable part of his clayme and to cōdescende to a moderacioñ and amene therein rather than of durete and lakke of pite to souffre the said mischiefs and incōvenientz to growe or long¹ to cōtinue letyng hem witte that if they that may with thair towardnesse so acquite hem to God and to his people be the cause of the² grette goodes as shal^l ensue of cessint of these werres and eschewe so manifold harmes ad incōvenient^e as they knowe and see wele shal elles ensue, strange hem and wol not so do it, the shal have to mech to answe^r to God and al tho that counseil theim therto.

Prima ob-
lacio.

And of this exhortacion shal the King^e ambassatours take occasion to procede fert^r in offres and to say that att reverēce of God and of holi church^e and for thexaltacion and vancemēt and assurans of the state of al³ Cristeñ feith and beleve, the whiche havyng consideracion and regard to the litel nōbre of Cristen

¹ "longer" *Tiberius*, B. XII. ² "to" *Ibid.* ³ "al the" *Ibid.*

folkes and to thinfirmite and weykenes thereof, causid of intestine division and werres, standith at this day in grete gipde and perille ans as destitud of proteccion ād deffense agens thenemys and thimpugnateurs theof ād for the causes and consideracions nobly and openly allegid and declaret in the holi exhortacion made be the most revent fader in God ꝑc^a. We thembassatours of the Kyng ouf souverain lord Herf ꝑc^a. make to Charles his adversaire in France the offre that folewith, that is to say, that the Kyng ouf said souverain lord wol and shal suffre agre hym and consente that withoute any contradiction empechement or let of him or of his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs his said adversaire shal have holde and rejoisse to hem and to his heirs * al the part of France belonging to the coroune of France that is beyond the river of Leyers, noght cōprehending thefinne but expressly refving to the Kyng and to his heirs, the duchie of Guyenne, the conte of Poetowe, and generally all the Kyng^e noble progenitours Kinges of Englonde for the tyme beyng have bifore tyme¹ the coroune of France descended or belonged on to hem be enherited inne and possessed of.

* Sic.

ij^a. oblacio.

And after this offre thus made the King^e said ambassato^rs shal mowe by processe enlarge the said offre, reservyng no mor to the Kyng beyonde the forsaide river of Leyre but that the Kyng now standith or shal stande possessid of at the day of agrement of thadversairie to the said offre. And in this offre the King^e said ambassatours shal dwel and extolle it and magnifie it by declaracion of the multitude of tharchebisshopriches bisshopriches citees townes and cuntres comprised in the said offre.

ij^a. oblacio.

And² the ambassatours of the othr partie cōtente hem noght with thoffres nexte afor rehersed the said ꝑc^a. shal thanne procede furthr and make the offre that folwith,³ that at the reverence of God and for the causes and consideracions cōprised in the next article bifore, the whiche the shal repete, and to thentend that they may evidently appier that the Kyng is noght ledde ner meved by ambicion ner by covetys to dwelle opoñ his said clayme and

1 "thenne" *Tiberius*, B. xii.

2 "and if" *Ibid.*

3 "and say" *Ibid.*

title, the Kyng wol content hem to have to hym and to his heirs, all the cuntres lordshippes landes possessions rentes and revenues w^t all ther ryghtes and apptenentz that his noble pgenitours the Kyng¹ of England haan had rejoissed ad be possessed of, noght as Kyng^e of France, but in thair owne ppre and p've right belongynd to hem in othe^r wys and be other lawfull title forthwith, the tounes and marches of Caleis comprehended thereinne, the conte chastel and lordshipp of Guysnes and other in the same marches, accordyng to the limites and bondes specified in the trete of Bretaygne, to have and to hold al the contreys lordshippez landes and thinge^e abowe said immediatly of God and as lord souvain of the same and of the soubgete theto^f as frely w^t outen subjeccion resort or recognicion to be made therfor by hym or by hys said heirs to any erthly man as kan be descived or advised.

And if it so be that in the demenig of the said mater it be desired that the Kyng^e make al tho that bifore the Kyng^e co^ost in Normandie and in France have holde the party of thad^osaire to by restored to the landes lordshipps and possessions that they had in the said Normandie and other places of the conquest, the said ¹tc^o. shal straunge hem and make difficulte he^rin. But finally rather than breke therfore the Kyng wol woel agre hem that they be so restored to the landes ¹tc^o. that other personnes be noght intitlid in be force of any yeste^e or grante^e made be the Kyng or be the Kyng^e fader, and if thad^ose partie content hem noght with that, the Kyng wol on² that agre hem that if the landes ¹tc^o. so youven or garauntid be the Kyng or his fader falle ayen to the Kyng^e handes or if tho to whom the said landes belangid before the said conquest may accorde w^t tho that now have hym ³the Kyng wol wole that they shal³ have hym and rejoisse hem holding hem of hym or other mene lordys ondirneth hym.

And if God dispose so that hit were procedid so ferre by offres that the difficulte of accord and concludyng rested oonly in the leving of the name and coroune of France desired by that othe^r partie, it shal now be said that this were strange a thing to the Kyng to doo and shold to gretly touche and hurte his worshipp

¹ 'Kings' *Tiberius*, B. xii.

² "over" *Ibid.*

³ Omitted. *Ibid.*

considering that he hath so solemply received his unction and coronne thefinne and inne the capital cite theſof, grete partie of the pierce of France beyng preſend and by them or be thair procuratours aſſentyng therto, and that hit were no noveltee ner incōvenient that ich of hem callid hym Kyng of France, for ſo hath be ſeen afore this that ſuche have be Kyng^e of¹ France of divers parties therof that have called hemſelf ich of hem Kyng of France. But finally rather thanne the thing falle to rapture the ſaid ambasaſours ſhal reporte hem in this matier to my Lord the Cardinal to whom the Kyng hath opened and declared al his entent in this matier.

Item if the matiere of mariage to be had bitwix the Kyng and thadversarie doughter be moved as for a mene to the peas and to thentent of cōicacioñ and treete to be had theſupoñ, the ſaid Ic^a. ſchal ſey that it ne is noght thought to the Kyng covenable to take to his² wiff the doughter of any p'nce without that he ſtonde in parfit frendſhipp w^t hem and therfore of reſon the trete of the principal matiere that is to ſey of the peas moſt goo bifore any ſuche matere of mariage, conſidering, that w'out accord in the principal the trete of mariage ſhal be but woide. And if ſo be that that otheſ partie ſtand not content with that answer but deſir abidingly that matier to be entended to takyng pavantuſ occasion of thoffre that was made therof at Arras, the ſaid Ic^a. ſchal mowe ſay for it was ſo lightly laide by at Arras and noon³ inclinacion ſhewed theſto the Kynge hatht noght theſfore yoveñ hem there inne instruction as they trowe he wold elles have do, adding thereto that the Kynge is noght ſo ferre but that he may ſoon be ſent unto and advtiſed of the mocion upon cauſe reaſonable that might be miniſtreð thereto. And that for as muche how be it that the ſaid Ic^a. ne have noght instruction in that matier, nevtheles if it like that other partice amiably to comune theſof they wol noght ſtrange them in that

¹ "in" *Tiberius*, B. XII.

² *Omitted. Ibid.*

³ The remainder of this Article is taken from the *contemporary* copy in the Harleian MS. 861. f. 160., and has been collated with the copy in the Harleian MS. 4763. The obvious errors of transcription in one copy have been corrected from the other transcript, and the material variations between them are pointed out in the notes.

behalf, in the which cōicacion they shal first here the menes to the said matrimonie that that other partie wol opene and havynȝ regard to here overtures so to commune wyth hem as of hem self noght binding the Kynȝ thereby, and in comunynȝ of the matier the said ȝc. shal aske for the mariage ij. miliones and from that descende and finally abide upon a milion of scutes two of the valeue of a noble.

And if thambassatours of the partie advyse wol noght agre hem ne condescende to any of the sayd meenes of pees, but make other offres suche as shal like hem the sayd etċ. shal withoute any pleine refusynȝ of hem passe oʒ and say that they have no suche instruction by the whyche they may agre them to the said offres they may wel reporte the said offres to the Kynȝ but what shal folowe theʒof thy can noght sey. And in this cas to thentent that the people of the reme of France stande noght alwey in this affliction and thus oppressed with the werre, the Kynȝ wol that it be labored to that that oʒture be made by the mene of the Duċ of Orlians or by the Duchesse of Bourgoygne of trete of a trewes geʒal by see and by land to endure if that other partie wol condescende theʒto for l. xl. xxx. or xx. yeʒ wyth cōicacion. And rather than faile to cōdescende to a trewes of iij. iiij. v. vj. vij. or viij. yeʒ withoute cōicacion and it may be so gotyn.

And for ther better and seurer kepyng of thys trewes they shal laboʒ to that that thenterchange may be made of places enclamd of bothe sid, and condescende rather than faile, to eschange Meux Criel and Saint Germaine en Lay wyth Hareflete Depe and Mounte Saint Michel. And if this enʒchange can thus be had they shal in cōicacion of the Duċ of Orleans deliʒance assay how his deliʒance may be mene theʒto and take the said thre places in parte of paiemēt of his deliʒance. In tretie of wych his deliʒance they shal demaunde an c^m. marke taking the said thre townes and oʒ that lm^l. marcz and finally so to conclude. In witnesse of which thyng we have doo put to this pnt instruction oure grete and prive sealx. Yeven at Kenyngton the xxj. day of May the yere of [oure] reigne xvij.

[11th July.] DIE SABBATI xjº. Julii venit cum xx. evectionibz Dñs Epus Viceñ de Catellonia ad villā Calef de sero missus ut legat⁹ a

cōsilio Basiliēū ut dixit p pace tractāda. Et adduxit secū ut sollicitatores pacis Abbatem Virgiliaceñ de P̄vincia p pte Francie ⁊ Dñm Nicholaum Loysthere¹ ca^{um} Rotomageñ p pte Anglē qui visi^o Dño Cardinali assignati sūt ad hospicia sua.

[12th July.] DIE D'NICO xij^o. Julii cōclusū est p nuncios hinc inde missos q Dña Ducissa et ambassiatores ptis advse venirent die Lune sequenti prope Calesiam gracia habēdi cōicacionis ⁊ deliberaōis cū Duce Aureliañ et videndi que pacis media p eū induci possent. Isto die laute ⁊ solemnī convivat^o est Dñs Cardinalis cū Comite Stafford.

[13th July.] DIE LUNE xiiij^o. Julii hora xj^a. egressi sūt Dñs Cardinalis ⁊ ambassiatores Regis villam Calef p portā vocat Melkyate versus locū convencionis qui erat cōtra eandam portam ad duos tract^o sagitte vel circū a mur^e ville in plana area ubi fixa sunt duo tentoria in oriente, unū p collocuōne in medio ⁊ duo pva pro pane speciebus ⁊ vino in occidente. Hora xij^a. venit Duc^a Dña ⁊ ambassiatores advse ptis prel Remeñ Cancellariū qui ludens pridie ad pilā pede lesus est. Postq^m Dña descendit de curru occurrit eidem mox Dñs Cardinalis et ruebant in amplexus et oscula amicissimo more. Item Dux Aureliañ ⁊ ip̄a Dña gauden^t ⁊ cū ingenti leticia se viserunt ⁊ amplexati sunt, ⁊ deinde dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa ingressi sūt tentoriū i^d medium ⁊ i^m primo ip̄i soli, deinde p̄sente Dño Cardi^l ⁊ post absente Cardinali et presentibz ambassiatoribz advse ptis, cōicaōnem longam habue^r. Et postea dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa cum ambassiatoribz h̄mōi venerūt ad tentoriū Cardinalis quod erat ex oriente p̄ximū dicto medio tentorio et i^m sumpserūt spe^c et vinū. Oblivioni ne detur q, vasa spēz tria p^lma coopta pro tribz statibz antedictis erant ditissima de auro purissimo gemmis variis preciosis imbuta. Decem alia etiā p̄ciosa valde erant, unīvsa num̄o tresdecim. Cumq omnes accepissent spēs ⁊ de vino gustassent ad plenum iterum Dux ⁊ Ducissa p̄dicti ingressi sunt tentoriū convencionis et quando volebant nūc unū nūc aliū ex ambassiatoribz p̄dictis ad se vocabant, tandemq ut ex relaōne Dñi Cardinalis accep̄t est corā ambassiatoribz h̄mōi dicta Dña Ducissa habebat interrogare p̄fa^t Ducem Domine nūquid vos vultis habere pacem. Cui ip̄e habuit respōdere, Imo, etiam si

¹ "Loyscler" *Harleian MS.* 4763. ² "venit dicta D'na" *Ibid.*

moriar pro pace. At ipsa malis gratibus omnium cum vos et ego univociter hoc velimus nos faciemus quod dabitur pax. Iterato ut prius gustarent species et vinum et sonante jam hora iiii^a. dicta Dñe Ducissa ascendit currum et cum gentibus suis et dictis ambassiatoribus reversa est ad Gravelyngh. Dominus vero Cardinalis et Dux Aurelianus gentes quod ibi reingressi sumus per eandem portam villam Calef. Omitti non expedit quoniam tute et fortiter villa interim gentibus armatis per circuitum militati et per utramque partem vie tendentis ad portam predictam munita sit antequam digressi sumus. Statutus est proximus dies conventionis habende die Martii proxima.

[14th July.] DIE MARTIS xiiij^o. Julii de mane hora viij^a. Dñe Ducissa misit per secretarium suum M. Gerrardum Dño Cardinali quod ipsa immediate cum venisset ad Gravelyngh accepit nova quod Dominus ejus esset infirmus et propter nullam apud Gravelyngh moram agens acceleravit se ad villam Sancti Audomari ad presentiam Domini sui eadem nocte. Desideravit propterea diem conventionis differendum fore usque diem Jovis vel Venis tunc sequentem ut ipsa possit personaliter interesse, et presentibus tunc ibidem ambassiatoribus Regis conclusum est diem huiusmodi differendum fore usque ad diem Venis proxima ob contemplationem prefate Domine. Die isto ante sero venit Dominus Abbas Fiscanensis.

[15th July.] DIE MERCURII xv^o. Julii hora octava data est sollempnis audiencia per Dominum Cardinalem et ceteros Dominos ambasci in Magna Camera dicti Domini Episcopi Vicei legati Basiliensis consilii qui ibidem diu poravit de pace, prosequens hoc thesaurus. Ecce quoniam bonum et quoniam jocundum habitare fratres in unum. Cui in fine assignatus est dies crastinus eadem hora per habendo responso. Idem poravit hoc die post prandium coram Duce Aureliano in aula stapule ubi secundum recitationem auditorum intermiscuit aliqua non bene sonancia et inter est hunc textum, Estote fortes in bello et pugnate cum serpente, non dixit aliquid. Item grata superveniente qua non sperabitur hora.

[16th July.] DIE JOVIS xvj^o. Julii hora viii^a. in camera supradicta datus est responsio dicti legato per os Archiepiscopi Eboracensis multum eleganter. In qua breviter quingens complexus est. Primo ostendit fervidum et indefectibilem zelum quem non pauca numero manifesta indicia Rex exhibuit et indies exhibet ad pacem etc. 2^o. Dedit gratias cetui Basiliensi et dicto oratori ejusdem quod ad [id] ipsum hortari et labores assumere etc.

volebant. 3^o. Dixit in h^c pacis negocio pie et sancte reuendissimū Dominū Cardinalē et Ducissam Burḡ tanq^m mediatores et angelos pacē multū desudasse et ip̄os ab utraq^q parciū in mediatores h̄mōi assūptos esse Idq^q solū ambassiatoribz Regis demādatū esse ut istis tanq^m mediatoribz intendant neq^q aliud in mandatis habere ut intendant ceteris etc. Post hoc 4^o. consecutive induxit pacē hanc nō modo faciendam s3 factā fuisse si patres¹ in dieta Attrabateñ cōstituti mediū tenuissent. v^o. Finalit^r exhortāconem fecit ut Dñi Basiliē sic moderarent oīa ne scisma execrabile iduceretur in ecclīa Dei q^d absit etc. Ad hec statim anteq^m se ad alia diu'tisset dicē Ep̄us iterato respondit laudans ī p^omo v^otutē et dispōm regias etc. In 2^o. dixit q^q pia mater Ecclīa hec agere debuit et debet tanq^m semp sollicita de salute filioz. In 3^o. dixit gratum hoc esse q^q tanti tamq^q expti mediatores essent qui longe maiora sancta opa cōsūma^r et forent et possent et q^q nō ideo opas suas obtulit ut secretoz conscius esset etc. Ad 4^m. estimans id sonuisse contra Basiliē auxilio et sollicito egit contra id excusando eos etc. In 5^o. dilatauit se valde invehendo contra P^apam et recitando scām et diutinā pacienciā consilii etē. Ad hec duo ultima replicauit Dñs Eboz dicens quoad p^omū eo^z, sede Basiliē n^l egisse s3 dixisse q^q si patres¹ in dieta Attrabateñ constituti tenuissent mediū pacem fuisse factam et nō nūc faciendam. Ad ultimū dixit hic n^l ptinēt agendū de fact^e vel P^ape vel Basiliē aut si potestas uni^o supra aliū sit, de quo varii varia dicūt et senciūt, ista in temp^o suū dimittenda sūt et locū sperandum nō est quin sanctissimus Domin^o n^r pro declaracione innocencie sue faciet ubi et quando expediet qd incumbet.

Post hec desideravit dictus legatus audienciā cōem in p^ox conuencione die sequenti. Et responsū ē q^q sup h^c fieret fmo p^omo cū Dña Ducissa Burḡ et ābassiatoribz partis adu'se et reportaret^r responsū. Isto die circi^l horam undecimā noctis venit Ducissa Burḡ ad G^ovelynḡ valde lassa et infirma, in cui^o occursū parabant^r i^lbm mīta nimis luminaria .s. torticii cresset^r et alia que simul accensa tantū lumē tantāq^q flaminā dare visa sūt q^q gentes n^re jacentes sup cāpos ibi ppe f^rvando tentoria cū tantū fulgorē viderent putabant

1 "partes" *Harleian MS. 4763.*

ignes ibi incensos¹ ad movēdū patriā ad insurrecōnem. Timentes ergo ne aliquid p̄dito^m seu dolosū ibi imaginatū fuisset statim miser festinan^t Calesiam nuncios qui dixerunt p̄ muros f̄vantibz ibi noctis excubias q̄ ignes icensi² essent in Graveling^t et in alio villa^g ultra. Quod audiens, Comes Staff^t qⁱ hospitāt^r p̄pe muros accessit et enarravit univ̄sa Dñō Cardinali et ille incunctan^t misit Garterū Regem haroldū Armo^g ad dictā Ducissam ad investigandū veritatē, qui renūciavit hora xj^a. in meridie nⁱ prorsus mali esse s̄z solū luminaria erga advētū Ducisse accensa fuisse ut sup^a tac^t est. Ob hunc nⁱ omin^o rumorē cōvēcio hodierno die nō habebat^r s̄z dilata est in crastinū. Ne vero sup̄ hiis rumores aliqui sinistri deportarentur ī Angliam ad turbandū regnū et sustinandū murmur in p̄p̄lis caute et provide fecit Dñs Cardinalis arrestari oīa passagia ne tⁿnsfretarent ī Angliā añ cognitā veritatem.

[18th July.] DIE SABBⁱ xviii^o. Julii inlⁱ viii^{am}. et ix^{am}. venit^r Dñs Cardinalis et n̄ri ad locū convencōis et Dña Ducissa aliquali^t infirmata et alii p̄ parte adv̄sa inlⁱ quos Dñs Remen^t baculo innitens venerūt inter ix^{am}. et x^{am}. ubi cū dict^o Dñs Cardⁱ et Dña p̄dicta p̄ aliquatūlū tēporē spaciū cōicassent. Tandem Dñs Cardinalis exiens venit ad tentoriū Dñi Ebo^g ubi positis sedilibz et discūbentibz oībz Regis ambassiatoribz idem Dñs Cardinalis declara^t ad eotenus p̄cessū esse inlⁱ mediatores q̄ nō videbat^r Ducisse possibile pacē gcludi p̄petuā t̄c. de causa p̄ma p̄p̄l renūciacionem tituli ad coronā et regnū Francie quā oīo pars adv̄sa fieri vult et ps n̄ra nō vult. 2^{da}. p̄p̄l terras imediate a D^o tenēdas et nō p̄ homagiū resortū seu supioritatē partē adv̄se q̄ ps n̄ra oīo vult et ps adv̄sa nō vult. Item n^o visū est treugas seu abstinencias concludi posse pro eo q̄ si h̄e fierent oporteret partē adv̄sam cōtentos facere et restitue^t Dños et alios qui durantibz guerris p̄diderūt sub obedīa sua villas castra dominia et bona sua imobilia de bonis et dñiis p̄p̄lis q^d grave nimis nūc pene īpossib^{ile} sⁱ esset. Igitur cōicatū apud eos est de quadā media pace videlicet tēporali viz q̄ p̄ xxx. xx. aut xv. ad minus annos Rex Anglie sup̄sederet sive abstineret de nōiando se Regē Francie in īris seu ali^{is}. et toto hoc tēpore Rex eo^g cessaret et abstineret de exigendo homa^g resortū seu supioritatē, q̄ si Rex n̄r vellet r̄cōvola ad

¹ "accensos" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

² "accensi" *Ibid*.

nōiacionē ⁊ titulū h̄mōi tunc p̄ añū añ daret moniçonē Regi eoꝝ
 ⁊ bene s' liceret ⁊ tunc iterū inciperent guerre. Sic q̄ esset
 in potestate Regē Anglie habendi pacē eciā ppetuā ⁊ nō habendi
 si vellet dāt moniçone ut sup^a. Sup̄ hiis voluit idem Dñs Cardi'
 q̄ ambassiatores Regē se advisarent, qui petebāt ista h̄ri in
 sc'ptis. Quo facto Dñs Cardi' accit^o ivit ad dictā Ducissā
 n tentorio cōvēcionis usq̄ dū venissz hora prādiī, qua veniēte
 excepit ad mēsam oēs ambassiatores Regē ⁊ ali^{os} quotquot veniř
 volebāt et solēni cōvivavit oēs. Facto jā p'ndio allata ē quedā
 sedula ḡtinēs in scriptē in lingua Gallica mo^a dicte pacis tēporał,
 que cū legeret' invēta ē prors^o ⁊ oīo mltū variař ab hiis que sup^a
 rescitata erāt viva voce p̄ Dñm Cardinalē. Erat insup̄ plena
 absinthio ⁊ laqueis ut ex ea plane patere potē uñ nō ē visū dñis
 ambassiatoribz pl^o stand' fore sup̄ ip̄a n'omin^o eā eccopiař fecerūt
 ut signāt' notāř possz ⁊ significari Duci Aureł variaçō eoꝝ. Hiis
 factē hora jā q'ta ⁊ ult^a ptes ad loca sua r̄vsi sūt. Tenore vero
 dicte scedule in Gallicē advisato p̄ Ducē Aureł ⁊ Ducissā Burģ
 p me^o pacis sequit' et est talis.

Prima cedula tradita Dño Cardinali advisata per Ducē Aureł
 et Ducissam Burģ pro medio pacis.

Pour parvenir par la grace de Dieu a paix final enter les
 roy^{mes} de France et Dangleterre Semble q̄ au Roy Dangleterř
 devroient estre delaissez et baillez au roy^{me} de France teles et teles
 fies et fies par la maniere ⁊ soubz les condiçons q' senf. La
 p'miere condicion que de la part du Roy Dangletere soit re-
 nuncie souffisaument et a tousjo's au droit et teltre quil pretent
 a la coroune et es armes de France. Secundement q̄ le dit Roy
 Dangleterř delaisse au Roy toutes les cites villes forteresses terres
 ⁊ f'ies quil tient et occupe au roy^{me} de France ⁊ renunce de tout
 au droit quil y pretent et en toutes autres en dit roy^{me} a quelq̄
 teltre ou cāse que ce soit except soulement au regard de celles dont
 len serra daccord lui delaisser ⁊ baillr. Tiercement q̄ au regard
 de celles dont len serra daccord lui delaisf ⁊ baillr il lez tendra
 du Roy ⁊ de la coronne de France en foy ⁊ hōmagie lige ressort ⁊
 souvaintee et en parrie come les autřs peres de France. Quartement
 que toutes gens desglise ⁊ f'rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat

quilz soient reto'neront ⁊ seront receuz a lours bn'fices ⁊ a lours cites villes forl'esses lres f'ies ⁊ possessions immeubles quelxconques et enjoient paisiblement es pais lres ⁊ f'ies que len sera daccor de laisser ⁊ baillr au dit Roy Dangleŕe cōme ilz faiseront avant loccupacion ⁊ empeschement faix a eulx ou a leurs predecessours a loccacion des guerres, nonobstant p'scription ou laps de temps ⁊ autres choses a ce contraires. Et quintemēt que monf^r le Duc Dorleans p'sonnier duŕ Roy Dangleŕe soit quīte de say foy ⁊ prison et mis a plaine delivrance sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz. Et par ces moens seroit paix gēral final et ppetuele enl les Roys ⁊ roy^ms de France ⁊ Dangleŕe.

Et pour ce que les ambaxeurs Dangleŕe font difficulte de renuncer pntement a la coroune de France et aussi de pndre ⁊ accepter lres ⁊ f'ies au roy^me de France en subjection et homaige ressort ⁊ souv'ainete, ains le desiront avoir ⁊ tenir franchement sans quelconque hōmaige resort souv'ainete ou autre subjection du Roy ce q̄ le Roy ne consenteroit jamais, et aussi p rayson faire ne le pourroit. Semble que len devroit advisier aucun temps raisounable cōme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins pendant ⁊ durant lequel feussent tenuz en estat ⁊ surceance la dite renunciacion ⁊ aussi lōmaige ⁊ recoignissance des f'ssors ⁊ souv'ainete dont dess^o est fait mencion ⁊ aussi durant icelle temps se abstendroit le Roy Dangleŕe du tiltre de la coroune de France¹ ⁊ de soy nōmer ou escrire en ses lres ne autremēt Roy de France, mais au sourplus desmaintenant de la par du dit Roy Dangleŕe seroient delaissiez ⁊ bailliez au Roy toutes les cites villes forl'esses lres ⁊ f'ies quil tient ⁊ occupe au roy^me de France exceptez cellz q̄ len sera daccord de lui delaisser. Et aussi concentrira le dit Roy Dangleŕe que toutes gentes de lesglise ⁊ f's seculiers ⁊ auts de quelque estat quilz soient reto'nent ⁊ soient a lours bn'fices ⁊ a lours citez villes forl'esses terres f'ies ⁊ possessions immeubles q̄lxconq's ⁊ enjoissent paisiblement es pais lres ⁊ f'ies que len sera daccord delaisser au dit Roy Dangleŕe cōme dessus est declaire. Et avec ce sera desmaintenant mondit f^r le Duc Dorleans delivre plainement de prison et quīte de sa foy sanz raencon despense ou autres fraiz, ⁊ en la fin du dit temps

¹ The words "de France" are supplied from the *Harleian* MS. 4763.

pendant le quel le dit Roy Dangleterre sera plus agree quil nest a pnt et pourra delibrer plus au plain et avoir bon conseil sur les dites renunciacions hōmaige et recoignoissance le Roy dé sa part en est et sera daccord desmaintenant po^r lors et deslors po^r maintenant et y entendra par effect. Et par ce moen sera entreulx et les roy^{m^e} de France et Dangletre paix final etaine et ppetuele. Autrement chune des parties sera en la fin du dit tēps entiere en ses droit et querele cōme de pnt, et aussi les gens desglise et f^rs seculiers et autres de quelque estat quilz soient qui seront retournez a leurs bnfices et a leurs citez villes fortessez terres f^ries et possessions immeubles cōme dessus est declare font quites en dit cas des serement et promesses par eulx faitz au dit Roy Dangleter^r et pourront ce nō obstant reto^rner devers le Roy et le fvir cōme devant. Et neantmoins pendant et durant le dit temps de treues vint ou quize ans du moins fra et demoura enl les Roys et royaumes de France et Dangletre bonne paix genale ferme et seure, moienū les choses desf^d. Et sera chune des parties contente de tenir et possider ce pendant, cestas^f de la part Dangletre ce que len sera daccord de lui laisser et de la part du Roy tout le demourant. Et la quelle paix combien que appropriemēt parler soit temporele jusques en la fin du temps dessusdit toutesvoies sil plaise au dit Roy Dangleter^r elle fra ppetuele et fa lors en son choix et election davoir paix a tousjours et renuncier a la guerre. Dieux par sa g^{ce} au dit cas lui doint cōseil et volente de paix.

Protestatio facta p ambassiatores Anglie.

Nos Johannes archieps Eboꝝ Johannes dux Norff Petrus Lexonieñ Thomas Meneveñ et Thomas Norwiceñ epi Humfridus Staff et Johes Oxoñ comites Henric^o dñs de Bourghcher Walter^o dñs de Hungreford et alii ambassiatores Xpianissimi Principis domini nri Francoꝝ et Anglie Regis hic pntes in hac parte sufficien^t et legitime deputati vice et nōie prefati dñi nri Regis et nre ptestam^r palā pu^{cc} et in hiis sc^rptis q^d nec volum^o n^e intendim^o p aliqua p nos aut aliquē nrm ī serie seu deduccōne p^sentis tract^o apienda dicenda seu fienda quovismodo pjudica^r juri p^sfati dñi nri Regis neq^{ue} ab eodem ju^r aut ab aliqua peti^conū per nos factaꝝ recede^r, sed jus ipius dñi nri Regis ī oibz et p oia illesū serva^r

n¹ videlicet eaten^o ⁊ in quātū in deducōne ejusdē tractat^o p nos appunctuari cōcludi ⁊ cōcordari cōtigit. Ita videlicet q huj^o per nos apienda dicenda ⁊ fienda quātū ad pjudiciū aliquod pfato dno nro Regi parādū seu iferendū nulli^o erūt efficacie ⁊ momēti. hiis que in hmoi appunctuamēto seu appunctua^{ti} s^c ut pfertur fiendo seu fiend cōtinebūt^r dūtaxat exceptis. Protestamur insup p expssū in hiis scriptis q si pfat^o dñs n̄r Rex aliquid de jū suo seu de petitis p eū ⁊ p nos vice ⁊ nōie ejus omittere velit ⁊ parte suoz juriū cōtentari, hoc potissime ⁊ pncipali⁷ faciet ad honorē et cōplacēciam Creatoris ecclie sancte stabilamētū fidei catholice exaltaconē ⁊ propectū regnozq, Francie et Anglie tranquillitatē et pacē ⁊ Xpiani sang'nis evitandam effucionem atq, sinceram dilecōnem inter Pncipes et populos prefatorum regnoz pariendam nutriendam et firmandam.¹

[19th July.] DIE D^NICO xix^o. Julii Dñs Cardinalis accersivit Ducē Aurel ad p̄senciā suā post horā octavā, ⁊ corā Dño Eboꝝ Dño de Hungford Decano Saꝝ M. Stepho Wiltoñ et me Bekyntōn, interrogavit eū quomo^o intellexit Ducissā in illa aptura pacis temporalis, qui recitavit sili modo ut prius fecit Dñs Cardinalis et eandē tenebat sentenciā, ⁊ cū audiret de vāriacione admirat^o est valde. Et deinde cōicavit ad partē cū Dño Cardinali ⁊ demū ppe horā decimam capta licencia discescit. Dñs Cardinalis et ceteri domini convivati sūt cū Duce Norff.

[20th July.] DIE LUNE xx^o. Julii hora viij^a. convēnerūt ambassiatores in hospicio Domini Cardinalis et steterūt ibi in cōsilio cū dicto Dño usq, post horā decimā, deliberantes quali⁷ esset respondendū die p̄ sequēti ad cedulā in scriptis porrectā p ptem advsarii de pace tēporali ⁊c. et conclusū ē respondendū fore ut infra patebit in hiis que scribūt^r de actis diei Mercurii. Insup deliberatū et cōclusū est q, ex parte nra p modū in̄rogacionis seu questionis addetur ad at p nos oblata, an pars advsa vellet contentari pro bono pacis de terris et ē ultra flumē Ligerim sine^a aliqua excepōne traꝝ Regi nro fservandū in hiis dūtaxat que ad eū ptinent in ducatu Aquitannie.

¹ Here follows a Latin translation of the schedule in pages 367, 368, *antea*, which it is not necessary to insert.

² "sine ultra aliqua" *Harleian MS.* 4763.

Et si nollent cū ista oblacione contentari descenderemus ad ultimā oblaconē instructionis nre ⁊ porrigerem⁹ eā in sc'ptis. Die isto sero misit michi Bekyntōn secētario Dñs Eboꝝ qđ cōciperē i latinis articulū oblaconis etē.

[21st July.] DIE MARTIS xxj°. Julii paratis jā omnibꝫ ad iter, circiter horā viij^a. venit nūci⁹ a Domina Ducissa rogans Dominū Cardinālē ex parte ejusdem q̄ convēcio differetur in crastinū pp̄l auram pluviosā ⁊ ingrātā, ⁊ sic factū est, ⁊ moniti sūt ambassiatores q̄ manerent die isto. Post prandiū accessi ad Dñm Eboꝝ ⁊ delibera- vimus sup articulo oblacionis quem prius cōcepi ⁊ correxim⁹ corrigēdo et deide feci scribi i mūdū, cuj⁹ artiċli tenor seq't' sub hac forma.

Sub protestaçonibꝫ alias p nos factis quas pro repetitis ⁊ hic in- sertis haberi volum⁹, post varia pleraq; ppetue pacis inl sere- nissimos Principes H. Regem Anglie ⁊ Francie ac advsariū suū Francie ineunde firmandeq; media cōgrua raçonabilia ⁊ honesta p nos exposita ⁊ oblata. Hanc demū viā ppetue paci hmoi volente Deo finaliter concludentes aptam et accōmodam, nos ambassiatores dicti serenissimi ⁊ Xpianissimi P'ncipis ac metuendissimi dñi nri Regis Anglie et Francie vice ⁊ nōle ej⁹dem apim⁹ et offerim⁹ in hunc modū ad sūmi ⁊ imortalis Dei ac sacrosancte uniᵛsalis ecclie laudem gloriā revēnciam ⁊ honorē, necnō catholice fidei exaltaçonem pro- mocionē et augmētū, ad deniq; evitaçonē horrende effusionis sanguinis Xpiani et celoꝝ inexplicabiliū maloꝝ que ex guerris inter prefatos serenissimos P'ncipes eoꝝq; progenitores de et sup jure et titulo ad coronā et regnū Francie motis habitis et a diu cōtinuatis secuta fuere et secutura formidant' in futurū. Et ut palam videre et sentire possit totus mundus p dictū metuendissimū Dñm nrm nequaquā stare quomin⁹ p majore toci⁹ pp̄li Xpiani quiete ⁊ tranquillitate pax hmoi sequat' et fiat, et qđ nec am- bicio nec avaricia ulla serenitatē suam hacten⁹ traxerit duxerit seu tenuerit sꝫ neq; de p̄nti trahat seu ducat ad insistendū et immorandū desiderio habendi totū seu oīo illud quod ex hmoi justo clameo suo ad se spectat seu spectare poſit aut p̄tinere, idem metuendissim⁹ Dñs nrm cōtentare se volet et stare cōtent⁹ quantū est ad reddit⁹ et possessiones de hiis que sequntur, videlicet

illius cedule nobis placeret an non, et tunc veniret ad obla-
 cōnes ſraꝝ. Sed responsū ē q̄ nesciebamus respondere ad nudam
 formā sū maſia, t̄ ſuſa, petebamus ergo añ oīa oblacones terraz
 inseri t̄ tunc daretur responsio. Ista tamē responsione Ducissa
 nō q̄tenta importune t̄ jugiter egit nobiscū quā causam quas ra-
 ciones sciemus allegare contra formā quin illa gratificare deberet
 in casu quo oblacones ſraꝝ essent acceptande. H'mōi questioni
 hesit etiā p̄fusis lacrimis nescio an ire t̄ pietatis, et voluit
 q̄ dremus aliq̄ causam si sciemus contra formā. Tandem
 responsum p̄ nos est q̄ dñs Rex p̄ reportū Domini Cardinalis
 ac etiā p̄ ſras ip̄ius Ducisse informat^o erat q̄ ip̄a desiderabat
 mediatrix esse ad faciendū pacem p̄petuā si fieri posset, alio-
 quin tantas treugas q̄ interim invenit̄ possent media pacia. Ita
 dñs Rex de hiis que ad p̄petuā pacem t̄ ad tales treugas facere
 possent nos fecit instructos, de ista alīa via nō cogitavit nec nos
 instruxit t̄ ideo nō habentes instrucōnē t̄ potestatē in hoc nō
 potuimus respondere t̄c. verū adhuc hiis n̄ cōtenta neq̄ adquiescens
 oīo voluit q̄ dremus quid nobis videbatur de illa via si ēet admit-
 tenda t̄ nō tāq̄ p̄vatis nō ambassiatoribz, ad quod tandem p̄
 Hung^o forſt dictū est et id idē per Dñm Cardinalē relatū Ducisse
 q̄ etiā dñi de cōcilio Regis si in p̄senciā ejus hec questio que tam
 p̄pinque tangit coronā suā movet̄, bñ possent sentire suū diceſ pro
 et contra monēdo racones, verūptamē aliquid in h̄ cōcludere vel
 del̄minat̄ t̄ Regi cōsuleſ nō auderent om̄io sꝫ hoc solū relinquerēt
 judiō t̄ sapiencie celcitudinis regie t̄c. quod igitur nō auderent in
 se suscipe etiam presente Rege q̄nto magis nō auderent Rege
 absente, verū dicebat̄ q̄ si vellent in cedula poſſe tales obla-
 cōnes ſraꝝ que viderēt̄ raconabiles t̄ honeste vellemus mittere eā
 Regi gracia volūtatis sue habende in ea pte. t̄ tūc questio facta
 est quā cito posset habet̄ responsū regiū. Diximus, q̄ speram^o
 illud posse haberi infra tres septimanas. Dñs vero Remeū cū
 sup̄ cedula oblaconis ſre diu cōsulisset cū collegis tandē re-
 spondit, q̄ illa sedula geñali? loquit̄ de ſris p̄tinētibz ad Reges
 Anglie t̄c. desiderabat ergo habere specificaōnē illaz ſraꝝ.
 Responsū est p̄ Eboꝝ q̄ hoc desideraret tractū tēporē. Habita
 ergo cōgrua delacione fieret specificaō t̄c. Hiis factē ascēdim^o
 equos t̄ r̄ſi sum^o.

[23rd July.] DIE JOVIS xxij^o. Julii hora ij^a. post prandiū eramus in concilio coram Dño Cardinali ubi cōicavim^o de tris in regno Francie ptinentibz ad Reges Anglie anteq^m corona Francie descendebat in eos, et que et quot erant, ad effcū q^o possent specificari ut petebatur a pte advsa, et Dñs Eboꝝ tandē habuit deliberaçōnē in crastinū ad redigendū eas in sc'ptis. Isto die eadem hora venerunt Calef Dñs Hugo de Lannoye miles et M. Henricus Uttenowe ad conferendū cū Dño Cardinali de rogatu ejusdem.

[24th July.] DIE VEN'IS xxiiij^o. Julii hora viij^a. erant cū Dño Cardinali dicē Dñs Hugo et M. Henricus ⁊ conferebant sīl diu ad partē. Isto die dñs Epūs Vincenf qui venit de Basilea ⁊ college sui ceperūt licenciam suam a Domino Cardinali et recesserūt a Calesia, verū in p'sencia Dñi Cardinalis Dñs Eboꝝ presentē quibusdā aliis dñis ambassiatoribz postq^a dicti de Basilea verbo licenciā captassent, declaravit quom^o dñs n'r Rex oī studio oī diligencia psequit^r ea que sunt pacis sicuti patres i Basilea constituti p organū dicti Epī desiderare visi sūt, et q^o nullo modo stat stetit aut stabit p eundem dominū nrm quin fiet pax ⁊c. Isto die sero venit ad Dñm Cardinalē M. Johannes Fusilier familiar et cōsiliarius Ducis Aurei et intimavit eidem q^o ambassiatores advsarii erant recessuri ⁊ q^o in crastino sequente disponebant se ad iter. Dñs vero Cardinalis de h' sūmo mirans q^o pendentibz hiis que acta sūt in ultima conventionē sub dilaçōne hincinde ⁊ n' adhuc p eos facto qd facere promiserūt ita subito, insalutatē oībus, vellēt discedere, misit ad Ducissā Burg p psequentē armoz Dñi de Hungford ⁊ p M. Joñem Fusiliers consiliariū Ducis Aurelianeū ad effectū qd ipa pvidere posset ne sit tā p'cipitanter per dictos ambassiatores advse ptis rūperet^r h' cōvēcio ⁊ frustraīt^r prsus oīs bn sperat^o fruct^o ej^od.

[25th July.] DIE SABATI xxv^o. Julii Dña Ducissa p'dict misit ad Dñm Cardinalē rogās q^o habeēt eam p excusata q^o adhuc nō mitteēt sibi certū vbu de cōvēcōe pxima, pollicēs se missurā sup h' responsū die sequēti. Item isto die misse sūt in sc'ptē specificaçōnes terraz Regibz Anglie in Francia ptinēt ante titulū corone ambassiatoribz advse pte ⁊c. Sed isti n' hodie n' sequenti die miserūt nobis specificaçōes traz quas ipi voluerūt offerri ⁊c. Articul^o specificaçōis hmōi sequit^r in h' vba. Nos ambassiatoꝝ Xpianissimi P'ncipis ⁊c. ut sup^a in 2^o folio p'cedēt.

[26th July.] DIE DOMINICO xxvj^{to}. Julii dict' Dña misit Dño Cardinali q, si placeſt ei, teneret' cōvenço die Lune tunc p̄ximo duobz p̄terit', et p̄sente die multa p Dñm Cardinalē solícite acta sūt ne sic isti ambassiatoŕs ptis adſe rupto tractatu discederēt sꝫ tenerent' ad hoc sub aliq^a spe bone conclusionis.

[27th July.] DIE LUNE xxvij^o. Julii mane post horā viij^{am}. Dñs Cardinalis et ambassiatores Regis equitarūt de Calef ad locū convencionis, ut illuc venerūt ante x^{am}. et circiter et Dña Burgund' et ambassiatores ptis dñse venerūt cito post decimā, post quoꝝ adventū Dñs Cardinalis et dict' Ducissa ut faĉe cōsueverūt honesto amicoꝝ more obviā s' dantes et ruentes in amplex^o et oscula ingressi sūt tentoriū cōvençois et ibidem steterūt tractantes et cōicantes invicem satis prolixo tractu tēporis plusq^a hore. Et tūc Dñs Cardinalis discessit, et acciti sūt ad Ducissam ambassiatores adſe partis et cū isti p aliquam raĉonabilem tempis morā simul tractassent et contulissent, iterū ingress^o est Dñs Car^l, recedentibus ambassiatoribus predictis et cū dicta Dña cōicabat. Sicq, inter prefataꝝ personaꝝ colloquia et tractat^o dies iste act^o est. Ambassiatores vero Regis hiis p'vatis tractatibz nil cōe habebant sꝫ presentes dūtaxat fuerūt et intendentes si quid fortasse eis dicendū fuisset. Memorandū q, bastardus Aurel die hoc nō venit ad gvencionē dicens se infirmū, cū nō esset ut dicebat'. Ante quartā horā Dña Ducissa invitata venit in tentoriū Dñi Car^l et sumpsit i' spēs et vinū, vasa spēꝝ diſsa et ali^o sortis omnino erant q^a at, duo coopta de auro purissimo magni ponderis et estimaĉ. Post quartā recesserūt oēs et venimus Calef in hora vj^{ta}. In cōvençone ista conclusū est convēcione die M'curii sequenti celebrandā fore añ villā Calef loco quo p'us gŕa cōicacionis habende cum Duce Aurel ut p ejus mediaçone res ad ulſiora progredierent'.

[28th July.] DIE MARTIS xxviii^o. Julii mane hora viij^a. erant ambassiatores in cōsilio cū Domino Cardinali, ubi recitavit Dñs Car^l quid pridie in loco cōvencionis inſ eū et dictā Ducissā act' erat et quanta opa et solícitudo adhibita ne ruptura fieret etc. Notificavit insup q, ambassiatores partis adſe sub certis cōdiçionibz annexis, obtulerūt totū ducatū Normannie preter montem Sçi Michaelis quē reserabant ideo et dixerūt quia inde habent originalit' arma sua crucis

albe ut asserunt , ⁊ preſ homaḡ Ducis Britannie ⁊c. In isto cōcilio agebat^r de dampnis que poſſūt inferri Regi p reſtituconē petītā ⁊c. ⁊ cōnumata ſūt loca que i Normannia venirēt i reſtituconē ⁊c.

[29th July.] DIE MERCURII xxix°. Julii circiter horā xij^{am}. venit Ducissa ad locū cōvencionis ⁊ ambassiat^r adṽse partis , cui Dominus Cardinal^r Dux Aurel^r ⁊ ambassiatores Regis obviā dabant in campo , ⁊ deinde prefa^t Dux ⁊ Ducissa in tentorio pro gvencione disposito diu invicem cōicabant ⁊ tractabant p se et alī accit^r ambassiatoribz adṽse ptis. Et post horā et ampli⁹ ingressus est ad dict^r Ducē et Ducissam Dñs Cardinal^r ⁊ ibi p^{mo} p se , deinde vocat^r Eḡo Tornaceñ et Cansella^o Burgund^r ac Dño Hugone de Lanoye Dño de Saynt^r tractabat ⁊ cōicabat , ubi demū cōclusū ē q obla^o facta p ptē adṽsam poneretur in sc^tptis et mitteret^r die sequēti Calef^r ⁊ q pro potestate hincinde cōcedenda et instructonibz ne^ciis in hac parte habendis tā p Regē ſirm q^a p eū quē suū vocant , daret^r terminus vj. ebdomadaḡ ⁊ in^{im} negociū tractat⁹ cōtinuat^r in eodm statu usq in ⁊ ad xj^m. diem Septembr^r p^x ex nunc sequē^r , quo die fieret cōvencio in loco solito contra castrū de Oye. Post hec dicti Dux ⁊ Ducissa ac ce^{li} habuerūt species ⁊ vinū in tentorio Dñi Cardinalis ⁊ vasa sḡeḡ ac ciphī seu tacie vinoḡ oīa erant al^{ius} q^m in prisc^r diebz sort^r ⁊ mutabant^r oīa , erantq^r preciosa nimis de electo ⁊c. Circiter horā quintā seu post Dña Ducissa ascendit currū ⁊ Dominus Cardinal^r Aurel^r et ſiri regressi ſūt in villam ⁊c.

[30th July.] DIE JOVIS xxx°. Julii mane hora viij^a. in hospiciō Domini Cardinal^r electi ⁊ deputati sunt Dñs Archieḡs Eboḡ Comes Stafford^r ⁊ Dñs de Hungford^r ad visitandū p^senciam R^r pro instructonibz novis ⁊c. et si oportuerit forsan casu aliquo hoc exigente aliquos p^mitti festināci⁹ ⁊c. adjuncti ſūt Dñs Joḡes Poph^m miles ⁊ M. Stephanus Wiltoñ ⁊ M. Joḡes Ryvell. In isto cōsilio idem M. Joḡes dedit in sc^tptis noīa castroḡ civitat^r villaḡ ⁊ dñioḡ que Rex amittet de hiis que nūc habet p cōposicionē pacis oblate ⁊c. Die isto sero venit Calesiā Eḡs Tornaceñ ⁊ cū eo Catalanneñ Eḡs M. Nichs Rawlyn Cancellarius Burgundie et Dominus Hugo de Lannoye , apportantes in sc^tptis obla^oconē ab adṽsa parte pridie factā.

ULTIMA cedula missa Calef Dño Cardinali ex parte Dñe
Bourġ et ambasf Regis advsarii.

Pource que en la matiere de la paix tant necessaire enl
les royaumes de France ⁊ Dangleŷre len troeve les parties
moult discordans ⁊ contraires, espialment en deux poins, lun
touchant la renonciaciõ que les ambaxeurs du Roy Dangleŷre
au droit ⁊ tiltre quil þtend a la coronne et es armes de Franĉ,
⁊ lautre point que au regard des pais terres ⁊ fʳies que len
serroit daccord de laisser ⁊ bailler au dit Roy Dangleŷre par le
moen de la dite paix, il les tenist du Roy ⁊ de la coronne de
France en foy ⁊ homagie lige ressort ⁊ souvʳainete ⁊ en parrie
cõme les autres pers de France, ce q̃ les ambaxours du Roy
Dangleterf ont contredit plainement, disans ⁊ protestans au
gʳaire, en espial que tout ce q̃ leŷ Roy Dangleŷre tient ⁊ tiendra
en roy^{me} de France il le vult ⁊ il tend tenir franchement sans
quelconq homaige ressort souvʳainete ou autre subjecõ du Roy.
Et dātre part aussi sont les ouvertures ⁊ offeres faictes par les
ditz ambaxeurs tant de France come Dangleterre moult differences
les unes des auŷ, ⁊ telement q̃ la chose estoit en voie de rupture.
Pour ces causes haulx ⁊ puissans Prince ⁊ Princesse monfʳ le
Duc Dorleans ⁊ madame la Duchesse de Bourgoygne desirās de
tous leurs cuers obvier a la dite ruptuŷ cõme mediatoʳs en ceste
matieŷ ont advisee ⁊ ouvert le moiens qui sensuiunt cõme les
plus prouchains convenables ⁊ raysonnables moyens, veues les
extremitez ⁊ contrarietez dessusdites poʳ parvenir au bon effect de
paix entre les Roys et roy^{mes} de France ⁊ Dangleŷre.

Cest assavoir que durant le temps ⁊ espace de xxx. xx. ou xv.
ans du moins soient tenuz en estat et surceance¹ la dite renunciaõ
et aussi lommaige ⁊ recoignossance des ressort ⁊ souverainte dont
dessus est fait mencion. Et aussi que durant icelui temps se ab-
stiengne le Roy Dangleŷre de soy nõmier ou escrire en ses fʳes ne
autrement Roy de France. Secondement que toutes gens desglise
⁊ fʳs seculiers et autres de quelque estat quilz soient retournent ⁊
soient receuz a leurs bnʳfices et a leurs citees villes forteresses terres
fʳies ⁊ possessions immeubles quelxconq̃s ⁊ enjoissent paisiblement

¹ "estat et seurence de" *Harleian* MS. 4763.

es pais fies et fies cy aprez declares quil semble ausdiz mediatours que len pourroit et devroit de laisser et baillier au Roy Danglestre par le moien de ceste paix cōme ilz faisoient avant loccupacion et empeschement fais a eulx ou a leurs predecesso's a loccasion des guerres, nō obstāt presc'pçon ou laps de temps et autres choses a ce contraires. Et paraillement soit fait au regard de ceulx qui ont tenu et tiennent le partie du Roy Danglestre au regard des bnifices terres et fies a eulx appartenans en ce roy^m es pars de lobeissance du Roy. Et tiercement q̄ le dit Monf Dorleans p'sonnier du Roy Danglestre soit quite de sa foy et prisonne et mis a plaine delivrance sans pair raencon ne autre finance exceptez depens raisonnables, moiennant lesquelles choses et soubz les troys condicions et modificacions dessusd̄, semble ausdiz Monf Dorleans et Madame de Bourgoingne que po' bien de paix le Roy de sa part devroit estre content que au Roy Danglestre soit et demeure tout ce quil tient et posside de present en la duchie de Guienne, item la duchie de Normādie avec tōutous ses appartenēces et appendences, refves au Roy le Mont Saint Michel et lommaige de Bretaingne, le quel hōmaige les ambaxade's du Roy dient estre tenu de la coronne de France. En la quelle duchie de Normandie lesdiz Monf Dorleans et Madame de Bourgoingne endent estre cōprin^f les terres et fies qui sont au Roy de Navarre, les quelles terres et fies qui sont de grant valeur le Roy Charles derreiner Is^{passe} acquist du Roy de Navarre aussi derreiner Is^{passe}, et pour icelles lui bailla la duchie de Nemoux et autres terres en France et en Champaingne et aussi grant sōme de deniers pour une foy, assavoyr tout le troit que le Roy a et poet avoir de pnt en icelles terres et fies. Itē les villes et chasteaulx de Calais et de Guenes et autres forlenses que les Roys Danglestre ont tenu et occupe de long temps en la marche du dit Calais, cest assavoir ce que est en demaine en demaine, et ce qui est en fiet en fiet, es pais dessusdis.

En en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins au plus tost sil plaist au Roy Danglestre faire et accomplir lesdiz renunciacion homaige et recognas^f, il semble que le Roy de sa part doit estre content de le y recevoir. Et par ce moen froit entre eulx et les roy^m de France et Danglestre paix final gēnal

Et ppetuelle pourveu aussi que le Roy Danglestre feust Et soit cōtent de tenir et possider ce q̄ dit est Et que avecques la dite renonciacion il renūcast lors a toutes autres f̄ies en ce roy^{me} esqueles il poult quereler ou pretendre aucun droit, Et a toutes autres queeles Et accions quil poult et pourroit demander au Roy, autrement chune disparties seroit en la fin du dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans entiere en ses drois Et queeles cōme de p̄nt. Et aussi les gens desglise Et seigneurs seculiers Et auſ de quelque estat quilz soient qui serroient retournez a leurs b̄nfices Et a leurs cites villes forl̄esses terres f̄ies Et possessions immeubles come desf est declaire. es pais delaisf au dit Roy Danglestre par ce traitte froient quitte en dit cas des femens Et promesses par eulx faiz au dit Roy Danglestre ou a ses officiers. Et pourroient ce nō obstant reto'ner devers le Roy Et le fvir cōme devant, en delaissent leurs places terres Et f̄ies qui leur avroient este restituez par ce dit traictie es pais dessuisdiz. Et paraillemēt pourroient faire ceulx du parti Danglestre en cas semblable. Et neant moins pendant Et durant le dit temps de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans du moins froit Et demourroit entre lesdiz Roys Et royaumes de France Et Danglestre bonne paix gen̄ale ferme Et seure par mer Et par l̄re, et pourroient toutes maniers de gens tant desglise nobles marchans que autres quelconques desdiz deux roy^{mes} cōiquer Et converser en semble marchandement Et autrement peiseblement Et seurement come bons amis moienū les choses desfditz, Et froit chune disparties contente de tenir Et possider ce pendant, cest assavoir de la partie Danglestre ce q̄ desf est declaire, Et de la part du Roy tout le demeurant. Et en executant ce cy de la part du dit Roy Danglestre devoient estre baillies Et delivres au Roy toutes les cites villes forl̄esses Et terres par lui Et par siens tenues Et occupes a p̄nt en ce roy^{me} ou dehors de la duch̄ de Normandie Et de ce quil tient en la duchie de Guyenne Et en la dite marche de Calais. Et aussi de la part du Roy devoient estre delaisf et baill̄ auſ Roy Danglestre les villes places Et forl̄esses par lui ou les siens occupes de p̄nt en la dite duch̄ de Normandie except le dit Mont Saint Michel &c.

Quant a la doubte que font aucuns de la partie Danglestre que ceulx du partie du Roy froient restituez a lours places terres Et f̄ies pourrent cy apres faire guerre dicell̄ places &c. lesdiz

Mon^sr Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg^{ne} ont advisie au regard de ce que sil ya aucun notables places ⁊ dangereuses appartē a ceulx du parti du Roy, elles pourront demourer es mains du dit Roy Danglestre, le quel y po^ra cōmettre telz cappitaines quil leur plera aux gaiges anciens telz come dancieinete len a acustume de bail^lr aux capi^{ns} dicelles places les quelles gaiges se paieront des fruiz et revenues des vres dicelles places ⁊ que le sourplus des revenuez dice^{ll}s places soit a ceulx a qui sont lesdiz places.

Et entendent lesdiz Mon^sr Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg^{ne} q̄ en le^d paix tous les alies dune partie ⁊ dautre soient cōprins qui cōprins y voudront estre.

Et aussi que durant le^d temps les diz Roys ne souffreront estre faite guerre directment ne i directement par leur subgiez ou pre-judice lun de lautre.

Toutes les quelles choses des^f declaires les diz Mon^sr Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg^{ne} ont remonstre premierement a tresreverend pere en Dieu hault ⁊ puissant f^r Mon^sr le Car^l Danglestre cōme mediateur de ceste paix de la part Danglestre paraille^{nt} que le font lesdiz Mon^sr Dorleans ⁊ Madame de Bourg^{ne} po^r la part de France. Et apres par son advis les ont remonstre aux ambaxadeurs des parties de France ⁊ Danglestre, les quellz ambaxad^s se sont chargiez chun de le signifier chun a sōn f^r po^r en savoir son bon plaif. Et de leurs consentementz a este appointe que une partie demoura pardeca, cest assavoir ceulx de France a Saint Omer, ⁊ ceulx Danglestre a Calais. Et lautre partie ira devers lesdiz Roys po^r leur faire relacion des choses dessus dites ⁊ rapporter leur response ⁊ volonte avec puissance souff^f de concluire es choses des^f se leur plaiser est dy entendre, et aussi de proceder en ce cas a lexecucion de ceste matiere sans plus de retrait. Et retourneront lesdiz ambaxadeurs dune coste ⁊ daut^r tous instruis de la voulente de leurs f^s ⁊ garnis de puissance cōme dit est au lieu de la convencion accorde devant Oye en^t Gravelingues et Calais de Vendredy prouchain en cinq sepmains qui fra le Vendredy iiij. jour de Septemb^r prouchain venant, ou au plustard du dit Vendredy xj^e. jour du^d moys de Septemb^r prouchain, pendant la quele tēps le^d isrevend pere en Dieu Mon^sr le Car^l Danglestre et aussi mondit f^r Dorleans seront

¶ se tendront au dit lieu de Calais ¶ es marches environ sans passer de la mer.

Fait et appointie a la convencion les a Calais en la quelle est le dit tresreverd pere en Dieu Monfr le Car^l Danglestre leedit Monfr^r Dorleans ¶ Madame de Bourg^{ne} ¶ les ambaxadeurs des parties le M^ccredy xxix. jour de Juiellet lan mil ccccxxxix.

Et combn que le dit lme de xxx. xx. ou xv. ans feust passe neant moins entendant mondit f^r Dorleans ¶ Madame de Bourg^{ne} que cest pnt appointemēt de paix soit loyaulment entretenu ¶ cōtinue jusques a un an apres ce que lune partie aura signifie a lautre quelle ne veult plus entretenir le dit appointement, devant la fin du quel an ne sera faite dune coste ne dautre guerre nuyssance ne dōmaige par aucun dicell parties fait ¶ appointie cōme dem^o. Auxi ainssi sign^é J. de Rivel Co^r de la Mandre.

[31st July.] DIE VEN^{is} ultimo Julii hora viij^a. dict^{us} Tornaceñ ¶ celi cum eo erant cum Domino Cardinali et afferebant presentabantq^{ue} ei cedulam oblacionis prius facte in ultima convencione et pransi sunt cum Domino Cardinali. Post prandium idem Tornač et ceteri cum eo in aula stapule cōcabant cum Duce Aurel^{is} hora ij^{da}. paulo post eandem horam ambassiatores Regis erāt cum Domino Cardinali ubi tūc lecta est dca cedula ¶ deliberačo ac cōsiliū habeatur sup cōtentū in eadem. Et q^{ue} defuit in ea expressio unius magni ponderis clausule sive sñie de qua inter dict^{us} Cardinalem Ducem ¶ Ducissam convent^{us} erat s. q^{ue} is Regū qui vellet recedere ab ap-punctuatis in pace daret monicionem al^{li} p annū ante discessionem. Clausula ista per Magistrū J. Ryvell^{is} advisata et apposita est. Et statim misit Dominus Cardinalis predicto Tornaceñ et ceteris, et dicta clausula lecta est eis et placuit eisdem. Tunc cōsulebant domini super rationibus pro et contra hanc viam pacis, et quia Rex voluit p^{ro} fras suas q^{ue} dñi mitterent sentencias et avisamenta sua ¶c. dabatur terminus in crastinum hora quarta post p^{ri}nd in aula stapule q^{ue} quisq^{ue} portaret in scriptis rationes hmōi ad unam et aliam partem facientes que magis pregnan^t in ea parte sibi facere viderentur.

[1st Aug.] DIE SABBⁱ primo die Augusti hora predict^{us} Dominus Norwyceñ rationes suas plurimas in scriptis legit, et aliqui celorum legerunt

suas. Verum res continuabatur in crastinū hora viij^a. in hospicio Cardinalis quia non omnes habebāt patas sentencias suas.

[2nd Aug.] DIE D^NICA ij^{do}. die Augusti hora viij^a. in hospicio Cardinalis lecte sunt cedulae racionū h^mōi. Et primo incepit Dominus Norwiceñ, deinde Lexonieñ, 3^o. Fiscaneñ, 4^{to}. cepit legere Magister Stephanus, sed ob brevitatem temporis non pfecit, unde ceteri qui habebāt, tradiderūt scripta sua ut decanus Saž secretarius etē. Meneveñ se excusa^t q^d habuit alia agere ſo non scripsit. Isto die domini ituri in Angliam prandebant cum Domino Cardinali. Sero hoc die apportate sunt Domino Cardinali tre salvoz conductuum singlo pro singulis dominorū in Angliā iturorum a villa Sancti Audomari de quorum impetracione murmurabant et male locuti sunt multi. Item significatū est eidem Domino Cardinali q^d in predict^a villa sollicite inquirebatur an ipe vel Dux Aurel irent aut manerent et audito q^d remanerent adjectum est bonū est eis facere bonas vigilias et pro hiis novis idem Cardinalis fecit istārari vigilias cast^a t^c.

[3rd Aug.] DIE LUNE tercio die Augusti mane hora inter vij^{am}. et viij^{am}. ambassiatores Regis erant cū Domino Cardinali ubi Theſ predict^o declaravit securam custodiam ville habitam et diligenter per eum supervisam et scrutatam nocte p^{re}terita. Et tunc Dominus Cardinalis declaravit nova que ei insinuata sunt p^{er} nuncium heri sero portantem salvos conductus ut supra t^c. Et post hec habita est deliberaçō et consilium dominorū de et sup^{er} provisione habenda pro salva custodia ville, in quo consilio steterūt usq^{ue} ad horam decimā et tunc unusquisq^{ue} remeavit ad ppria.

[5th Aug.] DIE MERCURII quinto Augusti mane circiter horam octavam omnes domini ascenderūt naves suas. Et Dux Norff eciā transfretavit in j. baleng^o vocat^u Jaquet et pvenit ad Sandwycū ita tempestive q^d pnoctavit apud Cantuař. Vū omnes alie naves cū exissēt ostiū portus vi rflux^o venti contrarii q^{ui} pene totū habebat ab occi^{de}te et ab austro paululū valde manserūt jact^e anchoris in mari ppe Rysbancum expectātes ad vincūm ex vi rflux^o maris habendū q^{uo} bñf^um venti partū erat, rfluente igit^{ur} mari circū xj^{am}. horam aut cito post levat^e velis ppe Angliā usq^{ue} ferebāt^{ur}. In hoc passagio exierūt a portu vs^{us} Ang^{li} naves viginti due.

[6th Aug.] DIE Jovis vj^{to}. Augusti circi^l viij^{am}. horā Domin^o Cardinat^l equitavit vs^o locū vocat^l le Stones t^l conduxerūt eum Domini Comes Oxoñ et le Bourgehier et secr^lta^r Bekyntoñ t^c. ad eūdem locū equites, ubi accepta bargia řmigavit ad castrū de Hāmes t^l ibidē morā factur^o cū familia sua tota usq^l advētū dño^l ut cřdit^r.

[13th Aug.] DIE Jovis xii^o. Augusti Dñs me^o Norwiceñ t^l ego secr^lta^rius accepta bargia apud le Stones juxta Calesiam navigavim^o ad castrū de Hāmes ad Dñm Cardinalē a q^o cū magna humanitate t^l alacri vultu excepti t^l solemniori opulentiori^l modo convivati sum^o. Facto prandio jussu ejusdⁱ eq^l sui řs num^lo strati sūt t^l ne quid nobis possibi^l ibi deesset solacii dict^o Dñs equum ascendit nos conducens, equitavim^o t^l nos cū eo ad sčam gravā seu nemus sčm ubi humata ē Sča Geretruđ ibiq^l descendim^o et visitavim^o pedes cappellā t^l sepulcrū dicte Sče, oblačonibz^q t^l devocionibz^q řris ibi fact^l t^l dict^l ac a quibusdā řpo sepulcri pulve^r instar řliquiarū quarūdā collecto t^l řposito q^l is vulgi opinione ratones fuga^r dicat^r řascendim^o equos t^l ad castrū řgressi sum^o, u^l gustat^l pī^r t^l vino data nob^l licencia est t^l řversi sum^o Calesi^o.

[19th Aug.] DIE MERCURII xix^o. Augusti venit ad Dñm Cardinalem familiaris quid^am Domini Johannis Lussynborgh^l mesta facie, nova iamena feřs q^l civitas Meldeñ p^l Arturū de Britānia dčm cōstabulariū Francie t^l gētes suas t^l cū eo existētes in poten^a t^l num^lo magno t^l forti capta sit p^l assaltū, et q^l idem Artur^o nobilē fidelem t^l střnuū militē Bastardū de Tiañ statim capta civitate decapitari fecit ac omnes gallica lingua loquētes quos appřhendere possent crudeli t^l humana morte interfici jussit t^l fecit. Hec nova statim p^l ptes Picardie t^l Flandrie disp^a et divulgata fue^r que t^l corda fidei^lū řro^l non mediocriter concussa t^l attonita reddiderūt t^l cont^a āios hostiū in non parvā erexe^r superbiā i^a ut apud multos dubita^rt^r admodū dependē^r nūc pac^l tractat^o conclusione aliqua bona t^l honesta. Hac die applicuerūt in portū j. balengari^o et una bargia Comit^l Oxoñ ordinat^l p^l guerra.

[20th Aug.] DIE Jovis xx^o. Augusti añ sero familia Dñi Cardinat^l cū utensilibz^q hospicii t^l celis venit Calesi^o t^l nūciatū ē de psonali advētu ejusdⁱ Dñi in crastinū ad prandiū suū.

[21st Aug.] **DIE VENERIS xxj^o.** Augusti in^l ix^{am}. ⁊ x^{am}. venit Dñs Cardinalis in bargia usq. ad locū le Stones vocat⁹ ⁊ abinde eques usq. Calef, ⁊ exuerūt pedestrīs in ejus occursū Dñi Meneveñ et Norwyceñ epī Theſ Calef secretari⁹ ⁊ multi alii p posticū cont^a hospiciū suū p quē dict⁹ Dñs Cardinał ⁊ cetī cū eo egressi sūt. Isto die ⁊ sequēti dicti balengari⁹ ⁊ bargia instaurati gentibz armoz, videlicz, balengari⁹ iiij^{xx}. ⁊ bargia c^m. elect⁹ viris strenuis et pbat⁹ sulcarūt ma^r cont^a Gravelynge ⁊ ptes illas, nec aus⁹ est quisquā ex piscatoribz earū ptiū hiis diebus piscatū exi^r.

[23rd Aug.] **DIE DOMINICO xxiiij^o.** Augusti p^o mediā noctē venit Thomas Wardeñ constabulari⁹ castri de Gwynes miss⁹ a Pyrtoñ locūtenēte ejusdē castri cū novis, ⁊ induct⁹ p portā ⁊ duct⁹ ad psētiā Cardinał. nūciav^t ei^d q. qdā de noticia dicti Pyrtoñ eo^d die Dōico psētes fuerūt dū legernt^r ire corā Duce Burgundie i villa Sēi Audomari cōtinētes q. Dñs de Talbot cū exercitu vj. seu vij^m. armatorū ⁊ cū notabil quātitate ⁊ stauro victualiū venit ad civitatē Meldeñ ⁊ q. imisit victualia i mcatū dicte civitatis locū valde munitū a gentibz adhuc nris tētū ⁊ custoditū, ⁊ una cū ipis victualibz Dñm Withm Chambyrlayn militē, ⁊ siml cū eo quigētos viros armorū ⁊ machinas ac habilimēta bellica, q. naves plenas et honestas vinis ⁊ aliis victualibz q. m^tebāt^r hostibz civitatē occupātibz forti manu cep^t ⁊ omnes existētes i navibz i^lfec^t nemini pcens, victualiaq. ⁊ vina misit i mcatū, bastiliones insup quas hostes cōt^a civitatē erexerāt etiā cepit demolit⁹ ē ⁊ destruxit ⁊ armatos omnes i eis t^ccidavit, bombardosq. ⁊ omnes copias in rē bellicā ibi pōitas asportavit ⁊ in dictū mercatū advehi fecit, misitq. p haraldū suū ad Arturū de Britannia nōiantē se cōstabulariū Frācie ⁊ ad Le He^r dictam civitatē occupātes q. exirēt ⁊ cōcederet eis temp⁹ ⁊ locū p^rlii si i^r id vellēt, q. i^rspōderūt q. nōdū erāt advisati ini^r cū eo certamē.

[4th Aug.] **DIE LUNE xxiiij^o.** Augusti. Die isto ⁊ pcedēte atq. sequēte diebz Dñs Cardinał mltū debilitat⁹ est a fluxu. Et q. exp^rtavit certior effici de novis ab urbe Meldeñ non duxit hodie Regi sup supioribz novis mitte^r.

[5th Aug.] **DIE MARTIS xxv^o.** Augusti circi^l horā p^rmā post meridiū misit Dñs Cardinał p^rfat Thomā Wareñ ad Regē cū dict⁹ novis, q. dicta

hora in naviĉla Alfrey mař ingress^o est ⁊ una tūc Wetyngħ^m M. Robt^o Appylby ⁊ alii multi.

[26th Aug.] DIE MERCURII xxvj^{to}. Augusti p vero nūciatū ē q dict^o Thomas Wareū ⁊ ceti qⁱ cū eo heri ingressi sūt mař, steterūt ꝑcedente nocte in mari i maximis picuř a tēpestate fulminis ⁊ tonitrui řribili tūc in ipis Anglie oris řs^o ⁊ ppe Sandewycū cōtingētiū, q, naviĉla ipa pene ab aqua quā p rimosas ptes hausit ⁊ a pluvia magna nimis quā admisit erat in non levi piclitandi daungerio. Relatū insup ē q, campetile ecĉie Sĉi Laurencii in insula Tenedos vi fulminis ħmōi ⁊ tonitrui incendio ⁊ ruina assūptū erat.

[29th Aug.] DIE SABBATI xxix^o. Augusti egresse sūt a portu dicte naves řni Comitē Oxoñ řne munite gētibz ⁊ bellicę copiis, ⁊ erāt i eisđ řlti soldariorū ville ⁊ de Gwynes.

[30th Aug.] DIE DOMINICO xxx^o. Augusti vers^o sero venit Longchamp ꝑseqs ad arma miss^o a Dño Rothomageū archieřo cancellař Franĉ ad Dñm Cardinalem cū řris a dicto Dño Cancellario missis sup ꝑdictę novis cōcernētibz viagiū Dñi de Talbot ad civitatē Meldeñ, ⁊ řtulit q, Dñs de Talbot cū gentibz suis erat ibi iij^{or}. dies ante civitatē offerens dicto Arthuro ⁊ gētibz suis i dicť civitate eřntibz bellū řc. ut sup^a dictū est. Et q, deinde řcato ut ꝑmittit^r de gētibz de habilimētę guerre ⁊ de victualibz sufficiēř furnito ⁊ fortificato, řtraxit se ad temp^o ⁊ ꝑmisit cito řverti. řřm řlatū ē q, erāt in ipa comitiva adtūc Comes Somřsetie Comes Dorsetie ⁊ Dñs de Fawcumberge ⁊ Wydevyll et Chambyrlayn milites řc. Die isto mane circiř horā viij^a. dicte naves Dñi Comitē Oxoñ vise sūt i mari inseqⁱ iij^{or}. magnas naves řs^o ptes aqⁱlonares, sed quid finaliř secutū est nondū scit^r.

[31st Aug.] DIE LUNE ultimo Augusti dict^o Longchamp ꝑsequēs ad arma miss^o est cū novis ad Regē ⁊ mane hora vij^a. ingress^o ē navim Alfrey ⁊ transfretavit. Isto die post prandiū Dñs Cardinal ⁊ Eřs Norwiceū equitabāt ad videndū quandā piĉlosā marę irrupĉonem juxta Newnam brygge p quā si non cito ⁊ celeriř occurrat^r tota ibi patria de veriřili subřigenda p mař est.

[1st Sept.] DIE MARTIS pⁱmo Septembris Thesauf Calesie conduxit gētes in magna multitudine ad obstruendū irrupĉonē ꝑdictā ⁊ ad řsis-

tendū rabiei ⁊ ingressui maris iſm , verū quātū videbat⁹ ad ſiſtenciā vis maris faceſ ſeu opari die isto ⁊ ſequēti tātū imo plus duplo eođ ſequēti die in fluxu maris pditū et irruptū ē. Isto die ⁊ ſequēti iterū Dñs Cardinal⁹ ſſidinavit i fluxū.

[2nd Sept.] DIE MERCURII ij°. Septembrē Dñs Cardinal⁹ videbat⁹ multū debilitat⁹ de fluxu sꝫ ſequēti die ſconvaluit Deo laudes.

[3rd Sept.] DIE JOVIS iij°. Septembris poſt meridiē inl ij^{am}. ⁊ iij^{am}. Dñs Cardinal⁹ accivit ad pſenciā ſuā Dños Epōs Meneveñ ⁊ Norwiceñ Comitē Oxoñ Dñm le Bouchier ac Decanū Sarū ⁊ me ſecſtaſ , ubi pſentibꝫ dicto Theſaurario ⁊ Victualiaro , peciit deliberaconē omniū ſup ſpacone irrupconis pdictē , ⁊ poſt lōgā cōicaconē ⁊ tractatū tandē oīm cōſilio cōcluſū ē qꝫ p cōmodo R'gē magē expediret op⁹ pdict⁹ ſpaconis poni ad taxā ⁊ cōduceſ ad hoc unū opariū qui velit in groſſo ſuſcipe in ſe oīes pdict⁹ p iij^{xxv}. li. ⁊c. Iſm qꝫ dict⁹ Theſ nō habuit pecunias ad manus paratas , tā dict⁹ Dñs Car^l q^l ceteri dñi pdicti ac eciā dicti decan⁹ ⁊ ſecſtari⁹ cōſiderātes quāta in hac pte neceſſitas iſtet , optulerūt ſe obligat⁹ p ſcripta ſua obligatoria unusqꝫ ſqꝫ in vigiti li. p ſecuritate ſſoluconis ſūme i h⁹ op⁹ mutuāde.

[5th Sept.] DIE SABBATI quinto Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalē armiđ q^ld^{am} Comitē Dorſetie a civitate Rothomageñ , exponens qualiſ die Lune ultimo venerūt Rothomageñ duo armiđi Anglici a m̄cato Meldeñ vocati Tṛgos ⁊ Kyrkebi , ſſerētes qꝫ Dñs Wiſſm⁹ Chamburlayñ iniit compoſiconē cū Dño Arturo ⁊ celis hoſtibꝫ occupātibꝫ pſidiū civitatē qꝫ ſi nō inſim pſtet⁹ ei ſuccurſ⁹ reddet iſt m̄catū xv°. die huj⁹ mēſis Auguſti¹ , ⁊ ſup hoc ut dicūt dedit obſides , ⁊ qꝫ poſt ſceſſū Dñi de Talbot nō fecerat hoſtibꝫ guerrā aliquā. Hec nova triſtia ⁊ ſtupenda nimis erāt ⁊ p̄cordia multorū i magnā amari tudinē ⁊ dolorē traxeſ eo maxime qꝫ dict⁹ Dñs de Talbot ⁊ celi dñi penes dictū Dñm Wiſſm ſigilla ſua dimiſerāt de ſuccurſu infra pacta ſtatuta qꝫ inl eos tempora omnino preſtando. Non cſdit⁹ hoc facinus p dictū militē patratū eſſe ſine turpi queſtu magno ⁊ multo.

¹ Sic in both copies.

- [6th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO vj^{to}. Septembris venit ad Dñm Cardinalem unus
fvitož Dñi Johis Lussyngborgh řferēs šilia nova de composiçone
řdicta.
- [7th Sept.] DIE LUNE vij^o. Septembris venit M'. Henric^o Uttenose ř ali^o
q'd^m Flandrenř subadmirald^o Flandrie porrigentes supplicaçone
Dño Cardiⁱⁱ p salvis conductibz concedend^e et^e Flandrensiū navibz
ad piscandū alleč jā ituris. Dñs vero Carⁱ respondit q vellet de hoc
cōsuleř cū dominis Anglie Reg^e ambassiatoribz i břvi venturis.
- [8th Sept.] DIE MARTIS viij^o. Septembris řm Nativitat^e B'e Marie. Isto die
Eřpus Norwiceñ dict^o M'. Henric^o ř ego secř cū Dño Cardiⁱⁱ pransi
sum^o ř laute quidē ř humanissimo moř. Die isto ut fama erat
humat^o ē Dñs de Čřpicordio unus ambassiatorū part^e advse.
- [9th Sept.] DIE M'CURII ix^o. Septembris circiř horā xij^m. in meridie ap-
plicuerūt Calesi^o domini ambassiatores qⁱ p^o mittebāt i Angliam ,
ř visitato aū oĩa Dño Carⁱⁱ, quisq ad sua migravit q'et^e ř řposi-
Sic. cōibz gřa post vexaçones maris. Post prandiū hora quarta
cōvenerūt oīes ambassiatořs in hospicio Dñi Carⁱ, ubi Dñs Eborū
řlačonē fecit de hiis que in hac eož missione i Angliā gesta sūt , ř
instrucço de novo data ř eis t^adita p M'. Stepřm lecta est , ř deinde
cōicaço mutua habebat^r sup cōtent^e in dict^e instrucçone , ř statuta ē
ho^a viij^a. in crastino ad cōveniēdū in eoř loco řc.

INSTRUCTION yeven by þe Kynğ ouř sořain lord unto þe
most řřent fadre in God Johan Archebisshoř řc. ambas-
satours sent unto þe marches of Caleys for trete of peas
řc. oře thynstructyon made unto þe sayde ambassatours
bifoř , and in sřial touchin řteine mařs in a cedula shewed
unto þe Kynğ by þe sayde ambassatours , conteynynğ
certein offres advised and foundeñ for a mene by þe
Duke of Orleance and þe Duchesse of Burg^{ne} for þe
good of þe said peas.

Furst as touchynğ þe matiers cōteyned yn þe seconde article of
þe cedula , the wych standeth i three thinge , Sursesyng of hys
name řc. Restituçon of řnfices and possession řc. For deliřvance
of þe Duke of Orleance řc. The whythin matiers seme unto þe
Kynğ right unřsonable and as yt may wele appeř to the said

ambassatours bi ȝteyne rasons and motifȝ þe wych þe Kyng hath deliverd to the said ambassatours in writynȝ conteyned in a cedula annexed herto. The Kyng wolde theȝfor that hys said ambassatours bi þe same reasons and othȝr the whiche God shaft lyke to ministȝr unto them shal w^t all thair power and cūnyng ſmoeve hem that wol stonde upon þe mene fro thaier entent and desyres wyth pteſtačowns cōvenable lyke as þe Kyng hath undreſtande that þe ſaide ambassato^rs have used heribifoȝ.

And for as muche as yt ys not þe Kyngȝ entent i cas that þe ſaid adviſe pte contente them not by þe ſaid reasons so to be leide bifor them, rather than any ruptuȝr of þe trete shold ſolewe, the Kyng wol that all þe world have knowlech how he lyke as þe full Xpē princes is most noble pgenitours byfoȝ thys tyme above al erthly thyngȝ ever have had a ſpial zeale to þe uniȝsal welth of al Xpēn, that he soo ys of þe same dyspoſiçon and ev^{er} hath be redy to al rasonable menes of pees, and so hath largely put hym in hys devoir for þe peas, and ſpial now late by hys grete and ſolempne ambassatours ſent unto the marches of Calais with ample and gret pouer, the whiche ambassatours have y offred y þe Kyngȝ behalf so grete and huge thyngȝ unto hys advſaries ambassatours aſſembled theȝ, by þe whych offres þe ſaid advſarie by al good reasoȝn shold have hold hym agreed and pleased.

And how be it that he cowde not so, yet þe Kyng at þe ſſvence of God and att ſpial request of our holy fadȝr, and namely þat hys Xpēn fame yn no wyſe be emblemiſſhed neithȝr shadowed by eny colour occaſyoȝn matieȝr or cauſe that mygth be leide upon hym or thorowe to hys parte, charging hys hyghneſſe with any ruptuȝr as fer as he may with oute any grete offence of God and hurt of conſcience for to make and have a ppetuel peas or long peas of an c. yeȝ by þe whych a ppetuel pees weȝ lykely to growe and ſue. Also to eſchewe ſhedynȝ of Xpēn blood and many othȝr incōvenientȝ an orryble ſciſme the which God defende ꝑc. wold þat hys ſaide ambassatours ov^{er} that they offred in thair laſt beyȝnȝ at Caleys offe now rather than any brech or ruptuȝr of þe tȝte for þe peas shold fall or be cauſid bi de King, he wold be cōtent with þe hood duchie ov^{er} Normandie, comprysȝng theȝin the Mont Saint Michel and þe hood duchie of Gwyenne with hys towne of Caleys

the castel of Guynesne and þe oth̄r forl̄esses wyth al þe marches of Caley, to be boūded as they wēr bounded in þe t̄t̄e of peas of Bretygny, to hold al imediatly of God ƿ̄ i no wyse of eny erthly c̄rat̄f.

So that hys name hys stile an intitulacyon ƿ̄ alwyse remaigne hool saaf and untouched fro al diminusynḡ.

It̄m suche lordshiꝑs landes forl̄esses and al man̄ th̄yge that he wol be kept unto hym that he hold them oonly ƿ̄ hooly of God withowte any mene, not knowlech̄yng any erthly c̄ratūf by soūvaine in nowise and without ƿ̄sort of hym or any of hys subgetz.

It̄m in cas that the parte adv̄se wol rest ƿ̄ abide ƿ̄ þe desȳr of restituacyons of possessions s̄p̄uel and t̄p̄oral ƿ̄c. þe Kyng wol þe h̄r ambassatours alegge þe reasons abovesaide whie þe saide restitucions sholde not be granted. And i cas þe þe saide reasons may not ƿ̄moeve them, þe Kyng whych mōr and rath̄r desȳreth pees to thonnour of God and to þe unīsale wele thān to enhaunce himsele i wordly worship̄ or by ample possessyons, wylling at all tymes to doo that ys juste lauefulle and reasonable as wele to hys soubgetz as to al oth̄r and nothyng p̄misse but þe he may so trewly p̄forme w̄oute any offence of God or of hys righteusnesse, c̄ōsidereth þe hys soubget̄ so laufully entitled i thair possessions as þey be i þe duchie of Normandie aught not by lawe eq̄tee or good reason be disposed noth̄r shefte fro thair lyvelode without ƿ̄compense such as thei augh̄t of reason be contente wyth. Therfōr for þe grete zeles ƿ̄ ̄tier affetyōn p̄ þe Kyng hath to þe saide peas and also i þat oth̄r partie to do althyng by equite and justice he wold put h̄y effectuely i hys devoir to ̄nt̄te hys said soubgetz wythin suche tyme as may be accorded that for ƿ̄asonable recompense or oth̄rwyse c̄ōt̄ete the wold be agreed to departe fro thair saide possessyons, the which thynḡ doōn þe Kyng wol of hys grace for þe unīsale welth and good of peas þe þe saide possessyons be delȳvd tho them þe occupied þe saide possessions bi fōr þe werres, doinḡ their deuete therfōr, and þus þe King ys content.

And if þe Kynḡ subgetz be weiward ƿ̄ wyllful and wol not aḡt̄ them to ƿ̄asonable recompense that thanne þe King demene and

reule them to take reasonable recompēse as ferforth as h^e may be do by lawe.

And for as muche as þ^e rēcompēsacyōn may not be dooñ wythoute grete good þ^e which weſ to grete charge to lei upon þ^e Kyng and this royaulme, theſfor þ^e saide ambassatours shall ley fro þ^e Kyng þ^e saide charge i al þ^e they may, but rather þā any brēch shold falle the Kyng wol beſ þ^e fourthe partie, his p'soner þ^e Duke of Orleance to be comprēhended and undſtande i þ^e same fourthe partie, so þ^e Kȳgē advsarie by hi and suche as be of hys partie beſ þ^e oth^r partes of þ^e said rēcompēsacyōn þ^e shalbe maade.

Moreoſe þ^e Kyng ys cōtēte þ^e þ^e Duke of Orleance for a ēteyne tyme to be lymited und^r sufficiante seuerte, as hostage pleggē seeles ⁊ othes, be enlargessede to emploie him to good cōclusyon of peas, wythyn þ^e same tyme it to be hadde, or eff hys psone azeyn, and þ^e þ^e saide seurete be take halfe or at þ^e lest þ^e thridd^d parte i hostage or gage and fmainent in sealx and othes.

Iſ þ^e Kȳg wol þ^e þ^e said ambassato^rs i h^e behalf praie ⁊ exorte þ^e most worshipfuſ fad^r i God hys heal oncle þ^e he wol vouchesauf to open be wey of h^e mene þ^e said offres whe^r it semed þ^e they or any of them may so bet^l be putt in o^vtu^r thanne imediatly by þ^e said ambassatours.

Iſm that þ^e said ambassatours make ⁊ use thises offres bifor wrytig i what ord^r and fourme it shal seme them most expedient ⁊ beovefuſ, soo thei kepe ⁊ save theffet of þ^e said offres i substance. Yeven und^r ou^r gr^{tt} ⁊ p^{ve} sealis and signet at our manoir of Langley þ^e xxx. day of August þ^e ye^r of ou^r reigne þ^e xvij^e.

SEQ^{UNT} cause ob quas visū ē viā pacē oblate predictā nulla
raſone adm^tendā acceptēdāve fo^r.

The off^r that is now made to þ^e Kyng for þ^e peas p^supposed ⁊ hadd as for writig he^r and soe exp^ssed, it may be asked whe^r it be expedient to þ^e Kȳg tho accepte the said off^r. That it be nouzt expediēt it semeth for þ^e fsones þ^e folewe.

First, for bi þ^e acceptacyon of þ^e said offī þ^e Kyng shold dis-colour and put i ġte suspicioñ and doubte his title and claime tho þ^e coroune and roy^{me} of France and all þ^e werres and labours tha have be made and doo in and for þ^e saide title. This ensueth of diṽse thinge cōteined i þ^e saide offī. First bi þe forberig and levig of þ^e name ꝛc. for the tyme to be accorded, þ^e which name belāgeth as wele tho þ^e Kyng as to þ^e coroune of France and can-nott i right be dessevred.

Secundly, by that that þ^e Kyng shold restoř þ^e lande þ^e þ^e Kȳg ꝛ þ^e Kyng^e fadř have cōquered tho thoo řbelles that thei belonged to bifor þ^e said cōquest, by þ^e which řstitutcyoñ it shold seme þ^e þey weř wrōgfully ꝛ bi a tyrāny put oute of hem.

Thrydly, by that that þ^e Kyng shold bi þ^e said offī be put to þ^e liberacyoñ and takyng of advise whethř at thende of þ^e yerys to be appointed he wold become soubget and do homaige and make řsort to hys adṽsarie as tho þe Kyng of France or noo, the which deliberacioñ implieth a dowte and shold serve of nozt and þe matieř weř holde as undowted.

Iġm the Kyng surcesyng to calle and to write hemself Kyng of France and suffring his adṽsarie withowte any cōt^adecyoñ to calle hym Kyng of France must also suffř h^e saide adṽsarie i þ^e court of Rome i ġeñal counseilis and al othř places to occupie bi him and bi h^e deputees þ^e place of France, wheřin þ^e Kyng so suffryng shalbe demed to yeve theřto h^e assent and hys adṽsarie pesibli possessed, and othř men that now calle and write þ^e Kyng þ^e Kyng of France shal surcese so to write and to calle him heřafř.

Iġm the Kyng so surcesing must put oute þ^e worde France of alle his sealis and of þ^e pⁱntis of monaies.

Iġm it mith seme þ^e þ^e Kyng surcesig to calle hym Kyng of France must surcese of use of any jurisdiction and auctorite that belonged unto him as to þ^e Kyng of France, as for ensample i use of his court of þ^e řsort and souṽainte i Guyennes, for who-soeṽ wol use a jurisdiction or auctorite must i h^e writig expřsse bi stile the title that he useth it by.

Further moʒ þ^e Kyng acceptig þ^e saide offiʒ shold bynd hym selff to gēt incōvēiēt ayeinst the lawe of God and of man or to an iportable charge, or to bothe, that is to sai to īstoʒ al thoo that have cōtynued and abydyū i thobeissance of h^e adʒsarie al þ^e lordshiʒs landz and possessyons that þey occupied and hadd i Normādie bi foʒ þ^e Kȳgē cōquest, and īstoʒ and leve al that he hath and is now yn hys obeissance oute of Normandie. For considerig þ^e þ^e said lordshiʒs landz and possessions as for þ^e gretʒ t moʒ part bi occupied bi othʒ that han hem bi juste t laweful title, that is to sai of grauntē made unto heīm by þ^e Kynȳ or thoo þ^e hadde h^e auctorite, or bi þ^e Kyngē fadʒ t have theʒ upon þ^e Kyngē īres patentz or h^e faders, þ^e Kyng puttyng the said occupiours fro hem withoute thaiʒ assente t withoute cōtētȳȳ of hem shuld offende þ^e lawe of God and þ^e lawe of mān, and shuld go ayeinst h^e owne t ayeinst h^e faders forsaide īres patentz t seal, t undo unmake and beggeʒ many man, namely suche as han spended heʒ daies y þ^e said conquest and y þ^e fvice of þ^e Kȳg and of h^e fadʒ t have nozt eff to lyve by but þ^e þey holde of þ^e said landys, t shuld also withdrawe þ^e hertē t þ^e courages of hem t oʒ) fro him t fro h^e fvice t cause hem not to wille to doo fvice in tyme comynȳ. And on that othʒ behalve if þ^e Kȳg shal assieth t cōtēte hē as rasoū wol it wol drawe to ā iportable charge, ye to milions as it ys supposed.

Iīm it semyth þ^e þ^e said īstitucioū t īceivyng of tho þ^e an alwey be h^e fbellys i to h^e cuntʒ of Normandie shuld be to plious to gipdous t to gētly ayeinst þ^e Kyng. And for shewing theʒof it ys first to be considered þ^e thoo þ^e shuld so be īstored t īceyvvd in þ^e Kȳgē cuntʒ of Normandie by þoo þ^e alwey hā be þ^e Kȳgē capital enymyes whos roted enemyte t evylwyl to þ^e Kȳg t to h^e ptie shal nozt of lyklyhode cesse or lasse by īstitucyon nor by an oth of feute or homage, nor heʒ affectyōn or love to thadʒse ptie decʒsse b^e ratʒr encʒsse, and þ^e for diʒse causes, one for þey shal have īstitucyōn by þ^e labour p̄mocyon and appointemēte of thadʒse ptie gētly ayeinst þ^e Kȳgē list. If þei shal at þ^e ende of þ^e yeʒ to be appointed stand fʒ of þ^e said homage and feute t yn liberte to īsort ayen to þ^e oʒ) partie and to do hym fvice wheʒto þey wol eʒ have heʒ cōsideracyōn and hiʒ yee and goʒne them theʒ afʒ.

Item it is also to be considered of what estate and cōdycioñ that yey be þ^e shuld be restored. And as toward tēpel mē it is evidēt that thei shuld be restored & received into Normādie þ^e Duke of Alaunson therles of Mortin of Harcourt of Tankerville of Ew of Lonville and of Awemarle & many gūt barouns knigt^e & squires the whiche whā þ^e ever þey be received shal what by þei owne might, what by mene of hir kynnesmen allies tenantz and oþ^r of þ^e pepitt of thair affectyōñ & þ^e shall be al as i substance, shal have þ^e hole puissance and reule of þ^e cunt^r & noght þ^e Kyng nor h^e offici^s b^e pavētū^r be encombred with intestine troblis seducyons & war, þ^e which and þ^e sequeles thei of be gretly to be doubted.

Item thei shold be also restored by þ^e saide offi^r men of holy chirche i gret nūbyr to thair būfices and livoð, þ^e which be men of gūt ymaginacyōñ of felnesse and of gret voyce and auctorite i the people and shal of lyklyhode enduce þ^e people to suche entent as þey wol stur hē to, namely thei as þ^e inclynacyōñ of þ^e people is set to þ^e same so þ^e þe thinge above wellconsidered þ^e forsaide institution made, the Kyng must kepe þ^e said cunt^r i h^e obeissance holy by force of þ^e soudeours þ^e he wol hold therein, þ^e which wold not be light ne easy to doo for many causes and cōsideracyons, and among oth^r for lacke of good thei to. For þ^e saide lord^e & oth^r abovesaide restored and haveynge þe reule of þ^e cunt^r ther þ^e Kyng shal have no grant of tailes nor set up aide or iposicyons but be hi^r list and assent wherin it is lyke þ^e þey shal shewe þeim strange & froward, and if any suche grant shal be made or imposityon or aide set up, þ^e gret lord^e of þ^e Kyng^e blood wol have þat þat shal grow i þat cas of thair owne tenant^e as þei we^r wōte to have, and so þ^e Kyng parte shuld be but eesy.

Item it semyth that þ^e Kyng acceptiḡ this offi^r shul no oonely hurt þ^e opynion of h^e right and claime, but also hurt his name hys fame and reputacyōñ i the worlde, & shewe i hym self lak of might or of right or of corage, for who ys þat wold þeing þat þ^e Kyng haveyng ryght and myght and corage, wolde so lightly put himself to so gret charge, departe fro so gret thinge as þ^e Kyng shulde departe fro by þ^e said offi^r, for so lytyl availe as shuld growe to þ^e Kyng thei of. The charge þ^e þ^e Kyng shuld put him to shuld be

thassiething of thoo whoos lande he must take fro him and restore þe delyvance of þe Duke of Orleance withoute fynance paing or any thyng ellis save rasonable coste for þe tyme of h^e aboode he^r, the which is finance wold drawe to a gret thing i opinion of þe world. He must also restore al þe he hath i h^e owne hande i Normādie þe belonged to þe Duke of Alonson or any oth^r holdyng þe pte advse. He must also leve al that is of h^e cōquest in h^e hande & obeissance with owte Normandie þat is to say &c.

Ihm set þe best, that is to say that they that shold be so restored kept he^r oothis and appointmentz to be made for terme of þe yer to be accorded, yet considering that þe yer passed upon a yer warnyng yoven by any of þe pties þe werre shal be open as it ys now, thei that shal be restored being thenne þe King^e enemyes as it shal be at þair frdam to be, wol so ordeine for þat cunt^r that it shal obey to hym þat þey wol fve & assiste. And so it semeth þe al thyng weele sen & cōsidered, & namly þe condycions of thoo that men dele with the accepting of þe way shold cōceive in hem self a p've cōquest for thadvserie & shewe to gret a siplenesse & lake of foresight in him þat accepted it.

[10th Sept.] DIE JOVIS x°. Septemb^r hora viij^a. i hospicio Dñi Carⁱ, convenientibz ābassiato^r, lōga hebat^r cōicačo magna, delibačo & matura quid ult^a jā agēd^r eet stātibz ut nūc ūinis. Cū enī via pacē p^o oblate p hāc istrucōnem novā prors^o ffutata ē nōcē videt^r rupturā pacē ōio secut^a fōr, ve^m cōcurrētibz in h^o ōniū votē cōclusū ē ōi idust^a possibli p media^m Dñi Carⁱ agend^r id esse ne tā ī īpā q^m spē adm^tet^r rup^a quin ad m^o p mediū aliq^d p dcm Dñm tāq^m mediatorē pacē offerēd^r tenent^r corda ābditoz qⁱ ex guerrē nimiū afflicti sūt i aliq^a spe bone pacē. It cōclusū ē diē cōvēcōis aī appunctuatū sequēti crastino p ūiros ōio in loco cōsuetō tenēd^r fōr etiā si illi de parte advsa nō vēiāt & p nos de diligētia pte ūire & advse pte negligētia i fōr debita ptestād^r fōr. Hoc die vers^o sero venerūt Calesiā Elect^o Catalannensis & Cancellari^o Burgundie portātes īras Duci Aufleanensi.

[11th Sept.] DIE VENERIS xj°. Septembris de mane hora vij^a. ambassiatores Regē arripuerūt īl^o v^o locū cōvēcōis & aī ix^{am}. horā venerūt ad locū expētates ihm ambassiatores pte advse usq, post horā xj^{am}. miserūtq,

p^{ro} ex habundāti ad villam de Gravelingē u^{bi} dci ambassiatores tempo^{re} cōvēcionis rēsidēciā fecerūt p^{er} heraldū armorū noīe Suffolk ad notificandū dci ambassi^{um} seu nūciis et gētibz suis si īvenirēt ībm, alioq̄in majō^r et celis opidanis dce ville advētū nrm in et ad cōvēncōis locū et diligēciā ī ea pte nram. Qui herald^{us} circū dcam xj^{am}. horā ad locū convencōis, ab ip̄a villa rēv^{er}s^{us}, fnūciavit se in dca villa fuisse ambassiatores p̄dictos diligēl quesivisse et neminē ex eis seu ex nūciis aut gētibz eo^{rum} se īvenisse, adjecit q^{uod} jux^{ta} dca dco^{rum} opidano^{rum} flaçonē null^{us} ex p̄dcis ambassiatoribz ībm vis^{us} ē cit^a xxx. diem Julii. Insup dixit se cuidā noīe Walrond locūtenēti capitanei dce ville et celis ībm nō paucē itimasse et notificasse p̄sentiā ambassiatorum partē nre in loco solito et diligenciam eo^{rum} in hac parte. Qua flacone pu^{er} fca ambassiatoribz hmōi in magno tentorio Dñi Cardinal, ambassiatores ip̄i dīvterūt se ad locū ubi sta^t solebat tentoriū seu papilio cōvēncōna^l, in ip̄oq^{ue} loco Dñs Ebo^{rum} de voluntate et cōsēsu celo^{rum} ambassiato^{rum} quandā p̄testaçonis cedula ī sc^{ri}ptē r̄dacte quā manu sua tenebat palā et pu^{er} alta satē et intelligibili voce legebat corā notariis seu psonis publicē s̄bsc^{ri}ptē, videlicet Mris Ricardo Cāuntoⁿ legū docto^r Jacobo Burbache in dec^{ret} Johanne Okkeborne in legibz baccallariis ac Jo^hne Gedney et Thoma Creme notariis publicē, et r̄quirebat eos unū ī p̄tra sup lectē et p̄testatē p̄ eū cōficē istrumētū seu inst^{ru}ctā, et roga^t testes astātes ut phibeāt testimoniū veritati et. Hiis factē ascendim^{us} equos et hora p^{ri}ma post meridiē venim^{us} Calesiā. Hora quarta post meridiē cōvēiētibz ambassiatoribz in hospicio Dñi Car^{oli} flaçonē fec^{it} Dñs Ebo^{rum} de hiis q^{uod} hodie in loco cōvēncōis acta sūt, et postea Dñs Car^{oli} r̄citavit quali^{ter} advsari^{us} Francie misit lras Duci Au^{gustini} it alias Ducisse Burgundie, quas ip̄a misit dco Car^{oli} p̄ dcm Electū Catalanneū et Cancellar Burgundie quas fecit ibi legi p̄ Ryvel in quibz in effcū tantū est, q^{uod} id advsari^{us} relacone et r̄porto ambassiatorū suo^{rum} intellexit viā illā nup cōceptā p̄ dcos Ducē et Ducissā media^{tes} pacē tāq^{uam} mediū quoddā ad pacē, verū q^{uod} ī r̄tati pōderē et tā ardua nō possz ex arrupto et sine cōsilio et assensu dno^{rum} de sanguine et cōsilio suis p̄cedē, statuit dnos hmōi vocandos for̄ ad xxv. diē huj^{us} mē^{sis} Septēbrē ī q^{uo} cōvēi^{re} debeāt ī p̄sētia sua Pisius ī ppe. An eū finū cōmode cōvēiri nō polant pp̄l distāciā Delphini q^{ui} erat in r̄motē partibz lingue Occitane et celo^{rum} dno^{rum} q^{ui} ecia^m p̄cul erāt q^{uo} oīm inlesse vtebat^{ur} et p̄sēcia nec^{ess}aria erat.

Habita v^o delibācone cū eisđ, ambassiatores sui postea quāto celerī^o possēt r̄sponsū voluntatē sue i ea parte r̄portarēt, unde inlīm peciit cōvēcōnē istā differri t̄ cōtinuari t̄c. Sup hac malīa habito maturo tractatu t̄ cōsilio tandē conclusū ē ex mltē cōside^o, petite dilačoni sive cōtinuačoni h̄mōi neq^aq^m annuendū esse. Una erat q̄ apparebat eos omnia hec facē in dolo t̄ fraude, simulātes se enim velle pacē egerūt notorie cōtrariū, exlcendo actuali^o viā facti f^m ultimū potencie t̄ inlīm dū sub colo^r cōvēcōis tenerēt nos i spe pacē ipi obsederunt t̄ ceperunt villas R^gel, ut civitatē Maldeñ t̄c. Itm q̄ satē notoriū erat op^o nō esse ut denuo aliqⁱ vocarēt^r ad deliberād sup hac via, cū alias p̄ ambassiatores ejusđ ad^osarii i dieta Att^rbateñ eadē i effcū oblačo t̄ i ampliori for^a q^m h̄ ē facta erat. It q̄ non dederūt aliquē v̄tū diē ad quē venirēt, sz inde^rminate scⁱp^t ē, s. quāto celerī^o possēt ad diē vero inctum nō p^t fieri cōtinuačo. It q̄ jā culpa seu neglīa partē illi^o nō cōparentē statuto die discōtinuačo fca ē t̄ honesti^o tuti^o q̄ nob̄ essz, t̄ corā toto mūdo p̄ parte n̄ra excusabili^o cū eo^z defcū jā di^ole ut eis i^oputet^r q^d p̄ eos stat t̄ nob̄ nⁱ qⁱ pegim^o oīa nob̄ ad pacē possibilia. It q̄ visū ē dolose petitā cōtinuačōem ad hunc finē ut itim pendente cōvenčone f^m formā appunctua^mti i pⁱnci^o cōvēcōis fce Dux Aurel olo h^c i Calesia exp^taret, de q^o possz male cōtinge t̄c. Hiis t̄ aliis cōsidačōibz visū ē cōtinuačōnē petitā fieri nō debe^r. Eo in negociū pacē rumpendū seu deferendū nō ēē q̄in si p̄ media^o Dñi Carⁱ dci Dux t̄ Ducissa ducerēt sub spe pacē adhuc negociū pacē tene^r t̄ ad id attende^r placeret hoc fieri t̄ videbat^r expediens.

[12th Sept.] DIE SABBATI xij^o. Septēbrē hor^a viij^a. cōvenerūt ambassiato^rs i hospicio Dñi Carⁱ corā qⁱbz r̄citavit id Dñs Carⁱ q̄ dci Elect^o Catalanneñ t̄ Cācellar^o B^gundie oībz račonibz mediis t̄ viis possibilibz egerūt ut i^a cōvēcō ex cauf decla^o in lris dci ad^osarii he^rt^r i cōtinuačone, verū id Dñs Carⁱ habuit īnde^r jux^a deliberačōnē pridie fcam h^o fieri nō posse t̄c. It declarav^t q^ali^o Ducissa B^gundie desideravit lras salvi conduct^o ad vēiendū ad p^t ppe Cale^am die Lune t̄ Martis p^x secutu^r g^ra cōicačonis hende cū eođ Dño Car^a t̄ Duce Au^rl t̄c. t̄ de oī deliberačone t̄ consensu videbat^r expediens s^c fieri. Moxq̄ Dñs Carⁱ misit Toly expe^r.

īras salvi cōduct^o h̄mōi p dicta Dñā t ccc'. eq'tibz seu infra. It declaravit q'īr M' Henric^o Uttenose t q'dā subadmirald^o desiderabāt īras salvi cōduct^o p vill' q'busd'm Flandrie q possent salvo piscari isto tēpōr pīscacōnis allecū t polliciti sūt dāt šiles gētibz nris. Sup q^o deliberatū ē per dños t q'd'm dixerūt q nō ēet h^o faciend p eo q p h^o paraīt' eis securitas t nō nob, n' facerēt assecuratōnes q alii de Depa de Britannia t ceti šles eis adherētes īnfim non nocerēt nris.

[13th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO xiiij^a. Septembrē ho^a iiij^a. post meridiē cōvērūt ambassiatores i domo Car', u' iđ Dñs significav' eis q Ducissa Burgundie ventura esset ad locū solitū cōt^a Cale^{am} die Martē p^x t voluit q pararēt' t figerēt' ibi tentoria ut aī. It tractatū t deliberatū ē de hiis q^e p Dñm Car'^{lem} tāq'm media^{tem} eo die agerēt', quī p ambassiatoīs cū nō herēt partē n' agi potuit t videbat' in cōi q p mediū Car' t p sūmā indust'ā suā iduceīt' Ducissa ad hāc viā, viz q novus pfigerēt' termin^o ad iđū cōvēiend t tractād sup aliis viis q'bz pax cōcludi possz, šb cōdiōne s. si utriq p'nci^m h^o placeīt aliter eni jā fieri id nō possz cū null^o ambassiatorū ad h^o potestatē heret q'q de p'ncipū placitē h̄mōi si vellēt attēde t nō štificarēt dca Ducissa citra aliquē štū terminū discřōne eoꝝ modand. It deliberatū ē q Dñs Car' diceret t declararet dce Ducisse q'īr dñs n̄r Rex viā illā aī p eā t Ducē Aufī advisatā ex mltē maximis t justissimis cauf nō dučet acceptādā n^c unq'm voluit aut vult pacto q^ovis viā illā adm'ter t ei itēdef. It conclusū ē q řfutačo h̄mōi vie una cū račōibz suis ppī quas řfutaīt' tē^a. pōhet' i s'ptē t dāt' dce Ducisse tē.

[14th Sept.] DIE LUNE xiiij^a. Septembrē mane post viij^{am}. horā cōvenerūt ambassiatoīs in hospicio Dñi Cardinal, u' cōicatū est iřato de t sup agendē i crastino i cōvēcōe cū Ducissa, t in effcū cōcludebat' ut sup^a, t visū ē ad eand cōclu'nē mediū Ducē Aufī multū opari posse. Itm habuerūt cōferē de expediōne M'. Henř Uttenose t subadmiraldi Francie, q'bz tand Dñs Car' řndit se nō herē potestatē cōcedēdi salvos cōduct^o p maī sz dūtaxat p lra veniř volētibz Cale' t ad lo^m cōvēcōnū.

[15th Sept.] DIE MART' xv^o. Sep. post ho^{am} novam Dñs Car' t Dux Aufleanē eq'tabāt řs^o locū cōvenčonis t ambassiatoīs R'gē cū eis.

Circi^l horā x^{am}. venit Ducissa uno īm curru, ⁊ cū eq^lbz ut estimo c^m. ī circi^l, ⁊ ve^t cū ea juvenis q̄id^am fili^o Ducē Burboñ pce^t statu^r annoz ut estimari possz x. aut xj. ī circi^l. Postq^m dat^o obviā amplex^oq^l ⁊ osc^{la} solito mo^r, Dux Auf^l ⁊ ip̄a ig^rssi s^t tentoriū cōvēcōnale, ⁊ post pusillū vocat^o Dñs Cardina^t ad eos ig^rss^o ē, tot^oq^l dies nunc in^l dcos Ducē ⁊ Ducissā p se nunc accit^o dco Dño Car^l ⁊ Cācella^r Burgundie una cū Electo Catalanneñ act^o ē. Media v^o ho^a in^l iij^{am}. ⁊ v^{am}. post meridiē dict^o Ducissa ascend^t currū Dñsq^l Car^l Dux Aufleanē ⁊ ambassiato^rs R^gl^l ig^rssi sūt in villā.

[16th Sept.] DIE M^cURII xv^o. Sep. ho^a viij^a. cōvenerūt ambassiato^rs R^gl^l ī hospicio Dñi Car^l, q^lbz discūbētibz exposuit i^d Dñs p ordinē univ^{sa} q^c īl eū ⁊ dcos Ducē ⁊ Ducissā p^die agebāt^r ⁊ quāta solitudine īstabat ip̄a Ducissa q^l via oblata forz acceptāda. P^lmo ⁊ cū Dñs Car^l āmovissz eā ab oī spe ī ea pte p raçones in istrucōne cōtētas, ip̄a mult^l raçonibz suadebat aliqū o^r p^prio aliqū p Cancellā^r Burgundie ad cōtinuacōem h^om tractat^o pacē ⁊c. f^m īras ut p^mt^l ei ⁊ Duci Aurelianeñ ab ad^vsario Francie missas. Q^lbz nichilomin^o īnsū ē p Dñm Car^l negatīe h^o fieri nō posse p raçones supⁱ in^lstas s^b dieta diei Ven^lis ⁊c. Unū v^o p^lleū^d nō ē q^ll^l cū Dñs Car^l detegesset fraudē part^l ad^vse ī eo q^l jā causat^r novas dilaçones hendas p avisament^l dno^z de suis sang^lne ⁊ cōsilio ⁊c. u^l de fco ī dieta Attrabateñ ampliora cōcessit q^m nūc cōcedat ⁊c. Ducissa hēbat diçe q^l f^m mag^tud^{ne}m potēcie debuit esse amplitudo oblaçonū: s^bjungēs q^l Rex tēpo^r diete Attrabateñ erat m^lto majoris q^m nūc potēcie, declaravitq^l q^ot villas citra Rex p^didit ⁊c. Itm Dñs Car^l fēcitavit quali^l dca Ducissa tepido sat^l imo frigido ut videbat^r a^lo ⁊ quasi p^functorie īf^rogavit eū quid vellz fieri de trēg^l an placeret ut maneāt ī nō. Itm de in^lcursu m^cādisarū ī Angliā ⁊ Flādriā an de h^o fierz ul^lior f^mo ī nō fieret, ⁊ Dñs Car^l r^fēfbat ad eam eund^o sermonem, quid ip̄a super hoc vellet ⁊c^a. tandem vero dicit cōclusū fuisse trēgas ut pⁱo mane^r ⁊ sup^l īlcursu h^moī m^cādisarū tractād^o fo^r. It cōclusū erat q^l xv^o. die Ap^ll seu p^lmo Maii tractat^o pacē de novo ineund^o ē si placeat ut^lq^l principū, ⁊ q^l de volunta^b eorū ī ea pte Ducissa c^tificabit^r cit^a festū S^ci Martini in yeme ap^d S^cm Audomarū ⁊ R^x ap^d Calesiā, ⁊ ita q^m ad spē manet ad h^o t^actat^o pacē p cōsolaçōne ⁊ corroboraçōne cordiū s^bditorū ⁊c. licz re ip̄a dissolut^o sit.

[17th Sept.] DIE JOVIS xvij^o. Sept^h ho^a viij^a. convērūt ambassiatoŕs i hospicio Dñi Car['] tractātes ⁊ deliberātes cū Dño Car['] ⁊ Theſ ville p salva garda ville, uⁱ dcs Theſ declarav^t onus salve garde hñmōi ad se neq^a q^m p^tineſ q^a q^m apposuit diligēciā omēm suā ⁊ vires possibles p salva garda hñmōi, ꝛcitavitq^z solū suscepisse se ⁊ male libēl i tēpe maximi pičli officiū Thesaur['] ꝛc. q^z jux^a decla^a sua mag^l fu^t ⁊ ē eid i onus q^m cōmodū ꝛc. In hac cōicačone et deliberačone cōicata st mīlta q^o cōčnebāt piclm ville tā cōsiđačone soldarioſ qⁱ tā račone penurie p eo q^z paġmēta non habuerāt a mīlt^l tēporibz justa ⁊ debita q^m eo q^z officarii capitales, viz capitane^o ⁊ locūtenens defueſ, ⁊ p mīlti ex soldariis i numō i disposičone etat^l seu alias visi sūt pauci nimis aut iutiles esse, timebāt ut dcm ē sz n^o audebāt ōio post ꝛcessū dñorū sup salva ville custodia maneſ q^m cōsiđa^{ne} ruinositat^l murorū ⁊ t^riū ville ac castri ⁊ pičli q^d mult^l aliis ex causis tā p maſ q^m alias eid ville immineſ visū est si nō cito paraſt^r fmediū si vellēt maneſ ⁊ villā defēdeſ nō possent ꝛč. Deinde habebat^r cōicačo sup cōtentačone soldariorū ⁊ officiariorū ꝛc. ⁊ Dñi de Stafford Oxoñ ⁊ Bouchier susceperunt i se onus ad tractandū cū dcs officiariis ⁊ soldatariis ad ptē p cōtētačone eoſđ.

[18th Sept.] DIE VENERIS xvij^o. Sept^h dci Dñi de Stafford Oxoñ ⁊ Bouchier ceperunt tractaſ cū stipēdariis ad cōtētant^l eos ⁊ iducēđ eos ad pmanēđ sup salva custodia ville ꝛc. sz illi allegabāt tāta ville immineſ pičla q^z nⁱ daſt^r potēs ⁊ nobilis capitane^o i locūtenens cū potēcia ꝛo^m i ⁊ nčciōſ pvisione ausi nō st exp^ataſ evētū quem timebāt accessurū. Isto die i hospičo Dñi Car['] post viij^{am}. cōicatū ē de nčciis ꝛpačonibz murorū ⁊ turriū taliū viz quas op^o ē ōio in bŕvi debeſ ꝛparari pp^l piclm majoris ⁊ g^rvioris ruine si dim^ttāt irrepata p yemem. Et Dñs Car['] rogav^t Dñm Theſ quatin^o fačet pt^l suas penes mčatoſs stapule ad mutuāđ si fieri possz pecunias i eā rem nčcias, et ambassiatoſs R[']g^l pmiserūt se obligat^r p ꝛsolučone fidelit^l eis faciēda p Regē ꝛc. et Theſ spondit se facturū q^o potuit. Isto die venerūt M^ri Philipp^o Nanfer maġr ꝛquestorū hospicii Duc^l Burgundie ⁊ Ludowic^o secſtari^o missi una cū M^ro Henrico Uttenose ꝛsente i Calesia ad tractāđ cū űris de inłcursu mercandisarū inł Angliā ⁊ Flandriā ꝛc.

[19th Sept.] DIE SABBATI xix^a. Septembr^l post cōicačonē ⁊ cōsiliū hñt inł ambassiatores in hospičo Dñi Car[']. Dñs Eboſ ⁊ celi coambas-

siatořs sui in hoc negocio accesserūt ad aulā stařle t ibi i camera cōi tractatū habebāt cū p̃fatę M̃ris Philippo Henrico t Ludowico de negocio inlcurs^o m̃candisarū, ubi Dñs Eboř peciit añ oĩa q̃ ostēdēt potestatem suā, q' dixerūt se potestatē ṽbo so^m eis datā hēř t neq^aq^m i sc'ptę, vū p̃miserūt se cito habituros foř t ostēsuros potestatē sufficiētē si sup artičlis hinc inde cōceptę seu cōcipiēdę mutuo cōcordařt'. Et mox đcs M̃r Philipp^o porrexīt p̃fato Dño Eboř q'lnulū papireū articulos i ea pte cōceptos ut dixit cōtinētē q's Dñs Eboř řcept, adjiciēs q̃ p eū t suos i hoc collegas cōcipēt' artičli q' viderent' eis nēcii.

[20th Sept.] DIE DO'NICA xx^a. Septēbrę mane inl vij^{am}. t viij^{am}. ve' ad hospiciū mei secřt M' Wifm^o Sprever t apportavit i q'lnulo pgameni artičlos q'sdā oli tēpoř Henrici iiij^{ti}. i sili negočo c's^o m̃candisař t i easđ pat'as fcos, dicēs de jussu t voluntate Dñi Eboř ēe q̃ M' Stephan^o Wiltoñ t ego visitařm^o attēte artičlos illos t cōsiderařm^o si aliq' ex eis corrigendi i aliq^o essēt aut addend vel det'hend ex ipis. Quod t dict^o Magisř Stephan^o jā ingress^o ad nos t ego secřtari^o fecim^o dili' t addidim^o mutavim^o t detraxim^o ubi nob expediens videbat', t completo negočo řportavim^o artičlos s^c correctos ad dictū Dñm Eboř circiř horā x^{am}. ad ecclīā Sđi Nicholai. Isto die Dñs Car' cōvīvav' solempniř đnos ambas-siatořs. Hodie Downā stipēdari^o huj^o ville nova řta tristia řn bajulavit a Sđo Audomaro q̃ mercatū Meldeñ redditū ē hostibz p militē nimis notū heri ad octo dies, si p corrupčonē t dep^avačonē pecunie actū id sit futura tēpora dicent.

[21st Sept.] DIE LUNE xxj^o. Sep. mane inl vij^{am}. t viij^{am}. ambass^{res} Regę jux^a moničonē eis sero p̃cedēti a Dño Car' fact cōvenerūt i hospicio Dñi Car' u' cōicatū t delibatū erat de p̃fato řlcursu m̃cādisař t legebāt' artičli tā novi i ea pte noviř fci q'm u' op^o erat ātiq'. It delibēratū ē q' port^o essent assignādi Flādrēsibz, t visū ē p cōmodo řbditoř R'gę t portuū suoř futurum iri ne řstringāt' port^o. Sicq placuit assignandos eis fore oīs et singulos famosos et insignes portus i q'bz deputari cōsueverūt customarii řgii t nō alii s. crekys t. a Bristollia usq Hulle iclu'. I^o. die prās^o ē Dñs Eborū cū Dño Norwiceñ t laute. It isto die t sequenti parabāt' artičli sup řlcursu p̃dicř t.

[22nd Sept.] DIE MARTIS 'xxij^a Sept̃ venerūt gētes iiij^{or}. mēbroꝝ Flādr̃ie ad cōcludendū ī dco negoço iŃcurs^o, ⁊ post horā viij^a erāt mlti ex dñis ī domo Car^l cōicātes cū eod̃ de ⁊ sup salva garda ville ⁊c. Post prādiū inŃ iiij^{am}. ⁊ iiij^{am}. Dñs Norwič decanus Sarū Stephan^o Wiltoñ Sp̃rver sec̃rtař et RyvelŃ erāt cū Dño Eboꝝ ī domo sua usq; ad noctem visitātes ⁊ fformātes p̃dcos artičlos sup iŃc^osu mēcādisaꝝ noviŃ conceptos ⁊c.

[23rd Sept.] DIE MERCURII xxiiij^a. Sept̃ mane ī domo ejusd̃ Dñi Eboꝝ, artičli q'pp̃l b̃r̃vitatē tēporē neq'bat sero p̃cedēti expediri jā lecti ⁊ abso-uti fueř. Deīñ dñi ibāt ad Dñm Car^{lem} ubi cōicātū ē de pecuniis erogād̃ Dño Johi Lushigborgh p̃ fidelitate sua ⁊ ut exinde reddat' aīosior ad tenēd̃ p̃ R'gē. Isto die naves assignate erāt ⁊ dñi fecerūt bona ⁊ bagagia deferri in naves. IŃ die isto q'cūq; p'dē opati sūt laborarii circa obstrucōnē voraginis irrupte p̃ violēciā marē jux^a pontē Newnā ī ple^o jā marē fluxu tēporē apposičōis Lune demolitū cassatūq; est.

24th Sept.] DIE JOVIS xxiiij^a. Sept̃ omnes se paraverūt ad trāsītū ⁊ ad pas-sagiū arripiēd̃ nocte media sequēti ⁊ q' nōdū navibꝝ bona adṽta sūt magna hodie f̃r̃quēcia advehūt'. Ho^a p'ima post meridiē ī magna aula staṗle Dñi Eboꝝ ⁊ Norwiceñ decan^o Saꝝ Stephan^o Wiltoñ thes̃ Calesie ⁊ ego Bekynton sec̃rtari^o diu habuim^o cōferē cū dictē M̃ris Henř Utternose ⁊ Philippo sec̃rtario ac gētibꝝ iiij^{or}. mēbroꝝ Flandrie sup artičlis ñris p'is traditē, ip̃is volētibꝝ ⁊ nitētibꝝ valde suaderē q; iidē artičli ī hiis p̃stīm locē ī q'bz variabāt ab ātiq's nō erāt adm'tēdi. IŃ dissuadebāt f̃stitučōnē ⁊c. maxime p̃ tā b̃r̃vi tēporē s. uni^o anni ⁊c. Petebant ad min^o inŃcursū h̃mōi habend̃ fōř p̃ l. l. xl. ad min^o annos, Dñs vero Eboꝝ plane řndit ad oīa ⁊ declaravit articulos omēs ī forma qua cōcipiūt' řo^{les} esse ⁊ satē indifferēl cōceptos, ⁊ u' ip̃i mltū insistebāt cōt^a ambassiatořs p̃ partē eoꝝ ituros cū possent p̃curař eis mala ⁊c. respōsū ē p̃ Eboꝝ q; satis p̃videt' eis in ea pte artičloꝝ u' dicit' q; p' exigi ab eis juramētū q; n' p̃judiciale eis vel quod sit cōt^a eos p̃curabūt ⁊c. Abinde de unanimi advisamento ivim^o ut^aq; ps ad Dñm Car^{lem} corā q' oīa q' in cōt^ovsia seu differēcia iŃ nos p' erāt řcitata sūt ⁊ n'o^o oīa p̃ Car^{lem} approbata q' erāt ī artičlis ñris, salvo q'd deliberačōne ⁊ cōsensu Dñi Car^l temp^o iŃc^os h̃mōi p̃rogatū est ad t̃rs annos ⁊c.

Post quartā equi navibz illati erāt, statutūq, ho^a iij^a. post mediam noctem omnes in navigiis fo^r paratos ad i^l. Familia^rs autē oīm pene ascēderūt naves de sero t^r steterūt ibi mlti p totā noctē, aliqui fingrssi sūt villā post mediā noctē, et i^l eos etiā erat Dñs Ep̄s Meneveñ qⁱ ex^a portā t^r i navi sua stetit ea nocte usq, tunc. Jā ěm naute dixerūt ventū oīo ěe cont^rriū t^r rabide nimis ac imodeste flantē t^r pp̄lea ma^r legendū nō esse, s^z nēcium morād fo^r.

[25th Sept.] DIE VEN^{is} xxv^a. Sep. cū jā phibente vento passagiū nobis pcedēte nocte phibe^rt quod t^r gentes iij^{or}. mēbroz Flandrie g^atū satē habuerāt t^r iti^d uti dixerūt votē omnibz t^r p̄cibz a Deo poposcerāt eo q, nōdū oīa i^lc^as^o mēcādisaz ut p̄mittit^r t^r treugas inlea petitas cōnēcīa p votē eo^z cōclusa erāt. Inl ix^{am}. t^r x^{am}. cōvenerūt i^lato dicti Dñi Ebo^z t^r Norwiceñ ac decan^o Sa^z M^r Stephan^o Wiltoñ t^r Dñs Jo^hes Poph^m n^onō M^r Henric^o Uttenose Ludowic^o sec^r t^r dce gētes iij^{or}. mēbroz i magna aula staple, uⁱ post multa cōicata t^r disputata hincinde sup artiēlis t^c. tā^d cū optineri nō possz a gētibz p̄dcis q, fstitūconis articul^o tolle^rt rogarūt t^r insteterūt q, idulge^rt temp^o cōguum fstitūconi hmoī p^rcti-cande, t^r q^aq^m ipi instā^r plixi^o tempus expeterēt dicti dñi t^r alii partē nre indulgebāt ad hoc añū t^r finali^r i h^o cōclusit ut^aq, partiū t^c. It desiderabāt s̄b eis^d treuge t^r cōvēcōibz contineri t^r exp̄ssi poni pat^a Picardie. Ad quod f̄sponsū est id neq^aq^m ab eis i peti-
cōnibz suis ad iūco desideratū fuisse t^r prop̄lea instructōnē seu potestātē i ea parte ambassia^b p̄tē nre dat^r nō ěe. Polliciti sūt tamē iīd ambassiato^rs q, i f̄vētu suo ad R^gē fierz sup h^o f^o Regie Magestati t^r sig^af^rt eis de intentione t^r bñplacito Regē t^c. Jam igi^r cōcluso sup artiēlis p gētes tā nras q^a Flandrie, M^r Henric^o et Ludowicus secretarius eq^ltarūt ad villā S̄ci Audomari ad notificand^r Duci Burgūdie oīa ut p̄fert^r ut^mq, gesta t^r ad f̄portād f̄nsū voluntatē sue t^c. Isto die ho^a vespoz venit de civitate P̄isi^o t^r aliis locē Frācie et Normanñ armi^g quidā dñi Comitē Stafford noīe Webertoñ qⁱ f̄tulit ad^rsariū Frācie tene^r magnū consiliū t^r uⁱ statuū P̄isi^o t^r q^d ali^d in brevi tētū^o sit Au^rlianis de t^rbz statibz illarū partiū. It f̄tulit q, Dñs de Talbott audito q, ignōios^o ille miles fecit cōposi^onē de reddēdo mēcatū Meldeñ cū oī accelera^onē assūpta secū bella t^r forti comitiva gēciū optime armatoz num^o v m^l. t^r plus festinavit ad partē illas s^z p^die q^a vēnat ille miles expedit^r t^r dedit locū t^c.

[26th Sept.] DIE SABBATI xxvj^a. Sep̃ inl̃ quitā ⁊ vj^a. cepit temp^o pluidū esse ⁊ duravit pluvia p totū qⁱ diē ⁊ magnā partē noctē. Inl̃ viij^a. ⁊ ix^a. ante meridiē vent^o qui p^o ab occidēte usq^{ue} aquilonē stetit, jā equis firis a navibz eductē i ppiciā nobis plagā viz in oriētē vs^o austrū cōvs^o ē, ⁊ cito post videlicz inl̃ x^a. ⁊ xj^a. iſlato in plagā p^ore nobis cōt^rriā scilicz in occidētē vs^o aqⁱlonē mutabat^r. ⁊ ibi se tenuit toto die ⁊ nocte tota. Isto die circiſ hora ij^{da}. post meridiē magna pars structi illi^o quod custodit hostiū port^o vocati le Intey violencia maž ⁊ invalidudine sui q^o p incuriā diu stetit ir̃patū ⁊ neglectū corruit ⁊ p ma^r fluitavit. It̃ ps imodica Rysbanci ppe turrim simili modo iſpo eod̃ ferme tempo^r dilapsam imū ruit ⁊ alia loca diſsa in plana terra ante portū p ſbingressū et ſbcavaçonē maris cavata mirabili^l ⁊ diſsa sūt i^a ut d̃tissimū jā ⁊ portui ⁊ toti ville periculū imineat si nō maturi^o pvisio fiat ⁊c.

[27th Sept.] DIE DOMINICO xxvij^a. Sep̃ inl̃ ix^a. ⁊ x^a. Dñi Car^o Eborū Norwiceñ Staffordie ⁊ de Hungford ac alii ambassiato^rs eqⁱtarūt vs^o le Intey, ⁊ veniētes ad op^o viderūt quali^l magna jā pars illi^o opis vi maž ſblata ē ⁊ multū ſsidui sic nutat sic q^o p marē subcavaçonē inclinatū ē q^o ruine pximū sit, ⁊ totū ferme in malo statu positū. Isto die reṽsi sūt M^r Henric^o Uttenose ⁊ Ludovic^o sec^r ſferētes ſras Ducisse Dño Car^o ⁊c. Vēt^o adhuc to^o h^c die cōtrari^o māsit ⁊c.

[28th Sept.] DIE LUNE xxviii^a. Septembris vent^o iudicio marinariorū cepit aliquātulū ppici^o esse, unde eo^r consilio parabāt omnes se ad ma^r erga crastinū s. fm Michael, ⁊ iſū equi in naves traducti sūt. Die isto circiſ horā viij^a. erāt Dñi Ebo^r ⁊ de Hungford ac Dñs Johes Sturtoñ ⁊ Stephanus Wyltoñ ac sec^r cū Dño Cardinali, qⁱ iſm ostendit ſras Ducisse, quibz insc^rpt ē ōia i artiēlis iſc^rs^o ⁊ treuga^r ⁊c. pⁱo p nos cōcepta ut p̃m^rtit^r esse p Ducē Burgund et eā approbata ⁊c. Incōtinēti igit^r ibāt Dñi Ebo^r ⁊ alii ⁊ venit ad eos Norwiceñ ad aulā sta^rple ad cōferendū cū d̃cis M^r Hen^r Ludowico ⁊ gentibz quatuor mēbro^r de ⁊ sup ingrossaçonē ⁊ sigillaçonē mutua. It̃ añ trāsītū istū corā Dño Cardinali deliberatū ē q^o ptestačo a^r fca in negočo isto non poneret^r p extensum in ſris sigilland^r s p modū clausule gen^ral^r ⁊c. In cōicaçonē hita i aula

staþle sup uno p partē aliā in artiēlis posiť orta lis ē , v3 u' iþi ponebāt in artiēlis q si aliqđ infra navem piclitātē māserit vivū ōia essēt possessorib3 salva ꝑc. Nostri v° aľr p'º delibatū ꝑ cōcordatū dixāt viz q si aliq'd de navi piclitē vivū remāserit bona salva erūt ꝑc. sicut est de consuetudine ƿ Anglie ꝑc. volētes uniformitatē ꝑ paralitātē hinc inde fvari. Sed M' Henricº ꝑdictº dixit moleste ut videbat' id ferēs q de ꝑsenti nullā ħebāt potestatē vel minimum aliq'd de artiēlis imutādi cū ōia in eis cōtenta in forma ꝑ ħminis q'bz stāt erāt p Ducē ꝑ Ducissā ꝑdictꝑ cōclusa ꝑ absoluta , ꝑ non licuit eis variať quicq'. Verū ut post audiui Dñs Car'' nolens rupturā p ħle quid minimū induci , censuit artiēlos in iþis quib3 a parte alia scripti ꝑ lecti sūt ħminis pociº admittendos fore ꝑ sic factū est.

[29th Sept.] DIE MARTIS xxixª. Sepť diu ante lucē imo cito post mediā noctē ꝑ Dñs Car' ꝑ multi alii dñi miserūt ad muros ƿsº portū ad explorand de vēto ꝑ de passagio , ac marinarii remiserūt passagiū fieri nō posse eo q ventº i partē directe nob cōťriā versº esset ꝑ q ita validº ꝑ imitis esset q ausi nō sint mať ingřdi , sic q transfřtandi die hoc sublata nobis spes est. Circiľ ixª. horā aľ meridiē vēť in occidiā plagā ita ut participaret de austro ƿsº ē. Circiľ vero xijª. iľū i occidētē ƿsº q borialē plagā nob prorsº cōťriā mutabat'. Erga noctē p indicia nubiū ꝑ signa celi pphetarūt nob naute vētū ad oriētē ꝑ partē aq'lonis tender velle , et ratā nobis spē dederūt de vēto ꝑpicio c's habendo. Contigit quoq q de sero pluvia multa ꝑ magna nimis quasi jā nō p guttas descenderāt s sil' impetu q'ndā fundēntur aqē , facta ē , ꝑ uti pphetatū nob est ea tēpestate vēť i eurū ƿsº boreā translatº est , māsit q ibi usq ppe mane verū ita ħribiť ꝑ forť erat ut nullo pacto naves sinū portº pre validitate ꝑ tēpestate venti cōť flantē exiř possēt , sic q adhuc illusa ē spes ħra. Mane vēť directe in aq'lonē rediit ꝑ ibi p totū diē M'curii pene stetit. Die isto iľ iijª. ꝑ vª. post meridiē Ludovicº ꝑdictº M'. S. Wiltoň et ego Bekintoň secřť collacio-navimº ħras sup treugꝑ ꝑ intercursū ꝑdictꝑ in capella Dñi Cardinať.

[30th Sept.] DIE MERCURII xxxº. Sepť cū vēťº ut pĩ đcm ē oppositº nobis esset , multi dñi jā sčdo equos a navib3 educi fecerunt. Isto die collačonatē p'die ꝑ sigillatē ħris treugaz et iľcursº ꝑc. dicti

M'. Henř Ludowic^o ⁊ p̃stīm gētes quatuor mēbroꝝ nō mediocri^l leti ṽs^o pp'a remearunt. Isto eciā die circi^l horā quintā post meridiē applicuerūt h^c Dñs Maurici^o Bruyn miles jam fact^o capitane^o turr^o Risbāci ⁊ Ludlowe armi^g novit^l cřat^o i Marecallū Calesie.

[1st Oct.] DIE JOVIS p'mo Octobrē post horā viij^am. vēt^o se traxit in plagā satē ppiciā s. i austrū, postea v^o circi^l xi^a. se traxit in partē oppositā et pene p totū diē mutabilem valde ⁊ instabilē se ōndit. N'o^o post meridiē sub spe boni passagiū in crastino habendi q^u ut fit dies Venerē raro celis esse solz šilis, multi ambassiatorū q^u ut un^o ego Bekingtoñ secřtari^o R'gē equos iřato nřros ad naves advehi ⁊ imponi fecim^o. Celi ut Epus Norwiceñ Comes Stafford ⁊ quidā alii nocte media sequēti cū naute jā omnes acclamarēt ventū jā in occidētē ad austrū convsū esse ⁊ satis ēe ppiciū evecciones suas navibz invehi ⁊ inferri fecer.

[2nd Oct.] DIE VENERIS ij^o. Octobris sūmo mane inter iiij^a. ⁊ v^a. audita p'mū in ecclesia Carmelitaꝝ missa, univsi se ad navigia paraver ⁊ deinde naves ascēderāt ita ut omnes ferme in vj^a. aut cito post in navibz suis essēt, et directē jā armamētē ⁊ veī deinde levate, in iřo sonitu hore vij^a. exivim^o portū felicī, navibz ut reor xx^{ti}. d^abz aut paulo ampli^o, psulcataq^u jā iiij^a. parte marē aut ppe vēt^o cepit valde rigesceř nimisq^u ad occidētē se volve ⁊ intumueř maria ita ut omnes pene t'bařnt^r ⁊ iřirmařnt^r admodū verunřm licz šb aspo duro ⁊ stricto passagio tādē inl x^a. ⁊ xj^a. seu circi^l q^u resistēte zephīro partes Dovorīe appřhender nequivim^o in plaga mōciū vulgari^l le Downes appellař applicuim^o, ⁊ postea fixis ibiđ anchoris univsi successive batet^l q^mq^m p elačones marē satē magnas trāsvecti ⁊ ad řram appulsi sūt, ⁊ abinde ad Sandwicū t'bz miliaribz ab eođ loco distātē, equites aliq^l, celi pedesřs feřbāt^r, ⁊ venim^o Sandwicū ho^a j^a. post meridiē u^l pausavim^o ⁊ řquievim^o t^a hac die ut cōfortařmur a turbačone marē ⁊c.

[3rd Oct.] DIE SABBATI iij^o. Octobrē post auditā missā Dñi Norwiceñ ⁊ de Hungřford ⁊ ego Bekintoñ secřtari^o inl viij^a. ⁊ ix^a. a Sandwico Cantuariā equitavim^o, u^l prāsi sum^o cū p'ori ecclīe Xpī, sꝫ Dñi Car' ⁊ Eboꝝ veneř Cantuariā ho^a vespārū ⁊ māserūt i^l toto die ⁊

die Dñica sequēti. Alii v̄o Dñi s. dux Norfolch Comes Staff ꝛc. p̄cesserūt v̄s^o partes suas, ꝛ Dñi Norwiceñ ꝛ de H'ngford ꝛ ego Bekintoñ sec̄ p̄noctavim^o apud Hospryng ꝛc.

[4th Oct.] DIE D'NICO iiij^o. Octobris ij^b. missis ap^d Hospryng auditꝛ eq'tavim^o dicti Dñi Norwiceñ ꝛ de Hungford ꝛ ego Bekyntoñ sec̄ ad Sydyngborne ibiq, cū Dño Norwiceñ prāsi sum^o, ꝛ fco prandio ascēdim^o equos ꝛ venim^o Roffam ho^a prandiū iiij^a. uⁱ ꝛ māsīm^o to^a nocte ꝛc.

[5th Oct.] DIE LUNE v^{to}. Octobris mane equos ascendim^o ꝛ circiꝛ x^a. venim^o Derfordiā ibiq, cū Dño de Hungford laute pransi sumus, finitoq, pradio eq'tavim^o ꝛ p̄venim^o Londoñ circiꝛ ho^{am} iiij^{am}. aut cito post, ibi q, māsīm^o usq, advētū Dñi Car' q' die M'curii sequēti circiꝛ xij^a. ho^a i meridie Londoñ ve^t eques, cⁱ dci Dñi ꝛ ego Bekytoñ sec̄tari^o i Sowthwerķ obviā pexim^o ꝛ cōt^a maneriū suū de Sentemary Oves occurrim^o eid ꝛ eo cū honoꝛ ꝛ reverēcia debite excepto diŕtim^o nos ad pp'a, p^{io} n'o^o didicim^o ab oꝛ Dñi Car' qd armiꝝ su^o Worsley ad Regꝛ p̄sēciā p̄missus ꝛ jā r̄vers^o habuit diceꝛ ꝛ r̄ferꝛ q, Rex die Venerꝛ p̄x ventur^o esset ad Kenyngtoñ, q, q, r̄gia voluntas erat q, usq, ad ejus advētū manerim^o Londoñ.

[9th Oct.] DIE VENERIS ix^o. Octobris circiꝛ horā iiij^a. post meridiē aura pluida nimis Rex venit ad Kenyngtoñ, ꝛ mox Dñs Car' ꝛ ambas- siatores ad ejus p̄senciā festinarūt, impensq, ut decuit revēcialibz obseq̄iis usq, i diē c^astinū ad pp'a r̄mearūt.

[10th Oct.] DIE SABBATI x^o. Octobrꝛ venerūt Car' ꝛ ambassiatores ad p̄senciā r̄gis ad Kenyngton ꝛ positꝛ sedilibz in inŕiori caŕna iŕm circiꝛ horā novā aut cito post, p̄sentibz eciā ibi Dño Cancellario ꝛ q'busdā aliis dñis de cōsilio Regꝛ absente iŕn Dño Duce Gloucestrie Dñs Eboraceñ fecit flaçonē ambassiate n̄re ꝛ t^adidit Dño Cancellario instrumētū p̄testaçonis ꝛc. et scripturā conceptā sup causis r̄futaçonis vie oblate ꝛc.

[Additional MS. 4611. art. 90. a modern *Transcript*.

The following letter was addressed to the Earl of Devon, of whose quarrel with Lord Bonville several notices occur among the Proceedings of the Council in November, 20 Hen. VI. 1441, about which time it was probably written. *Vide* pp. 158, 165, 173, *antea*.]

By the King.

RIGHT trusty and welbeloved cousin it most nethes be in your fresh remembrance that at youre last beyng with us and oure counsaill ye were willed desired and also commanded upon payne of m^l. ii. that ye nor noon of yours sholde trouble oure pees nor bere noo hurt to our lige people and specially to our right trusty and welbeloved the Lord Boneville his servants nor tenants, the whiche not withstandyng as we be enfourmed, wherof we merville, there have divers of the said servants and tennants sith that tyme grevously be lette and hurt by suche as belonge unto you whose names we sende unto you enclosed herein. For so moche we write unto you willing and charging you straitley upon paine of . . . ii. that ye demeanyng as it apperteyneth to youre estate attempte noo thing by you nor noon of yours nor suffre to be attempted where by our pees may be hurted or troubled, callyng to mynde what jepart ye stande in as toward the saide payne if it soo be as it is surmised And over this we wol and charge you that ye come and be with us and oure saide counsale at oure paloys of Westm the xxv. day of this present moneth there to answeere to the premises and suche other things as shalbe opened and declared unto you at youre commyng, having with you there at that tyme the saide persones whos names we sende unto you herein as above. Yeven.

Thomas Phillip Walshman.

John Hoyer late of Bokevell.

Thomas Davy late of Honyton.

William Appulton.

Thomas Ingland.

John Knoweston.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 118. *Original draught.*

Instructions issued to John Yerde esquire and ——— Eltonhede about the 9th July, 21 Hen. VI. 1443, in reply to a communication brought by Yerde from the Duke of Somerset. *Vide* p. 303, *antea*.]

INSTRUCCIÖN yeven by the King oure souvain lord to his wel-beloved squier John Yerd to Eltonhed for to sey on his behalve as for answer unto such articles as his right trusty and right welbeloved cousin John duc of Somers charged þe saide Yerde to shewe on his behalve unto þe Kyng and his counsail, of the whiche articles þe first is this.

First wher to.

The King remembreth him wel þat he hath endented w^t his saide cousin for viij^c. meñ of armes himself nat accompted, wherof þe shulde bee certain barons barret and knyghte to iiij^m. archiers. And aft^r warde þe King aggreed him þat his saide cousin sholde mowe converte ij^c. of þe saide meñ of armes into bowes, so þat he sholde have in retenue vj^c. men of armes and iiij^m. archiers. And so it is semed to þe King and his counsail þat my saide Lord taking for eviche of suche of þe saide barons barret and knyghte as my saide Lorde shaft faille [at h^e moustre] an opⁿ man of armes, þat þenne my saide Lorde shaft fulfill þe tenure of the saide endenteurs and þat he so doing þe coveynant in þe saide endenture be kept to þe which þe Kyng reparteth him

þat the which nob^r had of m^e had, him oweth of resoñ to by þe teneur of h^e endent^e to hold hi fully content w^t oute þat him oweth to aske [or to have] any gret^r nob^r for lakke of baron barret or knyzt, the which nob^r þe K['] wol wel þat he shal have to no gret^r in any wyse.

Item wher as by þe endentures to.

The King remembreth þat wher h^e saide cousin by force and vertue of the saide endentures sholde have moustred þe xvij. day of Juyn last passed, þat longe befor þat tyme Thom^s Gerard fr[']nt to his saide cousin came to þe [K'] counsail in his saide cousins

behalve desiring þat my saide Lord of Som̃s shold have mowe mowstred the iij. day of Juyn, the whiche the King at þat tyme for certaines causes moevyng him wold not þat it shold have bee doo, but ~~he~~ he wold þat þe saide xxvij. day shulde [have] be kept. And þe for he assigned [h^e cousin] therle of Saꝛ and oþ^r his comissionis to have take þe moustres þ^e day of his saide ~~retenue~~ cousin [of Som̃s] and [of] his retenue. And howe be it þat þe [saide comissionis] wer redy on þe feeld þe saide xvij. day and daily ij. days af^r for to have take the moustres of my saide Lord of Som̃set and of his retenue, yet my saide Lord com not noþ^r moustred not, noþ^r non officers noþ^r ministr^e of the Kyng saide cousin of Som̃set broght him no book^e of moustrees, but after my saide Lorde of Som̃set in psone [being at Lond] desired ~~of þe Kyng for to have progaen of þe day of~~ [to have a lenger day to make] his saide moustres, the whiche ~~was don at his desir and request~~ [at h^e saide instance & request was graunted hi.]

And at the whiche day of ~~progaen~~ [so graunted unto hi] the saide Erle and þe K^e oþ^r comissionis toke þe moustres of my saide Lord of Som̃set and of h^e retenue, and at þat tyme failed of his [saide] retenue ~~men and moo of suche as wer absent and accounted for~~ [a ȝtain nomb^r both of men armes & of arch^{rs}] vacatz and ~~of suche as wer~~ crossed. And þe for [Wheŕupōn my saide Lorde of Som̃set sent ~~after þat for~~ [unto þe K^e beseching hi for [of] a newe comission for þe taking of þe moustres of suche as wer ~~absent~~ [vacatz & crossed] and for þe taking inne of suche as sholde cōme inne ~~for þeim þat wer~~ [instede of þe saide vacatz &] crossed, the whiche comission the Kyng [of h^e espialle favo^r & grace grated ~~to~~ &] sende [it] w^t a lre by his squier Henri Vavasour oon of the huisshiers of his chamber to his saide cousin of Som̃set, willing among^e oþ^r thing^e in þe saide lres conteigned þat ~~my saide Lorde~~ [hys saide cousin] of Som̃s shold make a revewe [of þoo] of his retenue þat he had moustred befor and moustre þoo þat wer first absent and also oþ^r psones for þeim þat wer crossed on Monday last passed at þe whiche day [of þeir moustering] sholde begynne þe wage of hem þat shold so moustre [and to shewe þan oþ^r þ^e he wold moust^r in stede of þoo þ^e in h^e oþ^r moustre wer vacatz & crossed, the which founde able, þe K^e wolde shold be received]

And for asmoche as þat ~~my Lorde of~~ [þe K' said cousin of] Somset ~~semyd~~ [thinking] þe [day of] revewe and moust-tring conteigned in þe saide cōmissiōn right short for to call his retenue so son to gader, þe whiche weſ [logged] fer on sonder, hath not as yet be force and vertue of þe saide cōmissiōn ~~as yit moustred~~ [moustred] but hath sende unto þe King for to have an op^l cōmissiōn for to moustſr suche of his retenue as beth to moustſr at a nop^l day by his hieghnesse to be assigned, ~~þe whiche þe Kyng~~ [the K' yet eft soones of h' moſ ample favo^r & grace] sendethe him nowe by þe saide Yerde & Eltonheed a newe cōmissiōn to take þe vewe of þeim of h' retenue þ' have moustred, and þe moustre of þeim þ' shal go w^t him for þeim þ' beth vacatz & crossed, & wol þ' paiement shal be maað & allowed to þoo þ' shal so be moustred in stede of þe vacatz & crossed for þe ij^{de}. quart^r, as wel of sperç as of bowes.

And þe saide Yerde & Eltonheed shall say on þe Kyng^e behalve unto his saide cousin, þat he m̄vailleth gretly and noght withoute cause the long abood of his saide cousin on þis side þe see and þe ~~many~~ [grete & longe] delays [~~had & used þ' inne~~] ~~þat both maað for his abood her of h' passage to þe K' [ful] gret hurte harme & charge in many & sondry wyyses.~~

And þe as þat ~~he complaineth him for he moustred in ij. diſs place~~ ^{te}. [h' said cousin alleggeth as for cause of h' vacatz, þe takyng of h' moustres in diſs plac^e, the which as he saith caused diſs of h' said retenue to be in doubte at what place þei shold moustſr], the K' undrestandeth ~~wel~~ þ' it was doon by thadvis of his [owne said cousins] counsail and ~~of his officers here for by cause þat þe Kyng chold not be disceived nop^l he, for howe be it þat it was doon to þat entent~~ [þe to þentent to eschue fraude & disseite þ' myzt have be wrought in hurte of þe K' & of h' said cousin, and y^e þe said pvidence notwithstanding yit as þe Kyng is lerneð som oon mañ [of h' retenue] moustred for iij. meñ and at no tyme under [h'] owne verray name. And also op^l [diſs] men ~~of þe contrey weſ~~ in no wyse disposed to go oſ^r huyred þ' to moustred for op^l þ' weſ ~~not able and also~~ [crossed as wel as] for op^l ~~weſ~~ [þe] vacatz ~~& can not þe moustre~~, and when þat þai had moustred ~~for iij.~~ yeed to þeiſ labouſs ayen, as it is unknoweñ, for

þe whiche cause soñ of hem so deceivably moustrynge beth in p'soñ , the which þe K' wol shal abyde to be punisshed as lawe wol. And as for defaute of þeir psones þe K' said cousin is answered befor.

Item wher as it ~~was~~ [is] graunted 't^e.

The King wol þat his saide cousin knowe þat long seth þordenance artillaries and habbillementz for þe werre weʃ shipped by þe maistʃ of his ordenance [and þe shipp^e þ' þei weʃ leyde inne stuffed w' such nōbʃ of men for þe suʃ conduyct þerof as was þought to the said maistʃ of h' ~~said cousins~~ ordenāc^e ~~suff-ree~~ suffisant 't resonable.] the whiche shippes and ordenance þe Kyng supposed þat þei hað be with him [h' said cousin] or þis , for ~~it is long seth þat~~ þei weʃ [passed] out of Tamys and ~~yif þei be~~ [wer comen] into þe Downes [dayes agoo , and] ~~it is not to doubte but þat also seen as wynde and woder wol serve þei wol be w' him w' [by] þe grace of God whether þat he be beyonde or on þis side his see [dayes agoo and only abiding þe propice~~ the which as the K' fro whennes havȳg ppice winde þei myzt be w' him in a day , ~~be w' him as þe K' trusteth by þe grace of God þat by þ' tyme~~ þei so be or ~~shal~~ by lyklynesse shal be in all goodely haste. For after þe desir of þe saide maister of his ordenance þe saide shippes wer stuffed of meñ for þe conduyctynge of þe saide ordenance. And þe Kyng trusted þat þe saide maistʃ of his ordenance hað be chief conduir of hem and so he was charged to bee for as yit it was never over seen but þat þe maistʃ of þordenance w' his retenue hath goo w' þe said ordenance ov þe see for þenforcyng þerof

And ~~þe~~ [Also] K' ~~wol þat~~ [wol 't charged] þe said Yerde and Eltonhede [to] remembʃ my said Lord hou þat in trustyng of þe good fvicez þat þe Kyng hath þ' his said cousin shal doo unto hym , hath sette him in þestate of Duc , and of þat litil ~~þat~~ [of h' demaines] remayning in his hande departed w' him ~~see~~ [moʃ] largely ~~þat never was seye herebefore doon in cas like [þan he or hath not be do to any man in cas semble in h' dayes] , and þ' þees jing^e considered , and also þe grete disease and charge þat his said abode here [and also considered w' þ' to consider hou harmful 't hou chargeable his said þaboode of h' said cousin 't h' retenue]~~ is to [al] þe cuntrees where þat he and his retenue beth ynne ,

and also [as þ' complaintz þ' daily ~~beth shewēd unto~~ beth maad unto þe K' shewe. In somoche þ' þe dwellers of þe shire þ' þei be logged inne seyen þ' þei hað lever have boren unto þe K' iiij. xv^e., also þe greet abasshmt and discomfort þat þe Kyngē trewe subgittē beyonde þe see have of his long taryeng here, þe greet good [t comfort] also þat he myght by þe grace of God doo and he were þ'e, ~~and also þe greet comfort~~ [rejoising] and 'coraging þ' þenemyes have of his [saïd] long taryeng here, and also þe greet costē þat his saïd taryeng wol drawe unto for þe tyme of his abode sith þat he shulde first have moustred, as wel in wagē to his souleours as for the wagē shipmeñ, leyng also before hym and seyng þat at such tymes ~~as þat at such tymes~~ as þat my Lord of Glouc passed in þe Kyngē tyme þ' dede is over þe see, his wagē neʒ began before þe tyme of his entrie moustres, in soo moch þat at oon [tyme] at his going over in his moustryng here he failled but ij. ~~mon~~ [sperē] of his retenue, wherefore he was made goo oʒ at his owne costagē, and unto þe tyme þat he hað made his hoole moustres at Dreux he hað noo wagē allowed of þe K' for þe second quar.

And þ' for the Kyng praieth his saide cousin as his singuler trust is in him, and also chargeth him ~~on þe feith and ligeance þat he ewoth unto him~~ [upoñ aft þ' he may do hī plaif or displaif] þat alle excusacons ceessing ~~anon [vel in all haste possible]~~ aft Thorsday come sevenyght whiche day þe Kyng by his tres of cōmissioñ hath assigned þe saide revewes and moustres to be madd þat he in his owne psonē w' suche of his retenue as þat him shall seme good ~~ship and goo oʒ~~.

For it is thought yif þat he wol take [t contente] suche shippingē as meñ toke in þe Kyngē days, þat ded is þ'e beth shippes cōpetent for him and his retenue as it is saide.

And in cas þat þe Kyngē saide cousin make not his revewes and moustres as above on þis side of þe see aft þe tenuē of þabovesaide cōmissioñ the saide Yerde and Eltonhede shall say on þe Kyngē saide behalve unto his saide cousin þat he hathe deputed A. B. to take þe revewes and moustrē of his saide cousins retenue on þe farther side of þe see for þe gode of þe K' and þe seurtee of his saide cousin.

And if þe Kyng^e saide cousin entende not to make revewe noþ^r on this side þe see noþ^r on þe fether side, the [saide] Yerde and Eltonheð shal say þat þanne it is suspecous and þ^rof ~~we~~ [me] wol gretely muse and cañ not be demed nor þoght but þat he hath not his retenue wherthrough þe Kyng^e is de-ceyved.

[he entende to þe speed of h^r passage w^t alle diligence possible, consideryng þ^t as þe K^r is credibly enfourmed þ^r is þ^re shipping suffisant for hi ⁊ for þe retenue þ^t he endented for yif he wol contente hi in such wyse as oþ^r have do heð befor in semble arme. And þ^t it is doubted þ^t þe longe delay of h^r said passing sholde cause þe shippemen to aske newe paiement, or hit not had, to depte for lak þ^rof, and so because of þe losse of þarmee [þ^t God deffende.] and hou þe K^r is disposed ⁊ p^rveied to such new repaiement ⁊ charge h^r said cousin may wel conceive by þe grete charge þ^t þe K^r hath boreñ befor in setting forth of þe said armee.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 295 a. apparently the *Original*.
On parchment.]

Instructions issued to John viscount Beaumont, Leo lord Welles, and the other commissioners appointed to treat with the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, for raising loans, &c., dated 2nd March, and apparently in the 21 Hen.VI. 1443.]

CREDENCE comitted by the Kyng oure souverain lorde unto his right trusty and welbeloved cousin Johan viscount Beaumont, Leon lorde Welles, his trusty ⁊ welbeloved Thomas Cumberworth knyght, þe Dean of þe cathedral chirch of Lincoln, Hamond Sutton, Thomas Meres, ⁊ to þe Shirrief of þe countee of Lincolñ, and to e⁊eche of hem for to shewe and declare on his behalve to þe prelat^e townships knyght^e squiers thriftimen ⁊ oþ^re coñaltees within þe countee of Lincolñ aforesaide.

FIRST þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones abovesaide shal saye þat to þentent þat þei shal have þe fuller knowelage of þe

malicious purpose of þe Kinge adversaire, þe Kyng hath charged þeime to saye, howe þat but late agoo þ'e come unto him oute of his cuntree of Guyenne & Robert Roos Maistre Thomas Bekyngton his secretaĩr & Loys Despoy knyght and other w' ĩres and credence sent to þe Kyng fro þe iij. estates of his cuntrees of Guyenne, and also w' ĩres sent unto him fro his counsaill at Bourdeaulx, þe which credence conteineth many and diʒs articles, and amonge other þees þat folowen, that is to saye.

That after þe tyme þat þe Kyngē adversair was at Montauban in Guyenne, a knyght on þe behalve of þe Kynḡ of Spaigne come to þe saide adversair for to appointe and ordeyne an armee by see and by londe to be put into Caleys, and other velselx to be armed in aʒt haste ayeinst þe Kyngē citee of Bourdeaulx, and by see and by londe ayeinst þe Kyngē citee of Baioñ.

Also þat þe Kyng is fully acertained by þe saide persones þat in right short tyme his adversair and his armee woff put sieges aʒt at ones in iij. divers places, þat is for to saye, to þe Kyngē towne of Saint Maquayre vj. leages frome Bourdeaulx, to þe towne of Rions iiij. miles upon þe river of Gyronde, and to þe castell d'Auros en Bassadois, of þe which is grete pil, and for defaulte of folk and help it is in grete hurt of þe Kyngē citee of Bourdeaulx.

And also þat þe Kyngē saide adversair sent his counsaill to Tholouse and called togidre aʒt þerles seneschalx & barons of his cuntree of þat side for to ordeine for his discente toward Bourdeaulx and purposeð him to come and to be before þe Kyngē citee of Bourdeaulx in right short tyme by aʒt pties, but if þ'e were remedie purveyed into þe contraire.

And also þat by þe same thinge and maniers þe Kynḡ saide adversair hath made & ordeined to conquere þe citees of Baioñ & of Ax & þe remenant of þe Kyngē lordeship and cuntree to him obeissant in Guyenne, & hath made avowe [& is fully appointed] þ' he wiff not departe unto þe tyme þat he have conquered Bourdeaulx and Baioñ and aʒt þ' Kyngē obeissaunce, so ferforth þat aʒt þis Cristen-messe he hað shapen him to have bene at Tholouse he laye at þe

castell of Montaban abovesaide, þe which is in Guyenne, onely for þe pfo'myng of his saide avowe [ʔt appointment] and is nowe resorted ayein unto Marmand for þe conquest abovesaide.

And forthermore þe said Viscount Lorde ʔt þe saide other persones shaft for þe matieres and causes above writen ʔt for þe maʔes and causes contained in a minute of a fre deliʔed to hem, þe which fre þe Kyng writeth at þis tyme unto diʔs his subgittʔ in his saide shire of Lincoln, also for other matieres ʔt causes suche as þat for þe tyme hem shaft seme necessair ʔt behovefull, sture ʔt moeve hem by all þe weyes and meenes þat for the tyme hem shaft seme gode, to þat þat þe Kyng desireth by his saide fʔes.

And þʔe as þat þe Kyng sendeth nowe to þe saide Viscount Lorde and other persones above writen, his fʔes under his saide prive seal, wʔ the which he sendeth nowe unto hem at þis tyme with blank tailles, certaine his fʔes undre his saide seal exhortatives to put to þeire gode handes ʔt helʔ in þees necʔitees, þe Kyng wolt and praieth þe saide Viscount Lorde ʔt other persones above writen þat þei wolt directe þe saide fʔes and lat write in þe tailles of hem þe names of suche prelates townes and other persones duelling in þe [saide] shire of Lincoln as hem shaft seme gode þat may lene þe Kyng gode in þis his necessitee and help him for þe same of men vitaille and shippes, and þʔ þey make be delivered unto hem þe saide fʔes and sture hem and induce hem to aide þe Kyng in þees his necessitees after þe tenoʔ effect ʔt forme of his fʔes to þeime directed and better if þat þey better can. And for as muche as þe necessitees þʔ þe Kyngʔ saide citees of Bourdeaulx ʔt of Baion standeth in asketh hasty ʔt undeleyed aide ʔt provisioʔ both of men vitail ʔt shippes for þe socoure ʔt relievyng of hem, þe Kyng praieth þʔfore þe saide Viscounte Lorde ʔt other psones abovesaide þat as hastely as þʔ þei ʔt eʔeche of hem shaft mowe þey do ʔt execute þe Kyngʔ desires abovesaide ʔt eʔech of hem, sturring ferthermore ʔt inducing þe people of þe forsaide shire by all þe wayes ʔt meenes þʔ þey shaft mowe for the tyme for an aide of men vitaille ʔt shippes for þe releef ʔt socoure of Bourdeaulx, and þat þe saide Viscounte Lorde ʔt þe oʔʔe psones ordeine þe saide men vitaille ʔt shippes to be sent over in all haste to Bourdeaulx for þe

socoure ⁊ rerelief of it. And þe Kynȝ wott þat þe saide Viscount Lorde ⁊ oþþe psones above saide certifie him in aff covenable haste what by þeime and by þeire labour shaft be do in þis behalve.

[*Ibid.* f. 295 b.

Copy of the letters alluded to in the preceding article.]

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved, for asmuch as we holde for certain that þe greet enterprises that oure advsary of France ⁊ his eldest sone that calleth hym self Daulphin, have of late tyme had in oure duchie of Guyenne to þe greet hurt harme and hevynesse of us and of aff oure trewe subgettē, namely of þat contrey, be not unknowen unto you. And as we be fully actayned they be in all wises disposed to do þat shal be possible unto theym to do with aff þe puissance that they shal mowe gedre of their owne or of their alies of Spaigne ⁊ othre places, to pcede firther ⁊ in this same seson to þe firther hurt of us aswel in oure said duchie of Guyenne as in oure duchie of Normandie, and of liklihode shal so do onlesse than they be myghtilier withstanden without delay or taryng, wherto we dispose us with the grace of God to do aff þe devoir ⁊ diligence possible unto us, without sparing of eny laho^r or of good þat we shal mowe by eny [meen] gete to emploie to þat entent. Nevþeles for asmuch as we considere wel that it shal not be faisible unto us so sone to po^rvoie for such resistance as shal be behoveful to þe lette of their said maliciouse po^rpose without that ye ⁊ oþþe oure trew subgettē wol shewe us yo^r kyndenesse ⁊ yo^r good wille þlinne, as we fully truste þat in this oure grettest nede ye wol so do. We write unto you exhorting and preying you ful hertly to considere how that oure said ij. duchies be of þe most auncieñ enheritance þat hath belonged unto [us] ⁊ to oure noble pgenito^rs Kingē of England outward, and how greet ⁊ irreparable an hurt shulde growe unto us ⁊ to þis oure roy^me therby, aswel in þe lak of þe said contreys so behoveful to þis oure land, as in oure worship thouȝhout þe worlde, and theese thingē above-said tendrely [weyen] ⁊ considered, to shewe us yo^r kindenesse ⁊

good wille and so to putte to yo^r good hande and help þat by þe meen of you ⁊ oþr oure good trew subgettē we may sone withstande and rebuke þe said maliciouse po^rpose of oure forsaid advsary, to þe relief of our said contreyz and to rejoissing and confort of you and of all oure trew subgettē, as we truste to oure lord þat we shal so do, willing þat ye yeve faith ⁊ credence to þe bringer of þese in þat he shal declare unto you on oure behalve touching þe matres abovesaid. Yeven under our p^rive seal at oure manoir of Shene þe second day of March.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. vi. f. 305. on parchment, *contemporary* MS. and perhaps the *Original*.

Instructions issued to Commissioners to proceed into every county, for the purpose of raising money for the support of an army. There is nothing in this article to shew its date; it is assigned in a modern hand to the 15 Hen. VI. 1436-1437, but it more probably belongs to the 21 Hen. VI. 1442.]

THINSTRUCCION' upoñ thordre and direccion to be obfved for th'execucion of ou^r entent declared in pise lres.

First that in all goodly hast after the receyte of ou^r lres of prevy seall at this tyme direct unto you, ye woll adresse you ⁊ goon psonelly to evyche of the townes underwriteñ, and þan doo make to be called and assembled before you or the oon of you at certeyne tymes by you to be limited and assigned all the housholders and enhabitantē of evychoñ of the said townes of þe age of xvj. yeres or above makyng theire names to be put and remembreð in writyng in twoo di^vse boke and þat afore them assembled and apperyng before you or the one of you ye woll doo make ou^r said lres to be distinctly ⁊ openly redde by good dili^bacioñ.

The names of the townes wherof mencioñ is made above been these.

Ifm for asmoche as by ou^r other lres of prevy seale directe unto the shiref of the counte of which also at this tyme we sende

unto you we have yeve in cōmaundement to þe same sheref þat he do make to be called and appere before you or the one of you in suche fourme & nōmbre & at suche tyme & place as ye shall therto assigne twoo notable and substanciaff psones of evy pisshe within þe same shire, to hire and understond suchē thynges as shall by you or þe oon of you be declared & opened unto them oñ ouf behalve, ye shall þ)efore in aff goodly hast make þe said ouf fres directed unto the said shiref to be delivēd unto him and certefie him of the daies and places whan & where he shall make the said two psones of evy pisshe appere before you to thentent aforesaid, so that the names of the said psones assembled & apperyng afore you ye make to be put & remembreð in writyng in two divse bokes, and also in theire psence make ouf said fres to be avisely distinctly & openly radde.

Item þat after þat ye declare & shewe unto them that how hit be þat by the lawe we may calle & lawfully compelle aff ouf subgettes of this ouf realme aswele spueff as temporeff to go w^t us at theire owen costes & charges into any place of þis land for the defens of the same ageinst outward enemyes, yet nevtheles we havying tendre consideracioñ to the grete charges þat they have borne in divse wise heretofore woff spare asmoche as we goodly may to put theim at this tyme to any suche charge or to any oþ)er þen accordith w^t þeir owen good willes & gentilnesse natwithstandyng þat aff theire welfare & suretee hangith upoñ þe same defens as theire wisdoms can & may wele understonde.

Item that thañ ye examyñ by suche meanes of pollecie as shaft be thought to your wisdomes expedient echoñ of hem by himself sevely and understond what he woff yeve & graunte unto us in this grete piff and necessite puttyng and remembryng in writyng upoñ his name in either of the said twoo bokes the sōme of mony þat him lust to graunte of his free wiff wherunto we ne wiff in any wise by inconvenient langage or otherwise he be compelled.

Item in caas ye fynde any of them hard in this ptie & make difficultie to departe w^t any thyng of his yift to us, that þan ye seie unto him of your self that though he yave of his fre wiff unto us for the said entent as after his degre condicioñ and reputacioñ he

wold spend in twoo dayes yf he wente w^t us in his propre pson for himself & other suche as he wold take with him for his surete it shuld not gretely by reason charge him.

Item þat the said examynacioñ in man^r & fourme above rehersed pfitely concluded and the said names and sōmes graunted writen & remembred in þe said two bokes ye in the townes abovesaid depute two substancia^{ll} psones of approved sadnesse & discrecioñ suche as in your opinioñ bere good wil and feithfull affeccioñ to the pfourmyng of our entent in þis ptie to examyne in like wise all suche other psones of the same townes as appere nat afore you beyng of the age of xvj. yeres or above as wele housholders as other their names also to be put in writyng in either of the said two bokes w^t þat sōme þat any of them graunte unto us as above, which also two psones ye shal ordeyn to be collectours & receyvours of all suche sōmes graunted writen in the said twoo bokes, so þat ye deli^ve þe one of the same bookes unto þe said two collectours & receyvo^rs for þeir direccioñ in and aboute the gaderyng of the same sōmes graunted, and þat other boke in all goodly hast unto our counseill abidyng at our citee of Londoñ to remayne þ^e to thentent þat we may knowe and understonde the behavyng & merites of evy pson in this behalve, and therupoñ accept evy man in our conceite as he deservith.

Item þat in like fo^rme & man^r ye wold ordeyn þat þe said two men of evy pish called & somned by the sheref examyn in evy pisse all other housholders f^rnt^e & enhitant^e of the same of the age of xvj. yeres or above puttyng & remembryng þeir names & þe sōmes by them graunted in þe two said bokes them concernyng, and also levey and gadre all the same sōmes graunted so that the same twoo bokes be deli^ved the one to the said two collectours and þe other to our Counseill as above.

Item þat ye provide & ordeyn þat all suche sōmes of mony as shalbe leveied and gadered by this meane by the said collectours & receyvours be deli^ved in all goodly hast to our Counseill aforesaid.

Item þat for asmoche as it myght be difficultee for all you to assemble alway togiders at oon place and tyme for thexecucioñ of

our entent abovesaid we woll þat ye deuide your self and be content þat two or three of you moo or fewer as ye shaft thynke expedient entende and procede therunto in all goodly hast at suche tymes and places as shaft be thought unto you convenient & behovefull.

[Bibl. Cotton. Cleopatra, F. v. f. 165 b. *Original*.

This memorandum is presumed to belong to Easter, about the 18th Hen.VI. 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. p. 6 b. It is, however, assigned in a modern hand, but without any apparent authority, to the 32nd Hen. VI.]

R. H.¹

Yr is to be remembred that where nowe late ys graunted to the Kyng in his plement begunne atte Westm̄ and ended atte Redyng² for the keypyng and defence of the see a subsidie to be leveied and paid in the maner and fourme that foloweth, that is to sey, that evy pson housholder not Englyssh borne dwellynge wythynne the reaume of Englonde, men and women borne in Wales & other made denizeins except, paie to the seid Kyng yerely xvj. d. and that evy other pson non housholder & noght borne in Englonde, except afore except, paie to the seid Kyng yerely vj. d. atte festes of Pasch & Seynt Michel by oveñ porcion, and if so be that eny such pson not borne in Englonde chargeable to this paiement aforseid dye or voyde so that levye of such money of hem that so dyeñ or voydeñ maye not be made, that thanne thei that shaft make accompte in the eschequier for the levye of suche money uppon her othes have theroff due allowaunce uppon her seid accompts, purveied alway that women not Englyssh borne to eny Englysshmeñ or Waalsshmeñ wedded, men of religious obedieners, children wythynne the age of xij. zere be not comprehended wythynne this ordin^ance & g^aunte, and that this ordin^ance endure & stande in his force fro the begynnyng of this plement to the ende

¹ The King's autograph.

² Parliament met at Westminster on the 12th November, 18 Hen.VI. 1439, and adjourned to Reading on the 14th January 1440. *Vide* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 3-4.

of iij. yere thanne next suyngē. And for as muche as yt ys not aviseid nor pveide in the seid graunte for shortnesse of tyme for the Kynges avayle for levye of the seid subsidie the Kyng be ~~cause~~ [avise] of his Counseill wolle that his Chaunceller of Englonde, be cause of this goode tyme that evy mañ hath nowe in drede to sey [azenst] treuth, to write as well to evy arsbisshoþ and bysshoþ in his londe beyng justices of the pees in ther pvinces and diosises, cōmaundeyng thame to write to all the curates of her pvince and diosises under her obedience to examine psonely of all the names and psones conteyned in the seid graunte, and to certifie ther seid examinacions to the seid arsbisshoþs and bisshops in writyng the names of the howseholders by hem self and the other seid psones by hem self wythynne ten dayes next after Estre next comynge, and thenne that the seid arsbisshops and bisshops ech be hem self may under the same fourme certifie the Kyng in his eschequier wythynne the moyses of Estre nex cōmyngē under her seales. Also a cōmissiōn to be dresseid to the Genal Vicar of the administrato^r of the bisshopricche of Ely for sembleables examinacion and certificat, and also that the seid Chaunceller write ~~genal~~ [seval] commissions to the justices of pees of evy shire in Ingeland that thei atte the next sessions of the pees which must be holde of dute wythynne the quinsime of Estre and afore hem must appere of right all the constables of evy towne in the seid shires be cause of the vexeyng of the people and there to enquire be seval enquestes of the seid constables of [seid] eschequier of ther verdit withynne a monyth aftre Estre.

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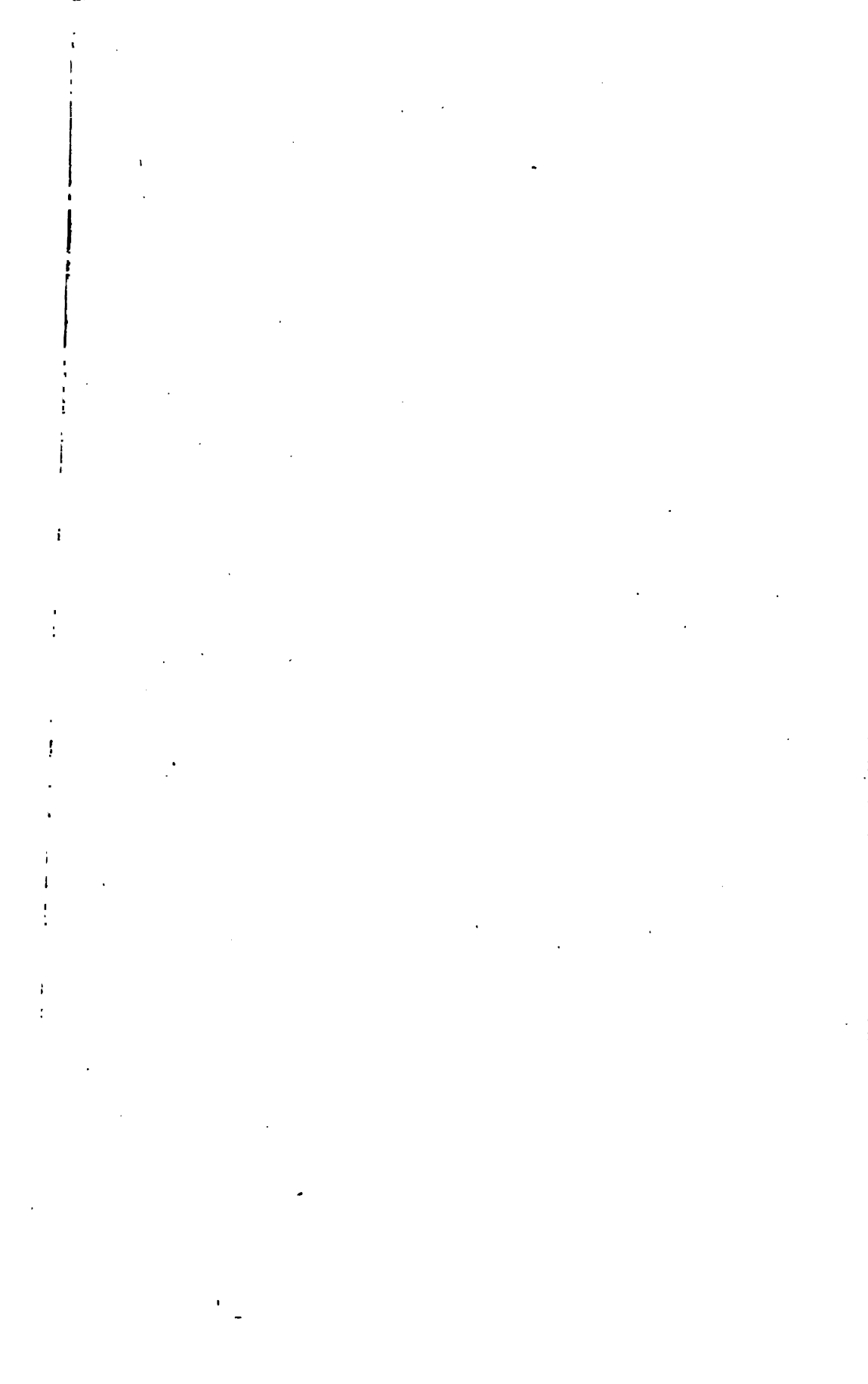
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